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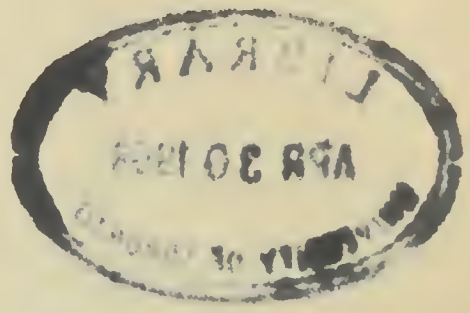
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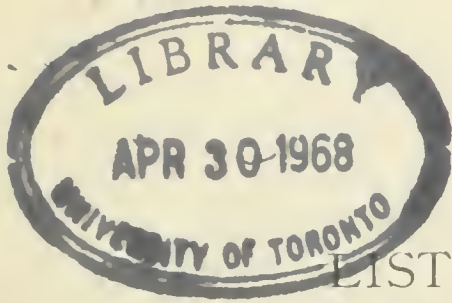
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Medical News, Philadelphia.
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 Zion's Herald, Boston.

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Academy, London.
 Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette, London.
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 Electrical Engineer, London.
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 North British Daily Mail, Glasgow.
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 South American Journal, London.
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 Westminster Review, London.
 Woman at Home, London.

In the British Colonies.

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 World, Toronto.

In Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
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Japan Mail, Yokohama.
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Mercury, Shanghai.
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Telegraph, Hongkong.

GERMAN.

In the German Empire.

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Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.
Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin.
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Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche, Berlin.
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In Austria.

Deutsche Zeitung, Vienna.
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Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.
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In the United States.

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Westliche Post, St. Louis.

In Various Countries.

Bote aus Zion, Jerusalem.
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FRENCH.

In the French Republic.

Aurore, Paris.
Annales de l'Institut Pasteur, Paris.
Annales Medico-Psychologiques, Paris.
Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes, Paris.
Bulletin de la Société Astronomique, Paris.
Ciel et Terre, Paris.
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Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Paris.
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Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
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Revue Scientifique, Paris.
Revue Universelle, Paris.
Revue Viticole, Paris.
Siècle, Paris.
Soir, Paris.
Temps, Paris.
Univers, Paris.
Verité, Paris.

In Various Countries.

Echo d'Oran, Algeria.
Independance Belge, Brussels.
Journal de St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg.
Patrie, Montreal.
Temps, Ottawa.

SPANISH.

In Spain.

Correo Español, Barcelona.
Correspondencia, Madrid.
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Dia, Madrid.
Diario, Barcelona.
Epoca, Madrid.
España Moderna, Madrid.
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Imparcial, Madrid.
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Nacional, Madrid.
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In America.

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Diario del Ejercito, Havana.
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Russkiya Viedomosti, Moscow.
Syn Otetchestwa, St. Petersburg.
Vestnik Europy, St. Petersburg.
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JAPANESE.

Asahi Shimbun, Osaka.
Chuo Shimbun, Tokyo.
Hyogo News, Kobe.
Jiji Shimpō, Tokyo.
Mainichi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Tokyo.
Nippon, Tokyo.
Shogyo Shimpō, Tokyo.

Tokyo Shimpō, Tokyo.
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Yowiuri, Tokyo.

DUTCH.

Courant, Haarlem.
Handelsblad, Amsterdam.
Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Asty (Greek), Athens.
Cosmopolis (Trilingual), London.
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE MCKENNA AS SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has sent to the Senate the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Justice Field.

The exceptional nature of the opposition to this appointment has become a matter of public comment. A number of members of the legal profession on the Pacific coast, including several judges, have made open protest against the appointment on the plain ground of incompetency. The protest from Oregon says, in so many words, while disavowing any intention to question the honesty or character of Judge McKenna, "we believe that Judge McKenna is deficient in the essentials of legal learning, natural ability, and judicial aptitude, for the great office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

A number of important Republican papers join with the editorial critics of the opposition and of the independent press in opposing the confirmation of this appointment. The judiciary committee of the Senate, before whom the nomination comes, postponed action upon it until after the holiday recess. We quote below several editorials dealing with Mr. McKenna's record and his elevation to the Supreme Bench by the President.

The Protest from Oregon.—"Speaking of the protest from Oregon against the appointment of McKenna to the Supreme Bench, the *Boston Transcript* asks:

"Is it honest and genuine? Can these gentlemen of the far Northwest demonstrate that Judge McKenna does not answer the requirements to a reasonable degree? If he does not, then their protest is suspiciously late. If he is not competent to sit on the Supreme Bench, he is not competent to be the legal adviser of the Administration, and the objections should have been urged when his appointment to that responsible position was under advisement?"

"There is a great difference. A seat on the Supreme Bench is a seat for life. Not so with the appointment to the office of Attorney-General. It will terminate with the present Administration, if not sooner. Moreover, it is a position of far inferior importance; for the Supreme Court, in nearly all important matters, interprets and gives permanent direction to the laws and policy of the country. To the question whether the effort was honest and genuine, the only answer necessary is found in the protest itself. It was said that a seat on the Supreme Bench 'ought to be held only by one who in learning, intellectual ability, and determined character has shown himself to be among the few most eminent of the legal profession, and capable of executing the great trust placed upon him, and of maintaining the character for ability and independence which has made the Supreme Court of the United States one of the first, if not the very first, of the tribunals of the world.'

"Is not that a perfectly sound contention? Who will question it? Well, that was the sole basis of the protest from Oregon. It was the expression of an opinion widely entertained, that McKenna's talents and acquirements are not equal to the position; but politicians and Senators who are suitors for favors at the hands of the President, and others who lack the habit of plain speech and feel that protest would do no good, think prudence requires silence."—*The Oregonian (Rep.)*, Portland.

Reasons for Investigation.—"This appointment has been foreshadowed for some time. The custom of the Senate to confirm immediately the appointment of a cabinet officer when transferred to some other position has been, in this case, suspended, and the nomination goes to the judiciary committee with the statement that it will not be reported back until after the holiday recess. This, it is said in explanation, is because nominations to the Supreme Bench need more careful investigation than do others.

"There is good reason in this case for the suspension and for unusual investigation. There are, in fact, two good reasons. The first is the remarkable course of the nominee as Attorney-General in his official treatment of the notorious section 22 of the Dingley act. We have shown heretofore how, within a month, he completely reversed himself in his official interpretation of this provision. On August 11 he approved of the opinion of his subordinate that the act covered and subjected to the additional ten-per-cent. duty \$90,000 worth of diamonds imported from Europe through Canada; and, a month later, September 21, he held that the act did not apply to goods so imported.

"Another reason, secondary, and important only as it confirms the first, is the protest sent to the President from the Pacific coast against the nomination of Mr. McKenna. Whatever may be the personal motives inspiring it, whether, as Mr. McKenna says, it is because of unpleasant personal relations with the protesters or, as is intimated, because he is a Roman Catholic, and the attack is inspired by the A. P. A., it is remarkable in the character of the men making it. The protest is signed by Judge Gilbert, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Judge Bellinger, of the district court, the former a member of the bench of that court with Mr. McKenna when the latter was appointed to the cabinet, together with judges of the state courts of the coast and a large number of attorneys.

"The compulsion of duty must have been very strong to induce his associates on the bench to violate the canons of judicial courtesy. But Mr. McKenna, in the section 22 case, has furnished the strongest corroboration of their judgment of his qualifications. It showed his lack of 'decision of character,' it revealed a lack of clearness of mind, and it betrayed a willingness to bend the judicial function to partizan necessities that unfitted him for the position of law adviser, to say nothing of a judicial place. We had, in the income-tax case, one instance of this pliability of a justice of that court, and he should not be reinforced by another equally

lacking in decision of character. Of his confirmation, however, there seems to be little doubt. The popular respect for that bench will not be heightened by the accession of Mr. McKenna."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.), St. Paul.*

Democratic Opposition.—"The able Democratic editors who are opposing the confirmation of the appointment of Attorney-General McKenna as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court seem to forget that Grover Cleveland, when President, selected a comparatively unknown lawyer for the position of Chief Justice, and that Melville W. Fuller is still occupying the high position to which he was then appointed. Nobody ever suspected Justice Fuller of the possession of the profound legal ability and deep learning that the Democrats are now requiring of Mr. McKenna. All this opposition is based, of course, upon prejudice and upon the protest which came from the Oregon bar, and which was doubtless inspired very largely by jealousy. President McKinley has sent Judge McKenna's name to the Senate and will insist upon his confirmation. That ought to be accepted as evidence of his fitness for the place. Mr. McKinley has made few if any mistakes in his appointments thus far."—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

A Specific Attack.—"The attack upon Mr. McKenna is not lacking in specific statements. It is charged that 'he is not, either by natural gifts, acquired learning, or decision of character, qualified for any judicial place of importance, much less for the highest honors of the land.' Before his appointment to the United States circuit bench in California, his legal work 'was confined to his efforts as a practitioner in the little town of Suisun, . . . he never had a case in any of the federal courts, and not more than one or two, if any, in the supreme court of California.' While on the circuit bench [five years] Mr. McKenna is charged with unusual inactivity. The protest says that during the last year of his service, he had 'three jury trials and decided six cases and twenty-seven demurrers and motions. Thirty-five demurrers and motions were submitted, of which eight were left undecided. On his retirement, he turned back to be retried thirty-one cases, demurrers, and motions.'

"If *The Argonaut*, published in San Francisco, where Mr. McKenna is best known and where he has held court, has no views on this question of competency, people thousands of miles away may well hesitate to pass judgment in the matter. Yet the fact remains that it is a very curious case. The 'strange silence' of which *The Argonaut* speaks is extraordinary. One would suppose that if Mr. McKenna were manifestly fit for the highest court in the land, such unusual charges as have been preferred against him would at once arouse an anti-protest from those who know his worth. The mystery involved is not lessened by the fact that A. P. A. influences are at work against Mr. McKenna because he is a Roman Catholic, for an organization so decrepit and so low in public estimation could hardly have created the remarkable signed protest against his nomination and have kept closed the mouths of fair-minded lawyers in California and Oregon who realized and appreciated Mr. McKenna's fitness for the great honor the President has bestowed upon him."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

May Laugh at His Detractors.—"In all respects it [the appointment] is admirable. The new justice comes from the same State that gave his distinguished predecessor to the bench. He is a thoroughly equipped lawyer, well trained by long experience for the highest judicial station in the land.

"The President thus sharply rebukes the impudence of the Oregon judges and lawyers who petitioned against Judge McKenna's appointment. The petition was an unheard-of discourtesy, a piece of contemptible intermeddling that has made more friends than enemies for the Attorney-General. The charges—if charges they could be called—were general in their nature and unsupported even by the appearance of facts. They were at best merely the expression of the opinion of the signers, and it has turned out since that they arose from Judge McKenna's refusal to hold court in Portland while he was United States circuit judge. The appointment should be confirmed. In the mean time Mr. McKenna can afford to laugh at his detractors."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.), Chicago.*

Betrayal of Trust.—"No such protest has ever been filed against any other nominee for the bench of the Supreme Court.

"But Mr. McKenna is equally unfit for this place by reason of

his affiliations and his actions as a lawyer and a judge. He has been the tool of corporations and the pet of plutocrats. His advancement has been due entirely to the favor of Stanford, Huntington, and other multi-millionaires of his section. Every important decision that he made in corporation cases was clearly in the interests of his former clients. He represents in a peculiar degree that perversion of the judicial power to the service of plutocracy against which 6,500,000 voters protested in the Presidential election.

"Even the Republican leaders said after that election that something must be done to remove the just causes of discontent and even of anger as manifested in the surprising popular vote. But instead of this nearly everything that the party in power has done has been calculated to continue and to aggravate this discontent.

"The appointment of McKenna, a former corporation lawyer and a plutocrat's judge, to enforce the anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws as Attorney-General was an affront to popular sentiment. To confirm him in a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court would be an infamous betrayal of the people's trust.

"The nomination of Mr. McKenna should be rejected."—*The World (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

Ability and Fidelity.—"In appointing Attorney-General McKenna to the place on the Supreme Court Bench vacated by Justice Field, the President has the satisfaction of honoring a member of his official family whose management of the legal business of the Government since March 4 has abundantly confirmed his reputation for ability and fidelity. Especially in his conduct of the difficult negotiations which resulted in the settlement of the Union Pacific controversy the Attorney-General evinced a high degree of professional skill and much practical sagacity, while the general administration of his department has been efficient and satisfactory. The President made no mistake in transferring Judge McKenna from the circuit bench to the cabinet, and it may fairly be assumed that, with a more thorough knowledge of his character and capacity than he then possessed, he has made no mistake in nominating him to the highest federal tribunal. Judge McKenna is in the prime of his mature powers, with a reasonable expectation of long and useful service in the great office for which he has been designated."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

"Cabinet appointment is for four years only; a Supreme Court appointment is for life. The President chose Judge McKenna for one place, and now chooses him for the other because he likes the man. Doubtless the man is likable, but the lawyer is not admirable. Men responsible for filling high public place should not indulge their personal likings to excess."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.), New York.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

AMERICAN newspapers take a lively interest in the vigorous foreign policy to which Emperor William is committing the German Empire. The important features of this policy have been set forth, from time to time, in the Foreign department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. There has been a disposition to make fun of him, and to treat his public statements as containing more pretension than serious purpose. But events connected with the inauguration of a "forward policy" in China, as revealed by the German occupation of Port Kiao-Chou, and the ceremonies which marked the departure of Prince Henry of Prussia on war-ships bound for China, strike the public imagination and induce renewed study by American editors of the Emperor's plans and their effect on the world at large. Reference to the called "Haitian incident" constitutes a small part of a voluminous discussion.

Rumors of War.—"Emperor William of Germany is probably not responsible for all the wild rumors set afloat regarding his intentions, tho it must be admitted they would receive no credence but for his own wild and threatening talk. It is incredible, however, that even the War Lord of Germany would contemplate warfare with Christendom. Among the various projects with

which he is now credited is war with China, involving Great Britain and Russia, the seizure of Norway and Sweden to settle a family dispute, the destruction of the Monroe doctrine resulting from the conquest of Argentina, the seizure of Hawaii, and war with the United States in conjunction with Spain. The Haitian affair, it is explained, was only a 'feeler' to test the temper of the United States. As we did not show fight, it is assumed that we need much greater provocation, and that, the war having been inaugurated, this country will be at the mercy of the navies of Spain and Germany.

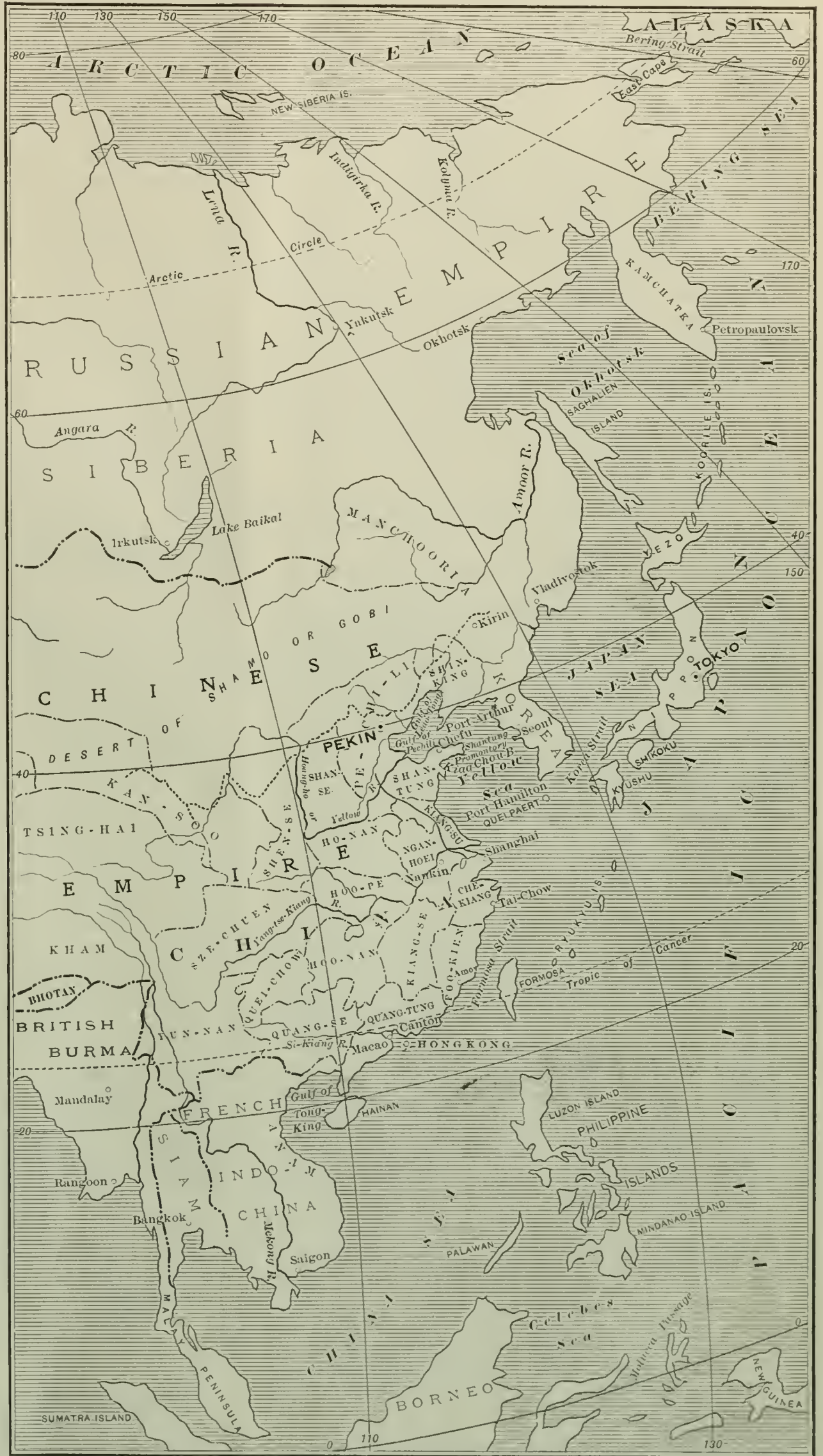
"It is explained that Prince Henry's fleet has been sent to the Pacific to inaugurate hostilities against this country, and that his first move will be to seize Samoa and Hawaii. For this he might properly receive the thanks of the American nation, as it would save us from the setting up of a rotten borough system far out in the Pacific Ocean. But the purpose of the seizure is to inaugurate a war, which is to end in the conquest of America by the German nation, and to this end Argentina has been settled by Germans, acting as the agents of the Kaiser, who has also tens of thousands of emissaries in this country.

"No wonder the Emperor wants to materially strengthen his navy. He will need all the ships his most extravagant estimates call for if he undertakes even a small portion of this plan of conquest. He can begin with the Chinese with comparative safety, for by making reasonable concessions to Great Britain and Russia he will probably be allowed to do pretty much as he pleases in China, but if he knows when he is well off he will let the continent of America alone. The rumors would be considered wholly idle and unworthy even of mention were it not for the erratic character of the Kaiser, who seems to be capable of concocting such visionary ideas, and may be mad enough some day to undertake their realization."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Ex-Minster Denby on the Partition of China.—"At the termination of the war in 1895 it was apprehended that the seizure of Chinese territory by Japan was the prelude to the dismemberment of China. This apprehension became certainty to all observers of China's supine acceptance of her humiliation, for no statesman rose to grapple with the difficulties of his country; no popular outcry denounced the corruption and inefficiency which had led to her downfall. The action of Germany, however, has brought things to a crisis sooner than was foreseen. There is no uncertainty now about the future. Germany is at Kiao-Chou, and will remain there. Manchuria was already in

Russian hands, and Port Arthur and the Liao Tung Peninsula fall to her only a little sooner than expected.

"England will probably seize Chusan, an island near Shanghai, suitably located to control the trade of that great market, an almost English city, while France may take Hainan and territory



ONE THOUSAND MILES

on the mainland adjoining Tonking. The now inevitable failure to pay the war indemnity will leave Japan in possession of Wei-Hai-Wei [on Shang-tung promontory].

"To the well-informed at Peking it was known in 1895 that Russia had promised the reigning family in China to maintain them on the throne and to preserve their empire. The most ominous feature of the present crisis for China is that this engagement seems to have been repudiated, and Germany must have acted with the assured consent of Russia and France. England will not interfere in the program of these three powers. In China she has receded before French and Russian aggression from every stand that the English press has asserted that she would take. It has always been China, never the aggressor, that has been called to indemnify when some fresh encroachment has seemed to menace British interests, and in every case Great Britain has been content to accept some grant to herself to balance the grants to others. The effect of this movement on China is not difficult to state. Her autonomy is gravely menaced, perhaps lost forever.

"It is not too late, however, to do something for the United States, whose trade interests there are second to those of England only. China is our natural market. The Chinese tariff treats all alike, and China is the only great field where the American manufacturers meet all rivals on equal terms. The treaties of the United States with China provide that American goods shall not be discriminated against and that no monopoly shall be granted to any one. With the seizure of territory these treaties fall to the ground, and spheres of influence hostile to American commerce spring into existence before the European aggressors have time to raise the cry of vested interests.

"Let the American Government demand that whoever may become the masters of the soil, equality of tariff shall be maintained and the American manufacturer shall not bear the burden of a tax imposed by his competitors.

"Looked at from a broader view the action of the powers can not but cause regret to every friend of China in America. It includes among its possible consequences the division of China, the fall of the Manchu dynasty, the introduction of European quarrels into an Asiatic state always friendly to us. During the past three years the great powers have had an opportunity for the exercise of a beneficent and civilizing influence in China, which they have thrown away. By joining together and inducing the imperial Government, which was favorable to foreign ideas after the Japanese war, to reform its fiscal system and its internal tariff and to throw open the development of its resources to the enterprise and capital of the West, they could have created a great market and a vast field of industry impartially open to all. They could have raised up and reformed an ancient government and led a great people undivided into the path of progress. The American merchant and the American missionary would have asked no more than this.

"Selfishness, however, has carried the day. A field which could not be monopolized by commercial methods is being seized by force of arms, and instead of the spectacle of China being lifted up, civilized, and developed by the wholesome process of peaceful competition, we are to see her ports turned into mutually hostile fortresses and her provinces become the camping-ground of alien soldiery."—*Charles Denby, Jr., ex-United States Minister to China, in The Herald, New York.*

May Not be a Laughing Matter.—"They are laughing immoderately in Europe about the speeches of Emperor William and Prince Henry at Kiel. But it has begun to dawn on some of the newspapers that the adoption of medieval forms of speech by the Emperor and his brother may cover a serious intention which will not be at all amusing.

"There is now no doubt anywhere of the careful preparation of the two remarkable addresses, under the eye of the Emperor. It is said to be an invariable rule on such occasions for the Emperor to know in advance exactly what is to be said to him. So he knew that his brother would address him as 'most serene Emperor, most powerful lord, king and master,' and propose to spread 'the gospel of your majesty's hallowed person.' What attracts most attention is the reported remark of the Emperor to Count Zichy. The Emperor said to him: 'You should visit China; by the time you get there you will find Prince Henry Emperor of China.'

"The London *Spectator* discusses seriously the possibilities of an enterprise that would render the Germans masters of China as

the English are masters of India. It would be more comfortable to have the Queen's grandson ruling at Peking than to see the Russian there. If the Emperor halts for a time to master the province he has seized, he will still have acquired a goodly bit of land. The country back of Kiao-Chou is said to be as large as Wales, well-peopled and good for revenue. Well-disciplined German troops can accomplish much, unless they are hunted as the French were in Tongking by free-fighters."—*Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), Rochester.*

Promoting Commerce by Navy.—"The Emperor explains that the decay of a once considerable German trade with the far East was due to the lack of imperial power to support the merchants, but now that has been remedied; there is plenty of imperial power, and in consequence of the killing of two missionaries this imperial power will be increased by the passage of the Government's naval estimates, and then we be to the heathen who does not buy cotton cloth and iron jackknives made in Germany. Navies have often been invoked for the protection of an existing commerce; the Emperor believes they can be employed to create a commerce. An imperial decree to Asiatics or Africans to buy German goods, with the alternative of having their towns blown up by a German fleet, will do wonders, in his opinion, for the export trade of his country, and while he desires his people to imagine that the navy exists for the protection of commerce, he will see to it that commerce exists for the support of the navy, and not only commerce but foreign missions also. Nothing could have been more convenient than to have those two missionaries killed. But while the clergy are assured that the navy shall protect every missionary, William will see to it that the missionaries are made the means of getting his naval bill through the Reichstag. William's idea of promoting commerce by armed vessels is very similar to the commercial policy of the fine old buccaneers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."—*Journal of Commerce (Fin.), New York.*

Unmistakable Challenge.—"Reduced to its final analysis, the Emperor's speech means that Germany is at Kiao-Chou Bay to stay, and that the words 'made in Germany' are to confront other European nations in China as they have been recently doing in other quarters of the globe. In declaring that in the astonishing development of the commercial interests of the empire it was his duty to follow the new German Hansa, and to afford it the protection it is entitled to demand from the empire and the Emperor, William uttered to Great Britain, France, and Russia a challenge to a trade struggle in the far East that can not be mistaken. It is true that Emperor William is not a prudent speaker. But it is also true that he knows what he wants; that before he finishes speaking he always manages to tell what he wants, and that he generally gets what he wants in the long run."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

European Patrimony.—"Russia, England, and France may be expected to join in this game of grab, and continue it until the whole of Asia is brought under Occidental sway.

"From a sentimental point of view, it appears a most arbitrary, high-handed proceeding for cultured nations to divide among themselves what belongs to others. But when we disregard the long lapse of time, which, after all, is simply a short span in the existence of the world, we must admit that Europeans are merely coming into their patrimony. So far as we know, the cradle of the human race stood in the highlands of Asia. From there the Aryans took up the migration westward, conquering not only the whole of Europe, but sweeping irresistibly on across the Atlantic to America.

"These migrating tribes have steadily advanced, while the stay-at-homes retrograded. The former represent refinement, culture, civilization, and physical superiority. In the hands of the latter the heritage bequeathed to them has suffered sad deterioration. What is there so unjust in the demand for an accounting and in the removal of a faithless steward? Assuredly he must have a peculiar sense of morality who feels impelled to condemn the conquest of Asia as a flagrant violation of the rights of nations."—*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*

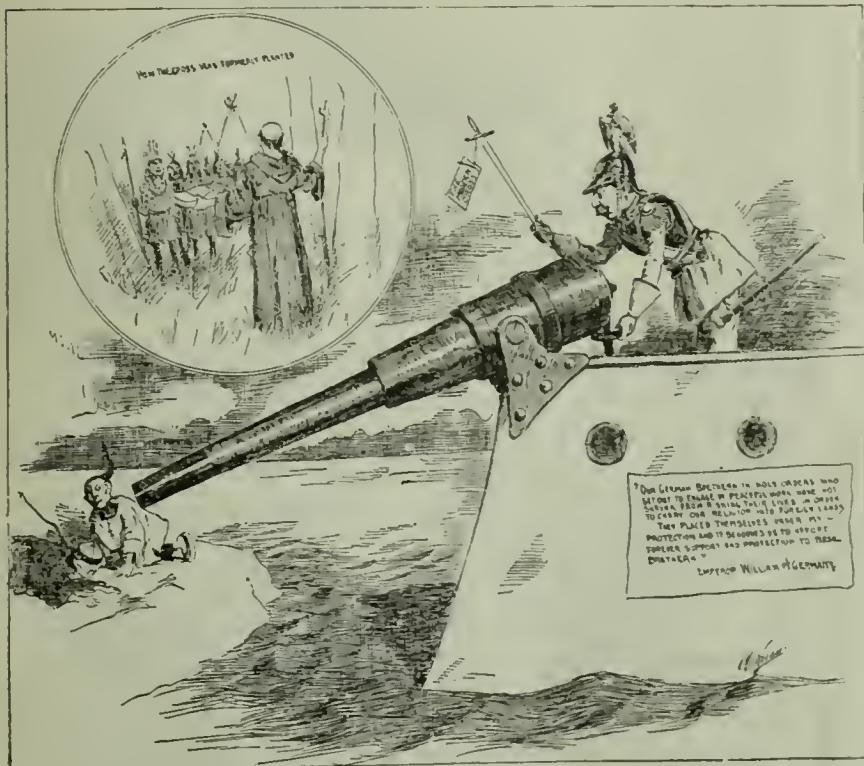
What the United States Must Decide.—"It is never wise to laugh too heartily when a conceited young man with unlimited command of a powerful people is the butt of the jest. The alleged crazy sovereign may turn a point before he finishes, and probably will, which will hardly be humorous. Germany and

Russia are establishing themselves on the Pacific Ocean, where Great Britain is tolerably secure already. Japan is building a new empire and a new navy there. The powers of the world are concentrating their latest efforts in the Orient.

"Half of the United States fronts on the Pacific Ocean. Heretofore the isolation of that section of the republic constituted its chief element of safety. Now, with the foremost nations obtaining a substantial hold in the Western waters, the situation changes. The west coast of the republic is too far away from the Atlantic fleet to depend upon the resources of the East. Other nations recognize that they must be in touch with the onward march of civilization, or be lost in the struggle. It is with nations as with men. Unless the opportunities are accepted they are soon beyond reach. The United States must decide upon one of two things. We must confine ourselves to our present boundaries and depend upon our internal resources to hold those lines against all comers; or we must strengthen the outposts, and improve the facilities for protection against an enemy, as would be possible with a stronghold in the Sandwich Islands and a canal through the mountains of Nicaragua. Europe may laugh at the young Emperor of Germany, but it is not the time to laugh. All nations are too much concerned just now."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"American Arrogance."—"American arrogance' is a phrase which has recently been hurled at us by Germans of high and low degree, from Prince Bismarck down to the penny-a-liners of the *Berlin Post*. It might be worth while for these our accusers to compare the conduct of the United States toward Haiti in the case of Bernard Campbell, an American citizen, with the high-handed proceedings of the German authorities at Port-au-Prince. Campbell was induced to go to Haiti under contract to serve as an engineer on a steamer, and when he discovered that the vessel on which he was to be employed was a Haitian man-of-war he refused to serve; subsequently he was assaulted, threatened with death, held in durance, beaten, and finally thrown into the sea. He made his escape from Haiti with great difficulty, and after enduring many indignities. These events occurred in 1889; and altho the claim has since been the subject of active negotiations between the two governments, it has not yet been settled. It is now proposed by Haiti to submit the case to arbitration. If American 'arrogance' had been at all comparable with the German variety we should long ere now have harried the coast of Haiti and slaughtered tens of thousands of Haitians in our efforts to compel satisfaction by bombardments."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

"The fact that the German Government sent two gunboats to Port-au-Prince and enforced its demands, outside the channels of diplomacy, detracts nothing whatever, in the estimation of mankind, from the dignified position taken by President Sam in resenting the undiplomatic conduct of the German Ambassador at Port-au-Prince in the Lüders matter. All the world understands that the German Emperor acted the part of a bully and braggart in his published utterances in relation to the incident. He must inevitably suffer, as the strong fellow does always who jumps on a small fellow and then blows about it. All honor to President Sam."—*The Age (Afro-American)*, New York.



HOW IT IS DONE NOW.—*The Herald*, New York.

THE DEFICIT, AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

A STIRRING battle with figures is being waged over the Dingley bill and its results. The revenue of the Treasury Department for the first five months of the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, is less than the expenditures by \$46,581,120. The deficit by months is as follows:

July.....	\$11,073,545
August.....	14,564,432
September.....	3,435,718
October.....	9,310,097
November.....	8,572,109

The President's message laid much stress upon the alleged fact that our recent embarrassments with the gold reserve and the sales of bonds were due to a deficient revenue, and his recommendation concerning the greenbacks is conditioned on the restoration of a revenue at least equal to expenditures. Under the circumstances, the continued deficit becomes a bone of very animated contention, and a number of interviews have been published on the subject. Senator Allison is reported as follows:

"The present tariff act certainly does not seem to be producing revenue enough thus far, but I should be in favor of giving it another month or two trial. By that time we can measure better the effect of the anticipatory importations and see where we are coming out. I do not regard the present prospect of adequate revenue from the act as very bright."

Senator Platt (New York) also counsels patience:

"We have tried the Dingley law only five months, and during that time the importations of wool and sugar have amounted to nothing. They are bound to be larger later."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, has the following touching probable revenues:

"The tariff act of July 24, 1897, entitled 'An Act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States,' has not been in force long enough to determine fully its merits, but it is confidently believed that when in full operation it will afford ample revenue for the ordinary needs of the Government, while adequately protecting our manufacturing and agricultural interests.

"Owing to the heavy importations which were made in anticipation of the passage of the measure, the customs revenues received during the first three months of the operation of the act have been diminished and are not an indication of the revenue which the law will produce when importations are normal.

"Our home industries have already felt the stimulating effect of the law."

The Secretary, however, in his estimates, makes allowance for a deficit, under the present law, of \$28,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and a deficit of \$21,647,885 at the close of the following year.

Congressman Walker (Mass.), chairman of the banking and currency committee, is reported to have commented on these estimates as follows:

"I fear that Mr. Gage's estimate of a \$28,000,000 deficit will be approximately as far out of the way as that of Secretary Carlisle on the Wilson bill. I notice that Secretaries of the Treasury are prone to take a favorable view of the tariffs they approve of.

"The expenses of this Government five years hence, with any adequate attempt to keep up with the development of the country, will be in the vicinity of \$1,100,000,000 for each Congress. The expenditures by the present Congress ought to be \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 more than those of the past Congress, if the Government treats its creditors decently by paying their honest claims."

One of the most important interviews that has appeared is that with Congressman Dingley appear in the *New York Evening Post*, December 6. Mr. Dingley said:

"The importations made in anticipation of the increased rates of duty paid \$32,314,000 into the Treasury. Had they waited till after the new law became operative they would have paid \$83,252,198. So we have more than \$32,000,000 of actual receipts to add to those which are credited to the act even by its enemies, and more than \$51,000,000 actual and ascertained loss which must be taken into account in any fair judgment of the act as far as it has been tried. The equivalent of both these items, under nor-

mal conditions, may be expected to appear to the credit of the act in the Treasury books for the next year, so that, unless the deficit this year is very much heavier than it now threatens to be, this extra \$83,000,000 will make up for it and a good deal more. . . .

"Must not the Dingley act be considered a disappointment, however, up to the present time?"

"On the contrary, look at the steady and healthy increase in the revenues from month to month: August, \$18,000,000; September, \$21,000,000; October, \$23,000,000; November, a short month, which means a good deal when the receipts are climbing at the rate of about a million for every working day—\$24,000,000! And all this before the two great sources of revenue have begun to do anything. In wools and woollens the markets have been substantially stocked for a year ahead. The sugar importations can not be looked for in any great quantity before the opening of the spring. When they do begin, they will bring in, under the present tariff, \$4,500,000 a month. Altho November and December are notoriously lean revenue months, you will see the revenues in December \$1,000,000 higher than those of November; January will show an increase of \$2,000,000 over December, and by March we shall be about up to the mark of \$30,000,000 a month. Supposing that the average monthly revenue stood still at that point, twelve times thirty gives you \$360,000,000 a year, which is very close to the needed sum, even were you to cut off all miscellaneous receipts. But the conditions, as I have already shown you, are favorable to improvement in business, and, incidentally, in revenues; so that we may fairly count upon a progressive income which will presently carry us ahead of our positive needs."

In a later statement to the House of Representatives Mr. Dingley predicted an actual surplus of \$10,000,000 for the next fiscal year. He explained that the Secretary of the Treasury, in estimating a deficit of \$21,000,000 for that year, had been obliged by a new provision of law to include estimates of expenditures of \$73,000,000 for public works,—War Department, etc.,—when the actual expenditures were not expected to exceed \$30,000,000. At the present time actual government expenditures are slightly in excess of \$5 per capita, and the ways and means committee had estimated that all receipts would provide an income of \$5 12½ per capita. When expenditures were brought within that limit Mr. Dingley said there would be no difficulty. The estimated deficit for the present year, not counting the money from the sale of the Pacific railroads, is \$28,000,000. Inasmuch as anticipatory importations had placed \$38,000,000 in the Treasury before July 1, he contends that in equity that sum should be charged as receipts of the current year, making a surplus of \$10,000,000 this year. He predicted that by the end of the present fiscal year revenues would exceed expenditures.

In harmony with this view the Republicans are said to have decided to leave the tariff law alone for this session.

The Deficit Nearly Fifty Millions.—"The subjoined remark is from the New York *Tribune*:

"Not often is a more impudent falsehood uttered than the assertion by *The Sun* that "the tariff is piling up the deficit higher and higher every month."

"The fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, ended with a deficit of \$22,036,526. The schedules of the new tariff went into operation on July 24.

"The Government's expenditures for July were \$49,893,000, and the receipts from customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources were \$39,027,364. At the end of the first month of the present fiscal year the deficit was \$10,865,635, disregarding the cents.

"The Government's expenditures for August were \$33,295,000. The receipts were \$18,943,205. At the end of the second month of the present fiscal year, the first full month of the new tariff's operations, the deficit had grown from \$10,865,635 to \$25,425,338.

"The Government's expenditures for September were \$24,752,361. The receipts were \$21,319,644. At the end of the third month of the present fiscal year, and the second full month of the present tariff's operations, the deficit had grown from \$25,425,338 to \$29,012,954.

"The expenditures for October were \$33,713,000. The receipts were \$24,399,347. At the end of the fourth month of the fiscal year, and the third month of the present tariff, the deficit had grown from \$29,012,954 to \$38,338,607.

"The expenditures for November were \$33,146,000. The receipts were \$25,168,987. At the end of the fifth month of the

fiscal year, and the fourth month of the present tariff, the deficit had grown from \$38,338,607 to \$45,986,023.

"These figures are taken from the Treasury statements. The slight discrepancies in the footings which will be noted by any one who follows arithmetically the steady growth of the deficit, month by month, from \$11,000,000 at the end of July to \$46,000,000 at the end of November, are due to the circumstances that the Treasury statement records expenditures in round numbers, while recording receipts to the dollar and cent.

"For the first seventeen days of December the Treasury statement for December 17 shows an apparent decrease in the accumulated deficit for the fiscal year, namely, a decrease during the first half of December from \$45,986,023 to \$19,280,923. This is a mere trick of bookkeeping, not particularly creditable to the Department. The apparent reduction in the deficit is obtained by including as income of the Government \$28,000,000 refunded to the Treasury for advances heretofore made to the Pacific railroads. Correcting this misstatement of the Government's current revenues, the deficit has grown during the first seventeen days of December from \$45,986,023 to about \$47,250,000."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, New York.

Revenues Improving.—"A careful study of the reports issued from week to week shows conclusively that the condition of the United States Treasury is gradually improving.

"The monthly deficit is growing less, and the figures issued at regular intervals hold out the hope that the governmental income will equal expenses within a few months.

"The total deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, was \$22,036,000, or \$1,836,000 a month. But this deficit was immensely cut down by the increased income arising from anticipatory importations during the last four months in which the Wilson-Gorman law was in operation. These importations in advance amounted to many millions of dollars in value, and the revenue arising from them was in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000 a month in excess of regular importations.

"The extent of this movement of merchandise into the United States and its effect upon the revenues can be appreciated when it is taken into account that the declared value of imports in April last was \$101,322,000, against \$58,649,000 in the same month of 1896; and that the importations of May and June for this year were valued at \$79,358,000 and \$85,183,000 respectively, against \$57,260,000 and \$56,163,000 during the same months of 1896.

"The Dingley law went into operation on July 24, and in August imports dropped to \$39,847,000 in value, from which figure they have been gradually and slowly rising.

"In August the government payments were heavy and the revenues light, and the monthly deficit was \$14,000,000. September saw it whittled down to \$3,432,000; in October it arose to \$9,403,000, but in November it fell to \$7,978,000. And for the first eighteen days of the present month \$17,360,000 has been received, from which it is estimated that the December deficit will be something less than \$5,000,000.

"These figures, of course, do not indicate that the average monthly deficit for the fiscal year will fall below \$1,836,000. However, imports are not only bound to increase in all lines, but the bringing in of sugar during the spring months will do precisely what the bringing in of everything else did last summer in the way of increasing the revenues and wiping out the deficit. It is confidently expected that a balance between receipts and expenditures will be struck in March, and that the showing for the fiscal year will be no less encouraging than that of last year, with the added assurance that the Government is finally on a paying basis."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

A Demonstration of Republican Insincerity.—"The same party which had told the nation that a deficiency tariff was so much the source of its woes that the most extraordinary efforts must be resorted to for its removal, and that haste in legislation and the concentration of effort to that end were indispensable necessities, has itself actually created a deficiency tariff! As an incident of their action they have demonstrated alike the untruth and the insincerity of what they said. It is proved to be untrue because, if we take their own word for it, prosperity has returned while a deficiency tariff is still in existence, and they have abandoned their claim in this respect. It is shown to be insincere because, when they had opportunity to make a tariff which should save the nation from a deficiency, they declined to do so.

"There is still left to these men to contend that their tariff may

bring an adequate remedy in process of time, and they will doubtless make the most of this pretext; but it must be remembered that their original assertion was that adequate revenue was needed immediately. The nation was suffering every day for lack of this, it was said, and nothing else would be adequate to relieve business from its depression. They called Congress into session at the earliest moment it could be got together, not to put into operation a tariff that would make receipts meet expenditures next spring or next summer. Any suggestion that their purpose went no further than this would have been scoffed at by themselves. Their avowed object was to aid a presently suffering country. So far from doing this, they have put upon the nation a tariff which in less than a third of a year has brought to it a deficiency of nearly \$35,000,000, with an amount constantly increasing."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Stop the Deficit!—"Secretary Gage is the first Republican head of the Treasury who ever laid before Congress—doubtless unwillingly, for Mr. Gage is sound in this—estimates for expenditure greater than his estimates of revenue. This must stop. It is fatal to national credit, to national honesty, and to national honor. Deficits accepted as a matter of course, as they were by President Cleveland and the Democratic majorities of the past four years, are utterly demoralizing. They sap the very foundations of national solvency. No party can permit them and expect to retain popular confidence, nor ought it. The American people is honest to the core, and wilful, premeditated deficits are incarnate dishonesty.

"A deficit for two years to come is now universally accepted. Mr. Cannon's elaborate explanation that if this, that, or the other thing had not happened the deficit for 1899 would be smaller has nothing to do with the matter. It is mere bookkeeping. It twists figures. It does not provide revenue. For raising revenue Mr. Cannon is not responsible, but he speaks as chairman of the appropriations committee for the Republican majority, which is responsible for raising revenue.

"The country expects, and it ought to have a frank, explicit, resolute declaration from the leaders of the Republican majority, that the deficit will be met by levying new taxes to raise sufficient revenue. Such a declaration would meet an instant public response and would create a public confidence nothing else can. More revenue is to-day the first duty of the Republican majority of the House. The precise method by which the revenue shall be provided is a subject for consideration. The vote itself is a mat-



A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

—*The Record*, Chicago.

ter for the future. But the determination to levy all the taxes needed to meet the expenses of the Government economically administered ought to be reached, made, and announced now."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Fallacious Argument from Anticipatory Importations.—"A person might assume that a falling-off of importations during the year 1897 would show that Mr. Dingley's contention of a great trade to come was sound, and he would apparently be justified. But the fallacy is readily detected. There were some anticipatory importations, especially in wool and sugar. These stocks of merchandise, however, replenished supplies reduced to narrow proportions. But Mr. Dingley entertains the notion that as soon as this merchandise is used up other stocks of it will have to be imported. Now recognizing that the quantities were not large to begin with, it is necessary to ask whether they are to be as heavy as in the years referred to. The state of our industrial conditions puts a negative on this interrogation. The anticipatory imports were not excessive, and they were not for a very good reason, that American industry is gradually denying a market to foreign goods formerly imported in large quantities. The conclusion follows that as the anticipatory supplies were comparatively limited except in two cases, the expectation of heavy invoices of goods hereafter, founded on the theory that they were extraordinarily extensive, is ill-substantiated, the same fact acting against foreign trade in both instances."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence, R. I.

Prosperity and Deficits.—"If the Dingley tariff shall fail of sufficient revenue it will not fail of restoration of prosperity; if there be a deficit it will be one that quickly can be remedied by a prosperous people. The Wilson deficit fell heavily on an impoverished people.

"But we do not admit the probability of more than a temporary deficit. Of course until the vast stocks imported in anticipation of the higher duties of the Wilson law are depleted there will be a shortage of tariff revenue. But the Dingley law is very like to the McKinley law, and under the operation of that we had a comfortable surplus of millions. The immense exports of the McKinley era were accompanied by a large volume of imports. It is true that we did not import so many of the necessaries of life that can be produced in the United States under the McKinley tariff as under the Wilson tariff, but the unprecedented prosperity of the country begot a generous scale of expenditure and our imports of luxuries increased. There are signs of a return to this desirable condition, our exports are immense, and as the stock of imports in bond decreases our factories and mills grow busier, money becomes more generally circulated, and while most of it will stay at home it is more than probable that enough of it will go abroad to raise our duties on imports to a sum commensurate with the needs of the Government.

"This view is taken by the appraiser of customs for New York and by other experts. But if the worst come to the worst, there will be this difference between 1897 and the years immediately preceding it: Then we sent most of our money abroad, and had a deficit, with no home funds to abolish it; now if we have a deficit we shall have kept most of our money at home and be in good shape to take up a temporary domestic loan. But we apprehend no permanent deficit. Indeed, we confidently anticipate a comfortable surplus at the expiration of the second year of the operation of the new tariff, and quite possibly at the end of the first."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

DANGER OF BECOMING EUROPEANIZED?

DOWN with the ill-disguised purpose of a half-foreign minority to Europeanize the United States!" exclaims Dr. John Clark Ridpath in the December *Arena*. Dr. Ridpath makes the term Europeanize cover certain anti-democratic tendencies which he deems dangerously existent, notably influences of commerce, accumulated wealth, "society," and Government with a capital G. In the twentieth century, he says, we shall either be Europeanized or democratized; there is no place of stable equilibrium between the two. "This is true for the reason that there can be no such thing as a democratic monarchy; no such thing as a monarchical republic; no such thing as a popular aristocracy; no such thing as a democracy of nabobs. The twentieth century will bring us either to democracy unequivocal or to empire absolute. . . . The democratic republic which we *thought* we had, and which we so greatly prized and fought for,

must now sheer off *from* Europe altogether, or else sail quietly back *to* Europe and come to anchor. Shall we or shall we not go thither?"

Of the circumstances bringing us to this alternative, Dr. Ridpath takes up first, commerce, which, while it civilizes and enriches, tends to make alike:

"Commerce may be good, but it has its drawbacks and its dangers. Commerce does not desire liberty, but it desires stability. It does not want change and progress, but fixedness and conservatism. When the people of two nations trade, the people of the free nation, the progressive nation, the changing nation, get in love with the nation that is not free, that does not progress, that does not change. For this reason the seaboard interests of America have become interwoven in a plexus of foreign relations. That which we hoped to avoid politically has come to pass commercially. The commercial parts of the United States are already bound in a great web to the corresponding interests of Europe. So far as the threads of this web extend in America, to that limit the preference for Europe and the tolerance of European conditions have extended. Since the rise of the great commercial epoch, the sea-bordering emporia of the United States have been each year bound more and more to the European marts. To this extent interest has supplanted patriotism. As between the ship on the one hand and the republic on the other—well, the republic may take care of itself! That is, democracy is good enough, but trade is better!"

Then there is the influence of "society," so-called. "Society, that is, the sham of society, is getting interlocked across the Atlantic." "Society, as soon as it emancipates itself from the conditions of production and finds the means of independent support in revenues drawn from funds, takes refuge, not under the flag of the nation, but under the flag of power. . . . Society considers the opera-house and the arsenal more attractive than the school-house and the fair."

"American society on its Eastern selvage strives to get itself interwoven more and more with those aristocratic forms and fictions which are the peculiar social products of Europe. On both sides of the sea society tends to a common form and substance. The intervention of the Atlantic, shrunken to a pond, is no longer an obstacle to social intercourse. Along a great part of the American seaboard the motive of a foreign connection is to-day stronger than any remaining motive of public liberty. The social influence of the whole United States west of the Alleghanies is not as strong in New York as the single influence of the Prince of Wales! Under such conditions the notion of Europeanizing America is not only entertained, but is regarded with complacency and undisguised favor."

The influences of accumulated wealth are said to be of the same kind; "wealth has no country—and never had"; the stock exchanges and the banks of the world are literally *imperium in imperio*:

"The bourse considers government as an instrument, not for the enlargement of human liberty, not for the promotion of man, not for the extension of civilization, not for invention and letters and art, but for the protection of the bourse. The bourse in all nations is common; it is a unit. It is founded on thrones and dynasties; on kingdoms and empires and republics, and on man! The bourse says that the United States is a part of the European system—or must be; that our institutions in the old democratical form are too weak for safety; that the American republic must be conformed with all expedient haste to the gainful standards and substantial methods of Europe; that our democratical ship must be drawn up to the harbor and anchored under the guns of the old fort, where the dangerous rights of man may be carefully regulated by the triumphant rights of property."

Again, the great fact called government drifts strongly toward the European side.

"It is a tendency in all government to make itself great and glorious. Government is never modest, never humble. It always encroaches, and enlarges itself at the expense of those interests which it is designed to conserve. Government does not look affectionately toward man, but always affectionately toward the organic form and splendor of things. . . ."

"The American republic is under this law. As a result, it has drifted toward the very condition which was renounced by our fathers. This republic is not any longer Jeffersonian. There is hardly a trace of the Jeffersonian philosophy and intent left in it. The name of Jefferson is still used to conjure with, but it is used by those who are innocent of Jeffersonian principles. Each succeeding administration approximates the European style. Strange paradox this, but true, that the Republican Lincoln was the last Jeffersonian to occupy the Presidential chair; he who recently claimed to wear the panoply of Jefferson was furthest of all from the type which he falsified."

Are there counteracting forces in American life? Dr. Ridpath believes that the great majority of the people hold back from the European drift. "The belief of many and the hope of not a few that we shall be restored to the European fold are mere rot and reaction!"

"Probably four citizens out of five in this republic are at heart still sincerely devoted to free institutions. Four out of five believe with might and soul in the righteousness of our colonial rebellion against Great Britain, and the goodness of absolute independence. Four out of five think human liberty something, and not nothing. Four out of five consider our democratic institutions to be—as they are—the most advanced and satisfactory forms of civil society ever created by man. Four out of five regard the Government of the United States as a simple agent for the expression of the will and hope of the people. Four out of five share not at all in the rising distrust which wealth and commerce and society and power cherish against the masses in their plan of governing themselves by the freely expressed will of the majority. . . ."

"This question is the essence of the current commotion in our country. On the one hand wealth, organization, commerce, 'society,' all the prevailing forces in our public life, are on the alert, buzzing like Athenians about 'the foreign affairs of the United States'; this when we should have no foreign affairs, or only a few. Our political powers are as deep as their elbows in every complication of the world. American newspapers are at a white heat—over what? Over nothing—unless we are to become a part of Europe. In that event, we are already in the swiftest swim. In that event, we have not far to go until we shall be even as the rest. But if, on the other hand, America suffices for herself—as she does—and for the future of mankind; if our republic is to continue as the one singular example of public liberty under law, showing forth the freedom of man in its highest and best civil and social manifestations, then shall we be, not Europeanized, but democratized more than ever. And that is the one desideratum that now presents itself as a supreme motive in our destiny."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY GAGE'S financial plan looks beautiful now; but wait until the United States Senate is through with it.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

APROPOS of the meteorites, the following amusing story is told by Sir Robert Ball respecting one of these celestial visitors. A meteorite which fell on a farm in America was claimed by the ground landlord, as his lease reserved all minerals and metals. The tenant objected on the score that the article was not on the property when the lease was executed. The landlord then claimed it as flying game, but the lessee pleaded that the thing had neither feathers nor wings, and claimed it as ground game. But while the dispute was going on the customs officers seized the meteorite, on the ground that the revenue had been defrauded by its introduction into the country without payment of duty.—*The Industrial World, Chicago.*



THE DRAMA IN POLITICS.

HAMLET PARKHURST: "Alas, poor New Yorick!"
—*The Journal, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVEL.

WHAT is an historical novel? Paul Leicester Ford wrestles with this question in the first three pages of the leading article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December), and reaches this conclusion: that "a novel is historical or unhistorical because it embodies or does not embody the real feelings and tendencies of the age or generation it attempts to depict, and in no sense because the events it records have happened or the people it describes have lived." The fact that the colonial laws of Massachusetts decreed a very different story from that in "The Scarlet Letter"; that the Pretender never came in disguise to England, as Thackeray in "Henry Esmond" represents him as doing; that the Indian of real life and the Indian of Cooper's tales were very dissimilar creatures; that "Westward Ho" is animated by a narrow-minded and irritating anti-Romanism, does not destroy the rightful claim of such works to be known as historical novels. It is not the dealing with well-known historical characters, not historical accuracy, not even the treatment of past times that makes a novel historical; but it is the use of an historical atmosphere, as in "Ivanhoe" and "Henry Esmond," and the accurate representation of the feelings of the generation depicted.

In maintaining his argument that a novel dealing with contemporaneous life is apt to be better history than one treating of a former generation, Mr. Ford says:

"Nor is party feeling avoided by lapse of years, tradition being as partizan as the men who transmit it. Save in one or two of Cooper's novels, it would be wellnigh impossible to find a romance dealing with Revolutionary history which does not make the Whig of that war the patriot, and the Tory the disloyal and, usually, evil-acting man. Yet the student of history knows that the loyalists, if a minority, were largely composed of the gentry and educated classes of the country; that they were the equivalent of what to-day are termed the 'better element,' and were superior in character to many of the men who opposed them. No American novelist has ventured to write of John Hancock and Jonathan Trumbull as men suspected of smuggling, or of Samuel Adams as a public man who sought, as other officials have done more recently, to vindicate himself from the charge of defalcation by an appeal to the ballots of the masses. Would any American author, striving to write popular fiction, dare to picture one signer of the Declaration as selling the secrets of his country to the French Ministry for a paltry pension, or another taking advantage of information of the need of the Continental cause for wheat to corner the supply at once so far as he was able? In one case alone have our writers dared to draw an approximately faithful portrait of a man who came to the front in early Revolutionary days; to describe the bounty-jumper, deserter, smuggler, and drunkard, who, nevertheless, rose to high honor in the American cause, and the reason for this exception is explained when the name of the man is given as Benedict Arnold."

Proceeding, Mr. Ford speaks of the historical novel's advantages (its convincingness and its instructive value), and disadvantages; and, chief among these latter, he mentions the rigidity of the events and conditions with which it generally deals, and the very great difficulty in delineating the character of an historical personage. On this point he writes:

"As an example, take the idea of Washington as presented in 'The Virginians.' How shadowy the drawing is, how absolutely weak the personality, as compared with those of George and Harry Warrington! Thackeray had studied the conventional historical portrait of the man and then transferred it as well as could be to new surroundings. But just because the man was so well known, the author was all the more hampered in his treatment of him, and painstakingly as he sought to vivify him the portrait is at once colorless through its attempted accuracy, yet defective in its truth. Who in reading of the prim, formal, sensible man of twenty-six in the novel could infer from his reading the

reality?—the gay young officer who was overfond of 'fashionable' clothes; who held a good cue at billiards; who passed whole days winning or losing money at cards; who loved the theater and the cockpit; who could brew bowls of arrack punch, and do his share in drinking them; who could dance for three hours without once resting; and who fell in and out of love so fiercely and so easily. Nor is this artificiality due to a transatlantic point of view of our great American. The portrait of Washington as given by Cooper in 'The Spy' is equally absurd, tho drawn by an American writer who could have talked with many who knew Washington personally. In each case the attempt is made to give us, not Major Washington of the Virginia regiment, or General Washington of the Continental army, but the sobered and aged President Washington of tradition."

In fact, so we are told, there can not be found, in all American historical fiction, a celebrated character who was as well a real character; and the same assertion may be extended to English literature also. Nevertheless, American historical fiction has given us its full share of people who have passed into literature as types; it has created for us, through the pens of Mrs. Stowe and Cooper, "our idea concerning two great races which, it is probable, will remain through all time." It has done more than this: it has given us our two most famous novelists—Cooper and Hawthorne; and in their best work, and in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ben Hur," we have what are to this day the most positive successes of American fiction.

Speaking of the recent revival of interest in American history, and of fiction dealing with it, Mr. Ford criticizes the latter for its "entire disregard of the big elements of American life and an overaccentuation of the untypical." We quote again:

"Who in reading American fiction has ever brought away a sense of real glory in his own country? We are told that our people are hopelessly occupied in money-making, and that our politics are shamefully corrupt. Yet the joint product of these forces has won, or is winning, equality of man, religious liberty, the right of asylum, freedom of the ocean, arbitration of international disputes, and universal education; and this, too, while these people were fighting a threefold struggle with man, beast, and nature across a vast continent.

"Disregarding all this, the novelist has turned to the petty in American life. With the most homogeneous people in both thought and language in the world, American literature is overburdened with dialect stories; with no true class distinctions, and with an essential resemblance in American life from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the novel of locality has been accepted as typical and not exceptional; with a people less absorbed in and less influenced by so-called society than any other great nation, we are almost submerged with what may be styled the Afternoon Tea Novel."

KIPLING AND HIS MESSAGE.

IN reviewing the new edition, in twelve volumes, of Rudyard Kipling's works, Barrett Wendell, assistant professor of English at Harvard, endeavors to state the message which, as he conceives, Kipling is more or less consciously conveying to us in his prose and his poetry alike. Professor Wendell writes for the literary supplement of *The Times* (New York), and begins as follows:

"Ten years ago the name of Rudyard Kipling was supposed, by anybody that knew it at all, to be the improbable pseudonym of some clever person who had begun to write dashing, ephemeral stories and stray verses about the English in India. To-day his fame is recognized as the true one of the man who, if any, has attained by common consent the chief position in contemporary English literature. Already, too, people, perhaps, grow tired of hearing that he is not yet thirty-two years old. When one remembers, however, that he has already been at least a popular writer for fully ten years, one begins to see what his age signifies. When he wrote the tales and the poems which we used to think a bit impudent in their crudity, he was well under twenty—no older than the average junior in a New England college.

"These early works of his, besides, we have known long enough

to be assured that we were wrong in thinking them ephemeral. Certainly the verses, and to no small degree the stories, bear the test of repeated reading. What he has written since, to be sure, has been, on the whole, increasingly stronger and better; but if there be one trait which more than another forces itself on whoever ponders over Kipling's collected works, it is that the better one knows them the better they prove worth knowing. His stories, everybody can feel, have tended, without losing a bit of their spirit, to grow firmer and more pregnant. His poems, meanwhile, at least to some of us, have not quite preserved the lucidity which at first marked them. Ten years ago, for example, nobody would have dreamed that the author of 'Barrack-Room Ballads' would ever give us some stirring stanzas about White Horses, which should leave more than one reasonably intelligent reader in doubt as to what he meant the animals to signify. One thing, however, remains true of Kipling's poetry from the beginning. Whatever it be meant to mean, it is always hauntingly, indefinitely suggestive."

What phase of the protean meaning of life has Kipling expressed? In answering this, Professor Wendell refers to the racial struggles, especially those between Europe and Asia, which seem to be drawing near. He says:

"When history, past or present, takes on such aspects as this, human affairs suddenly assume a new, startling, bewildering guise. At comfortable moments we are accustomed to assume that men of various ability control, first themselves, then one another, and finally the course of things on earth. At critical moments we are beginning to know with tragic certainty that men, like other earthly things, are to an incalculable degree the sentient victims of forces, or, if you prefer, of powers utterly beyond human control."

A thoughtful man who, like Kipling, has passed his early life in British India, must realize the foregoing; but a stranger to Kipling may not even guess whether he has consciously set before us the tremendously significant aspects of life that must have been thus revealed to him. To Mr. Wendell, however, this great truth of racial struggle seems to underlie both his tales and his poems.

Speaking of the vigorous individuality of Kipling's characters, Professor Wendell says further:

"As you grow by repeated reading, however, to feel thoroughly acquainted with the characters of Kipling, you grow more and more certain that somehow these differ from any others. And slowly you begin to realize how. One and all, high and low, brute and human, these individuals, for all their sentient individuality, are living in the presence and in the power of a force utterly beyond human control. Unlike the fate of classic tragedy as it is unlike the mysterious and unseen something which hovers unphrased behind the tragedy of Shakespeare, this strangely modern, inexorable immensity grows sometimes more startlingly significant than either. For, unlike them, it is a growing certainty of our modern life. We men of this closing century have had a way of deeming ourselves conquerors of nature; can it be that we are only her sport?

"And if so, how does that pitiless force reveal itself to our opening eyes? Not, we begin to see, as a steady, unyielding weight of pressure, but rather as a stormy, fluctuating ebb and flow. This struggle of ours is with the rising tide of an oceanic eternity. Far enough from Kipling such metaphor may have seemed to lead us; and yet if we have understood ourselves it has brought us back to him again. For if there be one fact in nature which more than another symbolizes such emotion as we have just tried to realize, it is the rhythmical surge of a tempestuous sea. And if in all modern literature there be poetry whose deeper power lies not in its phrase, not in its melody, but in the resistless surge of its almost colossal rhythm, it is this growingly inarticulate, endlessly haunting poetry of Kipling.

"In his tales and in his poems alike, then, this youngest and most surely notable of contemporary English writers has wittingly or not phrased the deepest facts of the life which reveals itself to our time—the struggle, on the one hand, of humanity with the forces which would crush it; and the struggle, within the bounds of humanity, for racial survival."

A GREAT ITALIAN HUMORIST.

THE most celebrated writer of modern Italian literature is Alessandro Mazzoni, the founder of the romantic school in Italy. This writer was born at Milan on the 7th of March, 1785. Unlike many other poets, Mazzoni was so slow in developing that he ranked among the dunces in the various schools to which he was sent. At the age of fifteen, however, he wrote a couple of sonnets which were not without merit. After the death of his father, in 1805, he joined his mother at Auteuil and spent two years there with the literary set called the "Idealogues"; at this time, also, he took up the creed of Voltaire, which he afterward, under the influence of his first wife, exchanged for that of the most ardent Catholicism. His first appearance before the public was in 1806-7, in a poem entitled "Urania" and in a eulogy on Count Carlo Imbonati, who had left him considerable property. He survived not only his first and second wives, but seven of his nine children. He died of spinal meningitis May 22, 1873. So greatly was he loved that after his remains had lain in state in Milan for several days, they were followed to the cemetery by a vast throng, including all the great officers of state.

It is probable that no man of genius ever had a finer tribute than did Mazzoni in Verdi's "Requiem," which was written especially to honor his memory. Mazzoni is best known by his great romance, "The Betrothed," which has passed through one hundred and eighteen editions in Italian, nineteen in French, seventeen in German, and ten in English.

From Signor Arturo Graf's article (*Nuova Antologia*, Rome, November 1) on Don Abbondio, the priest in "The Betrothed," we take the following extracts:

"In addition to his other characteristics Mazzoni was a great humorist, the greatest that Italy has produced, and one of the greatest the world has ever seen. Everything in him cooperates to render him one: the goodness of his spirit and the acuteness of his mind, the vivacity of sentiment and the lack of sentimentality, the clear vision of the things of this world and their ineffectiveness, the skepticism which does not exclude faith and the faith which does not become credulity. Mazzoni is a great humorist because he is a realist and an idealist at the same time; that is to say, he has a quick sense of the real and a clear notion of the ideal. Humor springs directly at the head of the real and the ideal, when it is found in a well-balanced and serene mind, because no one possesses pure realism or pure idealism. It has been said by some one that humor is irreconcilable with the Christian sentiment; but if humor arises from the contrast between the real and the ideal, and takes cognizance of a certain knowledge of the necessary imperfection of human nature, and, moreover, of the universal vanity of finite things, it is impossible to see the reason of this incompatibility; and if it is remembered that humor is composed of sympathy and piety, it would seem that the Christian sentiment would favor it rather than otherwise. It is certainly true that humor is more generally frequent among the moderns than the ancients; Cervantes, Swift, and Sterne were good Christians (the last two being ministers), and Gian Paola, who expressly defines humor as being comic romanticism, says that no one can possess humor without an idea of the infinite."

Professor Graf proceeds with an analysis of Don Abbondio's character, and finds excuses for his lies, his egotism, his cowardice, his groans and complaints. American readers, however, will be more interested in the following passage, in which Don Abbondio and Don Quixote are compared:

"But of all the characters in 'The Betrothed' the most humorous is certainly Don Abbondio; so that, after the unrivaled and unique Don Quixote, now become a sort of moral entity necessary to the human mind and human conversation, it is probable that Don Abbondio is the most profoundly humorous person of all literature. Don Abbondio is in many respects the reverse of Don Quixote. Don Quixote is always ready to attempt the most chimerical duties. Don Abbondio flees from the most real duties at the first glimpse of danger. Don Quixote, having too much soul, goes beyond the mark. Don Abbondio, for want of soul,

never reaches it. Don Quixote is imprisoned in the ideal, and no longer sees the real. Don Abbondio is shut up in the real, and no longer sees the ideal. But Don Quixote and Don Abbondio have two points in common: they both live in a world for which they were not made and which makes sport of them. With both everything goes contrary to their intentions."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

VERESTCHAGIN ON THE ART OF THE DAY.

FRESH from a triumphant series of exhibitions in the European capitals, the great Russian painter, Verestchagin, has given his impressions and ideas on modern art and artists to a representative of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*. We translate the more interesting portions of the interview.

Questioned in regard to the tendencies of the younger schools of painters, Verestchagin said:

"It has become the fashion to paint pictures absolutely without meaning and purpose, but the cultivated portion of the European public has no sympathy with this form of decadence in art. It responds more quickly to such paintings as appeal both to the sense of beauty and the reflective faculties. Thus in Vienna my exhibition coincided with another one, representing the *fin-de-siècle* productions of local artists. While they could hardly attract one hundred visitors a day, my exhibition was daily attended by five thousand persons. Even more significant is the fact that while my pictures of southern and northern Russia inspired some interest and sympathy, the attention was generally centered on the campaign of 1812, in which Napoleon is depicted by me not only as a captain and military leader, but also as a man, hero, and sufferer. It is, after all, humanity that interests men.

"Not that I place meaning above execution and form. No, both are entitled to the same degree of concern and care. I assume that the artist who lacks technic is a mere tyro, an aspirant, one who can lay no claim to the name artist; but it is equally true that the artist who lacks pregnant ideas is like a bouquet without fragrance, like fruit without taste. It seems self-evident that the more educated and broad-minded the artist is, the more valuable and profitable are the creations emanating from his enlightened mind. Take those who teach the doctrine of art for art's sake, the decadents, and examine their works. Truly, fruit without tools. They suggest the work of literary decadents—phrases, blank forms, without content."

According to Verestchagin, the trouble is that artists are not sufficiently trained and educated, in a general sense, for their life-work. He would educate artists as those aiming at professional careers are educated. To-day, he remarks, the means and resources of modern governments are wasted on warlike preparations, and art is of necessity neglected. In the future, he hopes, the social mission of art will be better appreciated, and proper education will be provided for aspiring artists.

Verestchagin gives a striking illustration of the danger of insincerity and ignorance in art from a political and social standpoint. He has been challenged, he says, for representing Napoleon, in the 1812 campaign, as wrapped up in a great fur top-coat and as wearing an enormous fur hat which left only his nose exposed to the frost. He not only has found incontestable evidence of this, but he has further found that Napoleon was similarly protected during the battle of Eilau. Now the famous paintings at the Louvre of Napoleon at this battle represent him as neatly and coquettishly attired in a short velvet jacket, exposing the lower part of his body to bitter cold. "Now," says Verestchagin, "had these artists shown more regard for truth and less for flattering and French vanity, they would in their picture, painted after the peace of Tilsit, have unconsciously warned the French against a frivolous and light-hearted entrance upon the disastrous campaign of 1812. They would have shown the necessity of taking proper precautions in regard to winter clothing, etc., and the outcome might have been entirely different." This is no far-fetched notion, insists the painter; it proves the danger of superficiality and carelessness of fact.

DID TENNYSON POSE?

AT least one "plain reader" of the Tennyson "Memoirs" has failed to be properly impressed by the many protests which the great bard is represented to have made against notoriety and press personalities. This particular "plain reader" expresses his or her incredulity on the subject in the London *Saturday Review* (November 27). What arouses suspicion at the outset, so this writer thinks, is Hallam Tennyson's apology for the publication of the "Memoirs," which, he tells us, are published only to keep out any other biography. "You are not to have a common 'Life' it seems; but you get one all the same; it is a sort of concealment of birth of a biography." *The Saturday Review* writer continues:

"The most cursory examination would have shown the biographer the impossibility of the pose and the repeated inconsistencies of any attempt to maintain it. But he goes on bravely to give us the cross-fire of theory and practise, and he gives it without a ghost of a smile. The laureate, after declaring to Mr. Palgrave that, had he an unpublished autobiography of Horace in MS. in his hand, he would burn it, because a poet's life is to be found in his work alone, did himself arrange with his son to have this prolonged biography produced, and to include in it, to the great increase of its bulk and its price as literary merchandise, the second and third-rate poems his finer taste suppressed during his lifetime. Without any fear of the 'ghouls,' there could have been a bonfire of these. The 'resurrectionists' were they of the poet's own household; and when they invoke his authority for the deed, they invite us to deny the sincerity of his constant protest against the publication of inferiorities, and to impugn for the first time the critical judgment hitherto held to be in him all but unerring. Again, with the suggestion of a pose, the poet writes to Mr. Gladstone: 'I heard of an old lady the other day to whom all the great men of her time had written. When Froude's "Carlyle" came out, she rushed up to her room, and to an old chest there in which she kept their letters, and flung them into the fire. "They were written to me," she said, "not to the public!" And she set her chimney on fire, and her children and grandchildren ran in—"The chimney's on fire!" "Never mind," she said, and went on burning. I should like to raise an altar to that old lady, and burn incense upon it.' Yet Tennyson, at this very time and always, had the habit of keeping nearly all the letters he received, including mere invitations to dinner; so that when they came to be turned to the purpose of a biography, two devoted friends of the Tennysons had to wade through over forty thousand of these human or inhuman documents. The smoke of their burning had made a fit incense indeed to offer to the 'old lady'; but to her the poor honor of lip-service alone was rendered. Some Tennyson letters indeed were burned; but the fact is not remarked with the exultation the reader might expect: 'All the letters from my father to Arthur Hallam were destroyed by his father after Arthur's death—a great loss.' The same confusion of pose and of practise confronts the reader again and again. 'The biographer has a partiality for letters addressed to dukes, and a preference—perhaps still more subtly mundane—for those addressed to workmen. . . . More allusions are made to the craving of the age for personalities; and then the eye lights on a passage which records that Mr. Ruskin has been to lunch and that he wore his accustomed blue tie. 'This horrible age of blab' is thrown at us once more, and then we hear that the poet's own 'anecdotes and sayings were taken down as soon as spoken,' and that, for instance, 'he admired much Miss Mary Anderson, and held her to be the flower of girlhood.' 'Confound the publicities and gabblements of the nineteenth century!' again he cries, when an Edinburgh paper has unblushingly announced a new poem of his as in the press. But turn the pages, and you are fully informed by his official biographer that he liked a dinner of 'beef-steak and potato, a cut of cheese, a pint of port, and afterward a pipe (never a cigar)'; and that, to take a random illustration, he once stopped reading to Joachim because the cook was in bed in the next room. By all means tell it; but do not interlard the recital with denunciations of other reciters. 'This 'gabblement' about 'gabblement' goes on until it is tiresome even as a study of human inconsistency. There is a Nemesis that awaits it too at the end of the Memoir. In the closing scene of his father's life the son records: 'At three o'clock he was pleased with the tele-

gram about him from the Queen, but he muttered, "Oh! that press will get hold of me now!" The day after that he died; and the day after that his own medical attendant published to the press what the biographer still calls 'the medical bulletin' as follows: 'On the bed a figure of breathing marble, flooded and bathed in the light of the full moon streaming through the oriel window; his hand clasping the Shakespeare which he had asked for but recently and which he had kept by him to the end; the moonlight, the majestic figure, as he lay there "drawing thicker breath," irresistibly brought to our minds his own "Passing of Arthur."' Surely the irony of history could not further go, nor retribution be more complete.

"Again, it was a way with the bard to resent a stare. The New Englanders who came, lightheartedly certain of a welcome, to look over the wall at Farringford, and the British tourist who made picnic at Alum Bay in the hope of at least a distant glimpse of him, became the dearest object of his dread. Yet one must be forgiven the suspicion that he missed the tourists if they were not there. Readers of Sir Henry Taylor's 'Autobiography' will remember the diatribe uttered by Tennyson to Mrs. Cameron against the persecutions of autograph collectors: a diatribe which ended with the quite contrary lament that he had received no letters for three days, and that he feared there was an atrophy in the world about him and his fame. In that anecdote you have the man for whom, as Mr. A. C. Benson rightly says, you seek in vain in the Memoir. The mood was so variable that if one day he met in the lanes two girls who did not turn round to look after him, he would growl, 'They don't know who I am'; and the next, if they did look round, would cry, 'Americans!' His costume bore out the same delightful contrariness. The wide-awake, that Mr. Gladstone really did shy at when it threatened the House of Lords, he wore not as one who hates to be regarded by the curious eye. And there was one occasion when a little boy proved as frank as another of his age and sex in Hans Andersen's story. He had been out with the bard, who, returning, complained in deep tones of the intrusive eyes of man and woman. 'Then why do you wear that blue cloak?' was the home question that came back in a treble tone; and then all was still."

BIOLOGICAL LITERARY CRITICISM.

TWO eminent French literary critics, Sainte-Beuve and Taine, propounded the theory that, in order to be able to determine the value of a work of art, literary or other, a critic must be acquainted with the mental organization and environment of the artist. According to them, the work is the expression of a psychological individuality, and they used every means to know thoroughly the producer, in order to understand the product. A very long step in advance of this theory has been taken by Dr. Edward Toulouse in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 27), who maintains that no one is competent to criticize a work of art unless he is a physician and a physiologist. The completely equipped critic should be, besides, an alienist. In order to sum up these qualifications in one convenient word, Dr. Toulouse has chosen the word biologist. It is pointed out that psychological conditions are intimately connected with physiological conditions. So that no critic can accurately estimate the value of a novel, for instance, unless he has ascertained the physical organization and condition of the novelist, his circulation, respiration, and temperature, the state of his liver and digestive organs, the soundness or unsoundness of his ganglions and entire nervous system!

In order to justify the assumption that a critic of literature or art should be a thorough alienist, it is declared that, during the composition or construction of a work at all worthy of criticism, the writer or artist is in a state of temporary delirium:

"When an alienist is called in to a patient out of his mind, the physician often finds that the sick man is interested in questions of an historical or political nature, which at first sight would seem to be wholly out of the field of his customary thought. Why the ideas of the sick man run in this channel must be determined more or less accurately by the alienist. Either the patient has a certain natural tendency to trouble himself about these ideas, or

there is something in his past or present environment to account for them. Just so with a novel-writer. The reasons for his selecting a certain kind of subject, for his treating that subject in a certain way, for his drawing or allowing his readers to draw a certain moral, can be ascertained solely by the experienced alienist, who can determine the psychological states which have produced such results and from what physical conditions these psychological states ensue. Thus, every one has observed the abundance of olfactory images in the works of Zola. The constant recurrence of these can be explained by those only who know that Zola has an unusually fine sense of smell. The way in which an author describes the physical personality of his heroes and the mode in which he makes them think and act, are questions which every critic should study, and it is the alienist alone who can determine how far these imaginary beings are reproductions of the personality of the author."

Dr. Toulouse proceeds to apply these principles to criticisms of the works of the sculptor, the painter, the actor, the musician, and, in fact, of all those whose productions deal with artistic taste. He recognizes that there are numerous cases in which a critic can not study an artist personally and determine the condition of his bile and digestive organs and nervous system. In these cases, of course, the study must be confined to the work produced. It is, however, the biologist alone who can detect the subtle relations between the work and the workman, and declare what parts of it are due to the personality of the artist and how that personality has colored the work.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

ALPHONSE DAUDET, who died suddenly at his home in Paris December 16, was probably known and appreciated by a larger circle of American and British readers than any other French writer since Victor Hugo. There is little doubt that this remarkable popularity was due largely to his humor, which was of the American flavor. His style had an added charm, too, in its poetical vein. His first published writings were poetry, and altho he wrote no verse after he was twenty-five, he was still poetic in temper. Daudet belonged to the romantic school. Augustin Filon, writing in Charles Dudley Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," says of this:

"Daudet is an artist, not a scientist. He is a poet in the primitive sense of the word, or, as he styled himself in one of his books, a '*trouvère*.' He has creative power, but he has at the same time his share of the minor gift of observation. He had to write for a public of strongly realistic tendencies, who understood and desired nothing better than the faithful, accurate, and most scientific description of life. Daudet could supply the demand, but as he was not born a realist, whatever social influence he had been subjected to, he remained free from the faults and excesses of the school. He borrowed from it all that was good and sound; he accepted realism as a practical method, not as an ultimate result and a consummation. Again, he was preserved from the danger of going down too deep and too low into the unclean mysteries of modern humanity, not so much perhaps by moral delicacy as by an artistic distaste for all that is repulsive and unseemly."

Henry James wrote of him, in 1882, as follows:

"Daudet is a passionate observer—an observer not perhaps of the deepest things in life, but of the whole realm of the immediate, the expressive, the actual. This faculty, enriched by the most abundant exercise and united with the feeling of the poet who sees all the finer relations of things and never relinquishes the attempt to charm, is what we look for in the happiest novelist of our days. Ah, the things he sees—the various, fleeting, lurking, delicate, nameless, human things! This beautiful vivacity finds itself most complete in '*Les Rois en Exil*,' a book that could have been produced only in one of these later years of grace. Such a book is intensely modern, and the author is in every way an essentially modern genius. With the light, warm, frank Provençal element in him, he is, in his completeness, a product

of the great French city. He has the nervous tension, the intellectual eagerness, the quick and exaggerated sensibility, the complicated, sophisticated judgment, which the friction, the contagion, the emulation, the whole spectacle, at once exciting and depressing, of our civilization at its highest, produces in susceptible natures. There are tears in his laughter, and there is a strain of laughter in his tears; and in both there is a note of music."

Daudet's obligation to Dickens has been the subject of much comment. Daudet denied that he was influenced by the English novelist, and, indeed, fought a harmless duel over the accusation. Most of his critics, however, find a resemblance, altho few of them go so far as to call it imitation. Daudet himself said of this:

"I feel in my heart Dickens's love for the lowly, for the unhappy childhood of little ones reared in the squalor and misery



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

of a great city; I too had a heartrending struggle for existence, and earned my bread before I was sixteen; therein lies, I fancy, our greatest resemblance."

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"That he was influenced by Dickens can not be denied. . . . In fact, no denials are of any avail in the face of many pages of 'Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné,' where one sees the younger writer following the older, not blindly, but very clearly, tho he makes no sacrifice of his originality."

Daudet was not a member of the French Academy, altho often spoken of as a candidate. The Springfield *Republican* says that he refused to become a candidate for a chair in the Academy. Augustin Filon says, however, that the Academy repulsed him. His feeling toward the Academy is not in doubt, for in "L'Immortel" he satirized that dignified body so cuttingly that all his chances of becoming an "Immortal" were destroyed. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says of this:

"There is a saying in Paris that there is always a forty-first member of the French Academy—whose membership, it will be remembered, is limited to forty. By the 'forty-first' member, the wits of the capital designate the man whose commanding abilities overshadow very often those of any member of the Academy and entitle him without question to membership, but who, by reason of some personal quality, or the active jealousy of those who are among the Immortals, and who are angered at his fame, never succeeds in an election to fill a vacancy. Not in the last twenty

years has France produced a man whose achievements in the world of letters gave to him a stronger title to a seat in that august body, yet Daudet was never chosen a member."

Zola was Daudet's greatest rival for the favor of the American public, altho his readers are of a different class, and it is interesting to note what Zola, who was inclined to deprecate the romantic quality, has to say of "Numa Roumestan," one of Daudet's most popular productions. Zola says of this romantic quality:

"This, moreover, is a very slight blemish in a work which I regard as one of those, of all Daudet's productions, that is most personal to himself. He has put his whole nature into it, helped by his Southern temperament, having only to make large drafts upon his most intimate recollections and sensations. I do not think that he has hitherto reached such an intensity either of irony or of geniality. . . . Happy the books which arrive in this way, at the hour of the complete maturity of a talent! They are simply the widest unfolding of an artist's nature; they have in happy equilibrium the qualities of observation and the qualities of style. For Alphonse Daudet 'Numa Roumestan' will mark this interfusion of a temperament and a subject that are made for each other, the perfect plenitude of a work which the writer exactly fills."

Daudet was born of poor parents at Nimes, a Provençal city of southeastern France, May 13, 1840. He went to Paris at the age of seventeen, with his brother, and for a time the two had a hard struggle for existence. In 1858 he brought out his first publication, a volume of poems, called "Les Amoureuses," which gave him a reputation and led to his connection with several newspapers. He soon published in *Figaro* his account of the hardships of the life of an usher in a provincial school, with the title, "Le Gueux de Provence." A second collection of poems, "La Double Conversion," followed, and in 1861 a series of papers which he contributed to *Figaro* was brought out in book form as "Le Chaperon Rouge." For five years, from 1861 to 1865, Daudet was private secretary to the Duc de Morny, president of the Corps Législatif. He wrote his "Lettres sur Paris" for *Le Petit Moniteur* in 1865, under the name of Jehan de l'Isle, and in the succeeding year his "Lettres de Mon Moulin," signed with the name Gaston Marie, were addressed to *L'Événement*. Daudet's publications include "Le Petit Chose" (1868), "Lettres à un Absent" (1871), "Les Aventures Prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon" (1872), "Les Petits Robinsons de Caves" (1872), "Contes du Lundi" (1873), "Contes et Récits" (1873), "Robert Helmont" (1874), "Les Femmes d'Artistes" (1874), "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné" (1874), "Jack" (1876), "Le Nabab" (1877), "Les Rois en Exil" (1879), "Contes Choisis, la Fantasia et l'Histoire" (1879), "Numa Roumestan" (1881), "Les Cigogues" (1883), "L'Évangéliste" (1883), "Sappho" (1884), "Tartarin sur les Alpes" (1885), "La Belle Nivernaise" (1886), "Trente Ans de Paris" (1887), "L'Immortel" (1888), and "Port Tarascon" (1890).

NOTES.

SOME interesting facts about Charlotte Brontë appear in *The Speaker*, from the pen of Wemyss Reid. Among other things he writes: "The world has often busied itself with the identity of Rochester in 'Jane Eyre.' Most of us remember how the critics of fifty years ago believed that Thackeray had furnished the model for that immortal character. The real original was the brother of Ellen Nussey—a West Riding merchant who had all the unpolished force and dogged egotism which sometimes marked the Yorkshire magnate in those days. Charlotte idealized him into Rochester, and planted him in the midst of circumstances of which his own life knew nothing."

Mr. Reid tells, also, the following story as told him by Miss Nussey. The latter was visiting Charlotte Brontë after her marriage to Mr. Nicholls, a clergyman.

"Charlotte and her husband went for a walk on the moors with their guest. 'Are you not going to write anything more?' asked Miss Nussey of Charlotte. 'Oh,' was the reply, 'I have got a story in my head, but Arthur does not wish me to write it. He thinks I should attend to other things now.' Then, according to her statement, Ellen Nussey waxed valiant on her friend's behalf, and contended with Mr. Nicholls against his idea that a clergyman's wife ought not to engage in literary work. 'I married Charlotte Brontë, not Currer Bell,' was the husband's rejoinder."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DOES ARCTIC EXPLORATION PAY?

ROBERT STEIN, of the United States Geological Survey, has a good word to say for Lieutenant Peary and of the value of Arctic exploration in general. Mr. Stein was a member of Peary's seventh expedition, his personal object being to prepare himself for the carrying out of a scheme of systematic and continuous exploration of Ellesmere Land and the study of the ancient Eskimo settlements in Hubbard Bay. He does not intend to try for the Pole, but does not hesitate to say that Peary will "almost certainly" reach the Pole in 1900. Asked about the reported dissatisfaction of some of the members of Peary's expedition with the management of their leader, Mr. Stein said (*The Voice*, New York, December 6):

"None of his critics that I know are worthy to tie his shoe-strings. Certain persons try to show their strength of mind by barking at the heels of a distinguished man. To me that seems a very sorry business. To overlook the unprecedented record of seven Arctic expeditions without mishap, and to grumble about food and other trifles, seems to me to be the earmark of the incorrigible kicker. So far as I was able to observe, Mr. Peary's management was a model of foresight, readiness, energy, fairness, patience, and consideration."

Of the value of Arctic exploration, Mr. Stein had this to say:

"I can only repeat the old arguments. I find that likes and dislikes on this subject are more a matter of sentiment than of argument. The friends of polar exploration are so by instinct, and do not ask for argument; its opponents are generally encased in an argument-proof armor of prejudice. The latter generally impute to Arctic explorers as the only motive an unquenchable thirst after fame—as if that were a reproach. If material interests are to decide the matter, it must be remembered that the whaling industry has contributed over \$680,000,000 to the wealth of England, Holland, and the United States. Klondike is under the Arctic circle. The whalers now caught in Alaskan ice are not blamed for thus risking their lives. But the Arctic explorer's real grounds of justification are scientific. To study the laws of magnetism, so important to navigation, we must know their operation all over the earth, especially near the magnetic poles. The same is true of winds and currents. To ascertain the size and density of the earth, the astronomer's base of measures, ten pendulum observations near the unknown end of the arc are worth a hundred elsewhere. All branches of natural history may expect new light from observations on living beings under the unique conditions of polar climate. That all our advances in material well-being are due to the progress of science, is a phrase so hackneyed that one hesitates to repeat it. If it be objected that we ought to postpone such studies till a time when they can be carried out safely and economically, the answer is that that time has arrived. Thanks to the labors of previous explorers, especially Peary, Arctic travel has been freed from most of its danger and hardship, on condition, of course, that ordinary caution be used. The main requisite is a secure base, always accessible to a supply-ship, and yet near the field of exploration."

Of the country to which Peary has been devoting especial attention, Mr. Stein observes:

"I have little doubt that Greenland will eventually become a health resort, at least in summer. Whether it be that the intense cold of winter destroys the microbes, or that the excess of ozone is fatal to them even in summer, the fact is that no zymotic diseases, such as consumption, fevers, influenza, are found there. The air is so bracing that one can do an enormous amount of work without getting tired. I repeatedly started at nine in the morning, and after the hardest climbing over the rocks would return at nine in the evening as fresh as when I started."

The big meteorite which Peary brought back on his last trip

has had its genuineness called in question by Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer. The following extract from *The Scientific American* indicates that the American has scored a point over the Norwegian in this matter:

"Speaking of the doubt that Nansen had thrown upon the genuineness of the meteorite which Mr. Peary recently brought from the Arctic region, the lieutenant said: 'Nansen spoke hastily on his arrival, but when he found he was wrong he frankly and courteously admitted his error. The impression has gone abroad that there is some feeling over the matter between Nansen and myself, but that is not true. I have the utmost admiration for Nansen and the magnificent work he has done.' On the afternoon of December 8 Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary paid a visit to the British Museum, where they were met by the Director Sir William Fowler and Curator Fletcher, of the Mineralogical Department. Mr. Fletcher examined a specimen of the Cape York meteorite discovered and brought to New York by Lieutenant Peary, and unhesitatingly declared it was certainly of meteoric origin. He added that no specimen in the British Museum had meteoric characteristics more sharply or more clearly shown than those of the Cape York meteorite. The opinion of Mr. Fletcher, who is an expert, has so thoroughly convinced Dr. J. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, that it is considered by him to have settled the controversy as to the Cape York meteorite."

MONKEY OR MAN?

THE discovery in the island of Java, in 1892, by Dr. Dubois, a Dutch army surgeon, of fossil fragments ascribed by him to a creature higher than the ape and yet lower than man, has been fully discussed in these pages at various times. At present some critics seem to be inclined to agree with the discoverer that the fossils are those of an ape-like ancestor of man, while others think they belong to an extinct species of ape, and others that

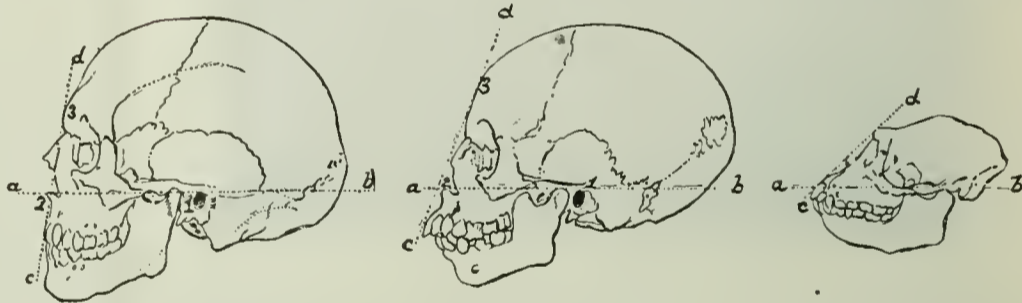


FIG. 1.—Caucasian.

FIG. 2.—Negro.

FIG. 3.—Ape.

(The facial angle is determined by two lines, of which one, *ab*, joins the ear and nose, and the other, *cd*, is tangent to the forehead and the front teeth.)

they were parts of a malformed or idiotic man. In the *Revue Encyclopédique* (Paris), M. A. Cligny gives an exhaustive review of the evidence that bears on the question, together with photographs that constitute important evidence in the case. Says M. Cligny:

"That we may be competent to form an opinion it is well to recall at the outset the characteristics that distinguish man from the monkey, or more simply from the higher monkeys—the anthropoids. We shall pass in silence over the psychic and physiologic divergences, which are sufficiently well known to everybody and are without interest in a case where the evidence is entirely anatomical. We shall dwell particularly on the skulls."

The chief point of differences, as brought out by M. Cligny, are the prominent face and small skull of the monkey as compared with man's smaller face and larger skull. These points are brought out by measurements of the facial angles (see Figs. 1 to 3) and of the cranial capacity. Notwithstanding these great differences, scientists have yet quarreled not only over the Java skull now under consideration, but over others. M. Cligny reminds us particularly of the remains found in the Neanderthal in 1856 (see Fig. 4). Study of this latter and of other similar remains have now, he believes, established the fact that there once existed in

Europe a human race differing from all present races and ethnically inferior to the most degraded tribes of Africa or Australia. The Java skull apparently was that of a creature still lower in the



FIG. 4.

ethnical scale. Was it a monkey or a man? Says M. Cligny, summing up the evidence :

“The skull is that of a primate; no doubt on this point is possible. It was surely an adult. The skull is extraordinarily large for that of a monkey and extraordinarily small for that of a man. . . .

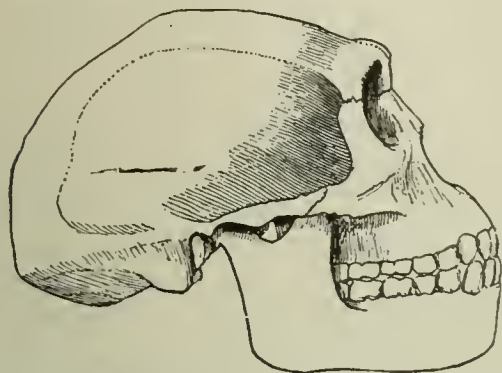


FIG. 5.—M. Manouvrier's Restoration of the Java skull.

We seem to have struck a mean between the two limits that we have drawn between ape and man.

“In a word, the Java fossil resembles in form a pithecoïd [ape-like] human skull, but it differs from this by the surprising intensity of its

simian characteristics, especially by its height.

“If this primate was a man, it was a man of bestial appearance; as to the cranial capacity, it obliges us to choose between three hypotheses :

“Either the pithecanthropus, to give it its name, was a creature of little height, a dwarf; . . . or it was microcephalous [small-



FIG. 6.—Profiles—Of the Java skull (1); a chimpanzee's skull (2); and that of an orang-utan (3).

headed], an abnormal instance of a race having the ordinary height; or it was the average type of its race.”

The first hypothesis, the author points out, would force us to



Orthognathous Skull (Caucasian). Slightly Prognathous Skull (Negro). FIG. 7.—MODERN SKULLS.

suppose that the creature was very small, for no existing dwarfs have nearly so small skulls. The second (that of malformation)

is irrefutable, but Cligny regards it as unscientific to suppose that the only known specimen of the race should happen to be such a monstrosity. We are thus forced to adopt the third hypothesis—that this was the skull of a representative of a race intermediate between ape and man—in other words, the long-sought “missing link.” Whether all men of science agree with him or not, the photographs with which he illustrates his points are certainly of the highest interest, and we take pleasure in reproducing them here.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANOTHER TRANSMUTATION THEORY.

THE latest theory on the subject of the transmutation of baser into precious metals goes a little farther than any hitherto propounded. According to it, not only can silver be changed into gold, but we can not help its being so changed, for the process is going on continually. In other words, silver naturally “grows” into gold. This is the assertion of John Jacob Wagner in a pamphlet entitled “Gold Growth” (Cincinnati, 1897). Says *Science*, in describing this work :

“The basis of the author's argument is that gold in nature is always found associated with silver, and the ratio of gold to silver is not uniform. If silver never occurs without some gold, it follows that the gold has grown from the silver, and the varying proportions found in different mines are due to the length of time the growth has been going on. Hence in the older rocks the proportion of gold to silver is greater than in the later rocks. Pure gold can be separated from silver alloy; but the ‘fine silver’ resulting invariably contains gold. The inference is that the silver is ‘growing’ into gold. This pamphlet belongs to a class of writings by no means rare, the efforts of laymen to clear up facts and theories which are far from clear to specialists who have devoted their lives to them. Granted that the premises of the writer are true, his deductions would have no weight to a chemist. He finds not merely silver and gold occurring together, but many other elements always associated with each other. If gold ‘grows’ from silver, why not potassium from sodium, or bromin from chlorin, etc.? The only difficulty with the theory is that at present there is absolutely no evidence of facts to support it, and the wisest chemists hesitate to philosophize on the problem of the genesis of the elements.

“It may be questioned if books such as that before us have any value; certainly they have not from a scientific standpoint.”

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF HYPNOTISM.

THE subject of hypnotism, so we are told by Prof. Francis Gotch, in a lecture delivered at Magdalen College, Oxford, has been greatly cleared up by modern views of the construction of the nervous system; at least, such views assist us in forming a clearer mental picture of hypnotic processes than we were formerly able to obtain. Professor Gotch publishes his lecture in *Science Progress* (October). The successive stages of the hypnotic state are described by him. First we have the “initial sleep,” which, however, we are told, is unlike ordinary sleep, since in the latter the whole nervous system is in a state of subdued activity, while in the hypnotic sleep the involuntary movements determined by the lower portions of the nervous system are exaggerated. Referring further to this difference the professor says :

“The distinction between hypnotic and ordinary sleep is further accentuated by the circumstance that the former change is one which may develop into other striking manifestations of nervous activity. If the closed eyes of a guinea-pig, appropriately hypnotized, are opened and a bright light allowed to flash upon them, the animal does not necessarily wake up and behave like a reasonable guinea-pig. Instead of doing so it may become cataleptic; all the muscles suddenly stiffen, owing to an uncontrollable rush of energy from the abnormally excitable nervous system.

Similar phases of hypnotic existence may occur in man; the resulting muscular contractions being so pronounced that the individual may lie stiff, with merely the head and feet on two chairs, not yielding even when the stoutest member of the audience at the hypnotic *séance* is called up, and seats himself, at the request of the operator, upon the hypnotic's abdomen.

"It is interesting to note that cataleptic reflexes can be produced in response to skin stimulation in un hypnotized animals after the separation of the portions of the brain above the cerebellum and spinal cord.

"A predominant characteristic of both these phases of the hypnotic state is evidently the paralysis of volitional power, and, as the state progresses, this is succeeded by a remarkable augmentation of other nervous functions. . . . The subject does what he is commanded to do; for the nerve-processes aroused in ear and eye by the sound of the words and the gestures of the operator dominate the whole brain machinery of the subject, and a throng of impulses pour out to the appropriate muscles, without the subject being conscious of any stage in the process. It may even happen that the subject does actually remain conscious but impotent; powerless to modify the domineering activity of the nerve mechanism; his actions thus remain automatic altho consciousness is present. So, too, in ordinary sleep we may be conscious, for we may dream and often remember our dreams when we wake, and yet we have been powerless to control our actions or to modify the ideas called up by the nerve processes."

This stage the professor terms the somnambulistic stage of hypnotism. He then goes on to refer to another stage, that of hypnotic sleep:

"The physiological derangement, which is the basis of the volitional abeyance and of the exalted nervous activities just described, may, if hypnotism is profound, pass into a more widespread derangement exhibiting itself as deep hypnotic sleep. It is now associated not only with paralysis of will but with profound anesthesia, and the subject gives all the physiological evidences of lowered vitality of the whole central nervous system. If the state is prolonged it may become dangerous to life by lowering the activities of those lower centers upon the vitality of which such essential processes as respiration, etc., depend. It may, for convenience, be distinguished as the condition of lethargy and resembles that produced by chloroform inhalation."

The four states thus described—hypnotic sleep, catalepsy, somnambulism, and lethargy—Professor Gotch thinks are undoubtedly due to "an abnormal condition of the physiological activities of the central nervous system," and in order to explain what this abnormal condition is, Professor Gotch proceeds to describe what, according to the latest views of physiologists, the normal condition may be. We here quote from an abstract of the article in *The Hospital*:

"The essence of these modern views lies in the non-continuity of nervous tissue. There are gaps between the different neurons [nerve-cells with their branches], and the direction in which nervous impulses flow depends largely upon the ever-varying resistance which is offered by these gaps. That does not, perhaps, take us far; but if we recognize that all our activities are the result of a form of reflex action, inhibited or accelerated by impulses from that portion of the nervous system which are more especially connected with the consciousness, and that the nerve-processes whence the impulses by which this inhibition is maintained must 'jump the gap' are capable of fatigue, we seem to see, in a fashion, how it is possible, as the result of strained attention, to weary out the link with consciousness, and leave the body an automaton, subject to the uncontrolled dominion of reflex action and suggestion."

To go back to Professor Gotch's own words, he says that he believes that "the increased activity of all nervous processes, except those underlying volition, may be attributed to the diminished resistance of what are here termed the gaps." This resistance may be produced, "not only by the cessation of the inhibitory influences just described, but by the unrestrained and unmodified flow of such impulses as, by their play, directly diminish the gap-resistance, and thus augment the activity of lower centers."

That is to say, the reins having been cut, the influence of the whip has full play.

Passing then to the part taken in hypnotism by what is known as suggestion, Professor Gotch says:

"We are aware that one idea suggests another, and that volitional movements are the outcome of such suggested ideation. The physiological basis for this is decidedly obscure, but modern neurology has comparatively recently brought into prominence one feature which is pertinent to the present inquiry. Functional activity is undoubtedly associated with structural growth, functional inactivity with actual dwindling or atrophy. It is only in the last few years that this has been extended to the processes of the central nervous system. The passage of nervous impulses across gaps is the functional activity of the terminal nerve-fiber branches; if persistently repeated these branches may be conceived as being brought into conditions favorable for their growth, tending to approach one another, thus diminishing the actual extent of the gap resistance. With opposite conditions of prolonged inactivity they may tend to recede from each other. Hence the repeated storming of the gaps by nervous impulses would diminish the extent of the gaps and thus facilitate passage across them, provided that such repeated storming is not so persistent as to cause the deleterious changes which constitute fatigue.

"The result is that a nerve change of similar type to one which has previously occurred finds its easiest path if it runs along all the old lines; every repetition thus sets up further alterations in localities which are already the seat of similar changes."

Movements may thus be evoked, says the professor, of precisely similar character to those determined by volition, altho both consciousness and volition are absent. If consciousness is present we describe the action by the term "suggested." In the hypnotic state, "suggestion" is used to denote the same state of affairs, altho both volition and consciousness are absent. Such suggestion, Professor Gotch reminds us, is not limited to the hypnotic state. How many of us, he says, thinking of something else, take out and involuntarily wind up our watches? The physician utilizes this power of suggestion when he says to his patient, "You will be better soon." The reaction of the nervous system, in consequence of the suggestion, is one of the most potent of all remedies. In hypnotism, however, suggestion becomes abnormal, and, the nervous system being deranged, the abnormal state may be started simply by arresting the subject's attention. Thus, to quote again:

"A subject may be hypnotized by a verbal command, a gesture, or a written line, even where this is to take effect the next day, or the next week; any one of these initial phases suggests the whole sequence. The hypnotization of Trilby by the picture of Svengali, described in Du Maurier's novel, is founded on fact. Further, the awakening may be achieved in a similar way by suggestion.

"It is no wonder, therefore, that such hypnotic subjects should readily respond to sensory impressions, even tho these may be far too slight to awaken consciousness in the volitional onlooker. The unconscious subject is an exquisitely sensitive machine with a nervous system tuned to react to impressions of peripheral sense organs, which, acting on the ordinary volitional mortal, awaken no consciousness, and what is more, they probably never can awaken the consciousness of such a normal individual, since unconsciousness and volitional paralysis are essential factors in making the nervous machinery sufficiently sensitive to respond to the feeble stimuli."

The Hospital comments on Professor Gotch's physiological explanation as follows:

"This explanation is one of the very greatest interest, and all the more so from the fact that it seems to explain on the one hand how by repetition self-control may come to be the dominant factor in a man's actions, and how, in another case, by the repeated abolition of the control of the higher centers, such as occurs in those who are again and again subjected to hypnotic influence, it may no longer be necessary to fatigue the will by concentrated attention in order to produce the hypnotic state."

LONGEVITY OF SEEDS.

HOW long can a seed retain life? The most extraordinary stories were once believed regarding the power of seeds to germinate centuries after the parent plant had produced them. F. Escombe, who contributes to *Science Progress* (October) an exhaustive essay on this subject, embodying the results of the latest research, tells us that such stories are unworthy of credence. Says Mr. Escombe:

"Numerous statements have been periodically made about the 'longevity' of seeds; the majority are of little value from lack of detail or of sufficient positive proof. The most notorious are those concerning seeds from sarcophagi of Egyptian mummies. It is now generally acknowledged that no adequate proof of their germination has been produced, the reputed success of some authors having been rather due to duplicity of Arab vendors than genuineness of the seeds. Burgerstein quotes experiments of Unger with indubitably genuine seeds. Corns from the ruins of Thebes were tested; not one germinated. The same result was obtained with corns out of tiles made of Nile-mud and straw from the Darfur pyramid near Kairo. There is nothing extravagant in the idea that mummy-seeds may retain potential life, but there is no proof that this is so; indeed, C. de Candolle states that the wheat was always sterilized apparently before introduction into sarcophagi, tho no authority is given for this statement.

"That the treatment of this subject is not wanting in humor is evident from that which follows: A well was once sunk in the Lias of Shipston-on-Stour; the next year *Glaucium luteum* appeared on the rubbish from the shaft. No *glauicum* had previously grown in the neighborhood. White suggests 'that they (the seeds) had possibly remained inert from the time when the deposition of the Lias took place, and upon their exposure to the atmosphere were recalled to life.' This is not only extravagant, but transcends imagination. . . .

"Experiments of Peter support the view that the sudden appearance of species hitherto unknown, when soil has been disturbed, is due to persistence of seeds of one vegetation dormant in the earth while later vegetations succeed, and to their subsequent germination when conditions changed. He tried to find if soil holds seeds, if it be able to preserve their 'vitality,' as well as which species have seeds capable of remaining thus unputrefied. Soils were tested on the surfaces of which vegetation had not existed for a long time; present covering with wood was disregarded, since tree-seedlings admit of easy distinction and could be eliminated. Soils were chosen concerning which it was accurately known whether considerable alteration in constitution of the vegetation had ever occurred. Samples of earth were so taken as to diminish as far as possible the chance of introduction of seeds by various agents. For collecting earth spots in dense forests devoid of vegetation were chosen, chiefly in such as were known to have formerly been fields or meadows. For comparison samples were taken from primeval forests. Layers 8 centimeters [3 inches] deep were removed; this was done twice, and sometimes thrice, at the same spot. The cultures agreed well. In every test of soil formerly field-soil, the majority of seeds that germinated, at times all, were those of field-plants. The results with earth from forests previously meadows, or perennially forests were analogous. The woods, primeval ones naturally excepted, had been planted twenty to forty-six years back; Peter concludes hence that the seeds had remained dormant, retaining 'vitality,' throughout these periods. This conclusion is as reliable as any deducible from experiments of this type, which are permeated with uncertainty. . . .

"Arthur states that seeds of *Pyrus coronaria* can germinate after dormancy of twenty-three years. The evidence for this is as follows: A barn was built in 1859, the foundation of which was limestone laid on soil. In 1882 the barn was removed, and after twenty days the foundation also. When the bottom stone was raised, two small plants were found near the center of the stone. He says that there seems no doubt that the seeds had been protected by the building for the twenty-three years, germination having been stimulated after removal of the barn by penetration of warmth and moisture beneath the foundation. No evidence is adduced that the seeds were not introduced by animals or otherwise, for which reason the statement is practically valueless."

After quoting a number of other recorded observations, all of which are practically of no value for the same reason as that given just above, Mr. Escombe goes on to say:

"The experiments that tend most strongly to prove 'longevity' in certain seeds are those of Girardin and of Brown. The seeds tested had in each case been part of a collection which there was every reason to suppose had not been disturbed, and the age of which was known. But there is no absolute certainty that the seeds had not been interfered with, and this doubt weakens the evidence. There is only one method for settling the question beyond contradiction; large quantities of selected seeds of many species should be collected at some recognized institute after careful previous treatment, and allowed to remain quiescent in a suitable place, to which no one could get access without being known to have done so. These seeds should be periodically tested and the results recorded. The research of Peter, altho admirably conducted, only supports strongly the idea of 'longevity' of seeds.

"That this 'longevity' is a function varying with the specie, and even individual seeds, admits of no doubt. Burgerstein found that deviations due to individual differences in seeds of cereals amounted to from 1 to 16 per cent. Moreover, the degree of maturity at harvest-time and the aqueous content at the time of preservation are factors that influence considerably the 'vitality' of seeds."

Artificial Black Marble.—Louis H. Bruhl, United States Consul at Catania, Italy, reports to the State Department that the manufacture of artificial black marble is carried on by the owners of the local gas-works, who also manufacture various by-products. "In this process," says Mr. Bruhl as quoted by *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "common white sandstone is first cut into the desired shapes; then the pieces are placed in a large iron tank, upon a heavy wire grating, the latter resting a few inches above the bottom of the tank, in order to keep the stone from touching the bottom and to permit the fluid to penetrate freely everywhere. The stones must not touch each other. Then, through an iron pipe, a molten mass of volcanic asphalt and coal-tar pitch, mixed, in equal parts, is let into the tank from an adjoining boiler until the molten mass fully covers the pieces of sandstone. This liquid is kept boiling in the tank for thirty-six hours; then the stones are taken out, placed upon a brick floor to cool off and dry, and are afterward polished in the same manner as other marble. The artificial product is said to resist acids, is not damaged by atmospheric action, moisture, heat or cold, and is claimed to be aseptic. In the same manner the firm also prepares pressed tilings for flooring, roofing, etc., which are said to be perfectly water-tight and aseptic. A mass of sand, cement, and water, after having been thoroughly kneaded, is put into forms, put under a press, taken out and dried, and then placed in the tank-boiler for thirty-six hours, as in the manufacture of the artificial black marble, and, after being cooled off, placed in a rotary grinding or polishing machine."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FRENCH chemist, De Hemptinne, has succeeded in showing, according to *The American Journal of Science*, December, that electrical oscillations have a marked effect in modifying chemical processes.

THE absorption of Roentgen rays by various substances has been investigated by W. J. Humphreys, of the University of Virginia, who states in *The Philosophical Magazine*, London, November, his conclusion that it depends on the atomic weight of the substance, tho not in any very simple manner.

"WHILE the use of the chestnut as an article of food is very limited in this country," says *The National Druggist*, "there are portions of Europe where the nut plays an important rôle in the diet of the poorer classes, being used as a substitute for the grains (wheat, rye, barley, etc.) in bread-making, and furnishing a very nourishing and palatable drink as well. It is also largely used as a dressing for game, meats, and fowls, among the better classes. The writer well remembers two or three repasts, or lunches, obtained at the cottages of the native mountaineers, while traveling on foot in the Apennines, in which stale chestnut bread and a cup of goat's milk furnished the sole comestibles; but, with hunger as a sauce, and the mountain air as a sharpener of the appetite, these were wonderfully satisfying. A Frenchman, M. Ballard, has recently published a study of the economic value of the chestnut in France, and from it we learn that the dry nut contains nearly as much nitrogenous matter as barley, with more fatty, but a trifle less phosphatic matter. France produces annually about 3,000,000 quintals (about 300,000 tons) of the nuts, and in times of scarcity of grain this fact must play no unimportant part in the alimentation of the masses."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FICTION AND RELIGION.

REV. DAVID BEATON enters into a somewhat protracted discussion of the important question whether or not recent fiction is serving the interests of religion. Mr. Beaton has some positive views to express, but is not inclined to be dogmatic. Full recognition is given to fiction as a powerful factor on almost every side of modern civilized life, for good or for ill. People who have social, moral, or religious theories or discoveries to promulgate feel that the surest and most direct way to reach the people and make an impression is to put forth their ideas in the guise of fiction. Thus we have "Equality," "The Woman Who Did," "Marcella," and the "Story of an African Farm." But Mr. Beaton frankly admits that he has a prejudice against "a novel with a purpose" even in the hands of such masters as Hall Caine and Amelia Barr, and he does not think highly of "The Christian" nor of "The King's Highway." After speaking of "The Choir Invisible," and recent stories of Tolstoi, Hardy, and Grant Allen, Mr. Beaton says (*The Congregationalist*):

"A wholesome story of pure love between a manly fellow and a modest girl is, to my thinking, a healthier diet for the imagination of our Christian youth, and a far nobler sign of our civilization, than the hysterics of reform, the indelicacies of the woman question, and the theological gush which makes vicious characters shining saints at their last gasp. Novels of this sort, feverish, restless, gloomy, and morbid, are the Dead Sea fruit of literature. This literary pessimism is an evidence of low vitality, of want of faith, barrenness of ideas, and decadent art. As teachers of religion we have no petty one-sided interest in the novel; we do not value it as a medium of homiletical material, nor condemn it because wanting in the preachers' lessons. . . .

"We do not ask of the novel pious instruction, but we do claim of it, as of all literature and art, 'the sense that life is good'; without this sense literature as religion is but dust and ashes."

But after all, in the opinion of our author, the outlook is far from being dark or unpromising. "There are bright spots, nay large sunlight areas of meadow, lake, and wood, in the landscape of recent fiction." Special commendation is given to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's recent novel of Quaker life. Says Mr. Beaton:

"One rises from reading 'Hugh Wynne' with an accession of mental vitality, a larger hope, and a sweet sense of the love of life. The same perception of the moral excellence of great thoughts, even on the most humble and obscure lives, is seen in 'Through Lattice Windows.' Solomon Gill is a Christian hero because even the workhouse can not separate him from Christ, nay, not even degrade him—'The dear Lord went lower nor that to save me.' On all that rich vein of Drumtochty and Thrums gold of Maclaren's and Barrie's the thoughtful public has already set its broad seal of approval, and the characters have become our friends, while their experiences are a vital part of our religious life. The source of their power lies far back in race heritage and national character, for they picture the life of a race, furnishing that unflinching interest felt always by the common people in the tears and laughter of men of flesh and blood. It is not merely that they are racy of the soil, that the local color is correct, that humor and pathos are, as in real life, close together, and that the intellectual and moral ideas of the people are akin to the progressive thought of Europe and America; but the authors have seen that spiritual ideals of life alone dignify human nature, and thus they touched those perennial fountains of faith and hope which spring up in the bosom of man with the joy and strength of eternal life."

Our author also finds much to commend in "The Summer in Arcady," and "A Singular Life," and as for another popular work of the day, he has this to say

"'Quo Vadis' strikes a clear, commanding note and its influence is all for the spiritual conception of life. It has done noble service already among the more thoughtful people in presenting,

in such telling contrast, the hard, cruel, even fiendish spirit of pagan Rome to the grace, love, and purity of Christianity. It incidentally contrasts also the simplicity of the faith and the unselfishness of the lives of the early believers with the self-indulgence and worldly ideals of modern Christianity; but in this too it will do much good. In this age of criticism of the church and creeds, no literature is of more value than that which gives the long historical perspective of life and shows us the dark, ignoble picture of the pagan world without Christ and His church."

In conclusion Mr. Beaton says:

"The trend of recent fiction shows clearly that the problems of the age, in spite of the discoveries of science and the exaltation of material comfort, are all spiritual; and there is a growing conviction that they must be spiritually solved. But the best service of recent fiction is the creation of a few splendid characters, who must long remain a spiritual heritage of the race, such as Marget, the sainted mother; Dr. Maclure, the hero; Lady Maxwell, the calm, sufficient worker; Leebie, the devoted sister and delightful gossip; Jack Warder, the trusty and tender friend; and Hope Langham, the sweet and sympathetic ladylove; for, after all, it is the physical and spiritual sanity of such genuine creations that permanently influence the religious life of the people."

VIVEKANANDA'S RETURN TO INDIA.

THE Swami Vivekananda's return to India, which we have already noted (*LITERARY DIGEST*, December 11), seems to have been attended with a degree of interest in that country which no political event, even the most important, would have excited. His tour through India was marked by a series of great ovations on the part of the Hindu population and a number of eloquent and plain-spoken addresses on his part. These addresses have been issued in book form and sent to America under the title, "From Colombo to Almora."

Peculiar interest attaches to these lectures for more than one reason. This Swami had brought back a distinctly Western manner of talking to his people. In India all instruction is given in the form of questions and answers, the instructor occupying a seat in the midst of the people. But here was a returned native who had learned in the West to stand up before the people and deliver a moving oration, with something of the fire and vehemence of some great Western politician.

To show how completely absorbed in religion the Hindus are, the whole of India's 300,000,000 population, very many of them illiterate, seem to have known of Vivekananda's mission to Chicago to attend the World's Parliament of Religions. From the way even the coolies came to hear him, it seems to have been a subject of daily conversation throughout India, and in the addresses of welcome to him from the different towns and cities on his journey, his mission to the West was mentioned with great pride and patriotism. It was manifested that the Hindus had become conscious that the West is ready to hear what they had to say on religion, and Vivekananda himself emphasized this idea throughout his addresses. He noted the fact that while such an event as the war between China and Japan was news to the people, scarcely any of them ever having so much as heard of it, yet they all knew that there was a Parliament of Religions in America, and that one of their own sannyasin had attended it and made a favorable impression in the West.

"Go to an American plowman," says Vivekananda, "and ask him his religion. He will tell you he goes to church, but doesn't know anything about religion. Ask him about politics, and he will talk with you for hours about Democracy and Republicanism and silver. Go to an Indian plowman, ask him for his politics, and he will tell you he does not know anything about it; he pays his taxes. But you mention religion to him, and his countenance will light up and his being will become vibrant with the expression of the most profound philosophical and religious ideas."

"Look here, my friend," says the Hindu, "I have marked my religion on my forehead." "That," says the Swami, "is our nation's life." And he continues:

"To-day I stand here with the conviction of truth, if there is any land on this earth that can lay claim to be the blessed land to which all souls on this earth must come to account for *Karma*, the land where every soul wending its way Godward must come to attain its last home, that land where humanity has attained its highest toward gentleness, toward generosity, toward purity, toward calmness, the land above all of introspection and of spirituality, it is India. Hence have started the founders of religions of most ancient times, deluging the earth again and again with the pure and perennial waters of spiritual truth. Hence have proceeded the tidal waves of philosophy that have covered the earth, east or west, north or south, and hence again must start the wave that is going to spiritualize the material civilization of the world. Here is the life-giving water with which must be quenched the burning fires of materialism burning the core of the hearts of millions in other lands. Believe me, my friends, this is going to be.

"The debt which the world owes to this our motherland is immense. Taking country for country, there is not one race on this earth to which the world owes so much as to the patient Hindu, the mild Hindu. In ancient or modern times seeds of great truth and power have been cast abroad by advancing tides of national life; but mark, my friends, it has always been with the blast of war-trumpets and with the march of embattled cohorts. Each idea had to be soaked in deluges of blood; each idea had to advance on the blood of millions of our fellow beings; each word of power had to be followed by groans of millions, by the wails of orphans, by the tears of widows."

And he adds that from the gloom of that intense past until now, ideas after ideas have marched out from India, "but every word has been spoken with blessing behind it and peace before it; we of all nations of the world have never been a conquering race. And that blessing is on our head; therefore we live." We quote further:

"The same laws are here, laws adjusted, thought out through thousands and thousands of years, customs the outcome of the acumen of ages and the experience of centuries that seemed to be eternal; and as the days go by, as blow upon blow of misfortune has been delivered upon them, they seem to have served our purpose, making them stronger and more constant. And to find the center of all that, the heart from which the blood flows, the mainspring of the national life, believe me, after my little experience of the world, it is here. To other nations of the world religion is one among the many occupations of life. There is politics, there are enjoyments of social life, there is all that wealth can buy or power can bring, there is all that the senses can enjoy; and among all these various occupations of life and all this searching after something, something which can give a little more whetting to the cloyed senses—among all these there is a little bit of religion. But here in India religion is the one and only occupation of life."

Vivekananda quotes Schopenhauer's splendid tribute to the Upanishads, a part of the Hindu Scriptures. Schopenhauer, in speaking of these writings and their future influence, said: "The world is about to see a revolution in thought more extensive and more powerful than that which was witnessed by the Renaissance of Greek literature." And, Vivekananda says: "To-day his prediction is coming to pass. Those who keep their eyes open, those who understand the workings in the minds of the different nations of the West, those who are thinkers and study the different nations, will find the immense change that has been produced in the tone, the procedure, in the methods and in the literature of the world, by this slow, never-ceasing permeation of Indian thought."

He reminds his people of the well-known fascination of Indian thought to all outsiders, after they have become familiar with it. He proceeds then to discuss the religious conditions of the West:

"Once more history is going to repeat itself, for to-day, under the blasting light of modern science, when old and apparently

strong and invulnerable beliefs have been shattered to their very foundations, when special claims laid upon the allegiance of mankind by the different sects have been all blown into atoms and have vanished into air, when the sledge-hammer blows of modern antiquarian research are pulverizing like masses of porcelain all sorts of antiquated orthodoxies, when religion in the West is only in the hands of the ignorant, and the knowing ones look down with scorn upon anything belonging to religion, here comes the philosophy of India."

But he expects other nations to receive only the background, the principles, the foundation upon which that religion is built. He denies that India's social customs rightly belong to that religion. But in India and in India alone man did not stand up and fight for a little tribe God. "My God is true and yours is not true; let us have a good fight over it." It was only here that such ideas did not have fruition. But in the growth and development of religion among all the other races, each tribe at the beginning had a god of its own. Baal represented the Babylonians, and Moloch the Jews; but all these gods had to be decided on by battle. In India the people were confronted with this same conflict of who should be their chief god, when, fortunately for her and now for the world, out of the din and confusion was heard the voice which declared: "*Ekamsat vipra bahundha vadanti*" (He is One whom the sages declared by various names). "The whole history of India you may read in these few words." This central doctrine was repeated till it entered the blood of the people. And this is the explanation of the numerous sects, apparently hopelessly contradictory, living with each other in harmony. This, above all, is what India has to teach the world. "Even the most educated of the other countries tuck up their noses at an angle of 45° and call our religion idolatry, and they never stop to think what a mass of superstition there is in their own heads. There is tremendous religious persecution yet in every country in which I have been, and the same old objections are raised against learning anything new." All the little toleration that is in the world practically is in the land of the Aryans and nowhere else. It is here that Indians come and build temples for Mohammedans and Christians, and nowhere else. In other countries each sect is ready to pull the other's temple down. This is the great lesson that the world wants most and has yet to learn from India:

"This, then, this spirituality, is what you have to teach the world. Have we got to learn anything else, have we to learn anything from the world? We have perhaps a little in material knowledge, in the power of organization, in the ability to handle powers, organizing powers and bringing the best results out of the smallest causes. This perhaps to a certain extent we may learn from the West, and so long as all men in a country can not give up entirely, altho that is our ideal, if any one in India preaches the ideal of eating and drinking and making merry, if any one wants to apotheosize the material world into 'God for India,' that man is a liar; he has no place in this holy land, the Indian mind does not want to hear him. Ay, in spite of the sparkle and glitter of Western civilization, in spite of all its polish and marvelous manifestations of power, I tell them, standing upon this platform, to their teeth, it is all vain. It is vanity of vanities. God alone lives. The soul alone lives. Spirituality alone lives. Hold on to that; yet some sort of materialism toned down to our own use perhaps would be a blessing to many of our brothers who are not yet ripe for the higher truths. This is the one mistake made in every country and in every society. And it is a greatly regrettable thing that in India, where it was always understood, the same mistake, of late, has been made."

"Another mistake," the speaker continued, "is this: What is my method need not be yours. The sannyasin, as you all know, is the ideal of the Hindu's life. Every Hindu who has tasted the fruits of this world must give up in the latter part of his life. We know this is the ideal, to give up after seeing and experiencing the vanity of things. . . . But they require a certain amount of experience, of enjoyment, to see through the vanity of it and then renunciation will come to them." "But unfortunately, in

these later times, there is a tendency to bind every one down by the same laws as those by which the sannyasi is bound, and that is a great mistake. A good deal of the poverty and misery you see in India need not be but for that. A poor man's life is hemmed in and bound down by tremendous spiritual and ethical laws." "Let the poor fellow enjoy a little, . . . and then renunciation will come. In this line, gentlemen, perhaps we can learn something from the Western people; but we must be very cautious in learning these things." "Of these I vote for the old orthodox and not for the Europeanized system; for the old orthodox man may be ignorant, he may be crude, but he is a man, he has faith, he has strength, he stands on his own feet, while the Europeanized man has no backbone. . . . Why are some of our customs called evils? Because the Europeans say so. That is about the reason he gives."

Vivekananda asks his people why there are 3,000,000 Moham-medans and 1,000,000 Christians in India, and why the complaint is made nowadays that European materialism has wellnigh swamped them. It is not at all the fault of Europeans, he tells his people, but mainly their own. He continues:

"And yet there is time. Give up all these old discussions, old fights about things which are meaningless, which are nonsensical in their very nature. Think of the last six hundred or seven hundred years of degradation, when grown-up men by hundreds have been discussing whether we should drink a glass of water with the right hand or the left, whether the hand should be washed three times or four times, whether five times we should gurgle or six times. What can you expect from men who pass their lives in discussing such momentous questions as these! . . . There is danger of our religion getting into the kitchen. We are neither Vedantists, most of us now, nor Pauranics, nor Tantries. We are just 'Don't-touchists.' Our religion is the kitchen. Our God is the cooking-pot, and our religion is 'Don't touch me, I am holy!' . . . This has first to be thrown overboard and you must stand up, be active and strong, and then there is yet an infinite treasure, the treasure our forefathers have left for you, a treasure that the whole world requires to-day. The world will die if this treasure is not distributed."

Vivekananda has little faith in the permanency and universality of Christianity. He says:

"You have also heard, quite within recent times, claims put forward by a great friend of mine, Dr. Barrows, that Christianity is the only universal religion. Let me consider this question awhile and lay before you my reasons why I think it is the Vedanta, and the Vedanta alone, that can become the universal religion of man, and that none else is fitted for that rôle. Excepting our own, almost all the other great religions of the world are inevitably connected with the life or lives of one or more founders. All their theories, their teachings, their doctrines, and their ethics are built around the life of a personal founder, from whom they get their sanction, their authority, and their power; and, strangely enough, upon the historicity of the founder's life is built, as it were, all the fabric of such religions. If there is one blow dealt to the historicity of that life, as has been the case in modern times with the lives of almost all the so-called founders of religion—we know that half the details of such lives is not now seriously believed in, and that the other half is seriously doubted—if this becomes the case, if that rock of historicity, as they intend to call it, is shaken and shivered, the whole building tumbles down, broken absolutely, never to regain its lost status. Every one of the great religions in the world excepting our own is built upon such historical characters; but ours rest upon principles. There is no man or woman who can claim to have created the *Vedas*. They are the embodiment of eternal principles; sages discovered them; and now and then the names of these sages are mentioned, just their names; we do not even know who or what they were. . . ."

"The second claim of the Vedanta upon the attention of the world is that, of all the Scriptures in the world, it is the one Scripture the teaching of which is in entire harmony with the results that have been attained by the modern scientific investigation of external nature. . . . I have myself been told by some of the best scientific minds in the West how wonderfully rational

the conclusions of the Vedanta are. I know one of them personally who scarcely had time to eat his meals or to go out of his laboratory, and who yet would stand by the hour to attend my lectures on the *Vedanta*, for, as he expresses it, they are so scientific, they so exactly harmonize with the aspirations of the age and with the conclusions which modern science is coming to at the present time. . . . I need not tell you to-day, men from this Madras University, how the modern researches of Europe have demonstrated through physical means the oneness and the solidarity of the whole universe, how, physically speaking, you and I, the sun and the moon and the stars, are but little waves or wavelets in the midst of an infinite ocean of matter, and how Indian psychology has demonstrated ages ago that, similarly, both body and mind are mere names or little wavelets in the ocean of matter. . . . And going behind the idea of the unity of the whole show, the real soul is also one. There is but one soul throughout the universe. . . . That makes us all brothers in fact as well as in name."

Vivekananda expresses himself orthodoxically on the subject of idolatry. He says that it is condemned, but nobody knows why. The only reason, he says, is because, some hundreds of years ago, some man of Jewish blood happened to condemn it, that is, happened to condemn everybody else's idols except his own. He continues:

"If God is represented in beautiful form or any symbolic form,' said the Jew, 'it is awfully bad; it is sin.' But if he is represented in the form of a chest, with two angels sitting on each side and a cloud hanging over it, it is the Holy of Holies. If God comes in the form of a dove it is the Holy of Holies. But if he comes in the form of a cow, it is heathen superstition; condemn it. That is how the world goes."

HOW TO BREAK THE POWER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Center Party, that strongest and best disciplined of parties in the German Parliament, which enables the seventeen million Catholics to exercise more influence than the thirty-two million Protestants, and compels the German Government to treat the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope as an international power, is continually agitating for the reintroduction of the Jesuits and the extension of separate schools. The Protestant parties, that do not underrate the power of the church, refuse to grant concessions, even if the help of the Center is needed sorely for political purposes. It is therefore all the more remarkable that a recent convert to Protestantism, who claims that he left the Roman Catholic Church solely because her rules do not permit patriotism, advises the Government to accede to the most important demands of the church. Graf Hoensbruch, the ex-Jesuit Superior, believes that liberty will destroy the power of the church. In his book "Der Ultramontanismus," reviewed by Prof. Hans Delbrück in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, the Bavarian aristocrat expresses himself to the following effect:

What is often forgotten, but should never be lost sight of, is that the church claims authority so absolute that no state could remain independent, no legislation could be valid, if the church had the power to enforce her demands. Graf Hoensbruch has filled his book with many *verbatim* extracts from the Pope's sayings to prove this conclusively. Luckily, practise is far from precept in this case, and the church is forced to permit all sorts of "heresies" in its supporters. Peter Reichensperger and Graf Landsberg-Vehlen do not know what papal condemnation of civil laws really means; Windhorst does not know that he utters a most grave heresy by calling a Protestant organization a "sister church"; Freiherr v. Loë does not know that the church to this day threatens all "heretics" with rigorous punishment, including the most cruel death; Dr. Dittrich does not know that the church claims absolute control over all schools; Chaplain Dasbach does not know that the church still reserves to itself the right to dethrone all princes. Rome winks at all these "heresies" in her children; but put Rome in power, and she will soon prove that

she has not given up one iota of her claims, and that her adherents are allowed to deny these claims only under special dispensation. The day will come, sooner or later, when the church must throw off her mask, and when her power will have grown much greater than that of Socialism—unless something is done to cripple the church.

To fight the church successfully, a system is needed. This system should be based upon two important aims: undermining the social position of the priesthood, and their education. The state should cease to recognize rank in the clergy, to confer honors upon the Pope, to accept from him or to give him decorations, orders, titles, etc., nor should the Pope ever be asked to act as arbitrator in any international affair. He is a private individual, and should be treated as such. But the most effective way to combat the clergy is to let them have their own way in the matter of education of their own members.

Why is it that the Roman Catholic clergy have so remarkably little influence over the population at large in France, Italy, Spain, or Portugal? It is their isolated education. In Germany Catholic theologians are made to visit the colleges (gymnasias) and to obtain benefits of the education given to others. Tho they are afterward, at the university, secluded very much, a great many outside connections that have been formed remain. In the Latin countries the young priest lives in seminaries from a tender age, he loses all touch with the outer world, and does not learn to handle it. Germany, with her compulsory education, forges herself the weapons which are turned against her. We must give up the idea that the Catholic clergy can ever be educated as patriotic men. We must hand them over freely to their bishops. This may breed fanatics—perhaps; but it will breed priests who will not be in touch with the people and can not influence them. Besides, it will be exactly what the Catholic Church has wished for all this time.

Professor Delbrück adds to this:

"Graf Hoensbroech's argument seems reasonable enough. Catholics themselves acknowledge the inferiority of their education, even to-day. A Catholic paper only recently admitted that it is an advantage to be a Catholic if one is looking for a position under the Government; but the Catholics as a whole do not profit by this, as there are not enough academically trained men among them to compete with Protestants. In the Bavarian Reichsrath, the Government, being questioned why so comparatively few Catholics receive professorships, had to admit that there are not enough Catholic men of learning to go around. Let us, therefore, leave the Catholics in their intellectual poverty, and our people's instincts will lead them to rebel against the rule of the priest. The paucity of 'Catholic science' is already so great that it can not even bring forth fruit in theology. It is continually at war with natural science. In the department of history it is compelled to fall back upon lawyer's tricks, holy waters, miracles, etc. As regards philosophy, I was, even as long as twenty-five years ago, examined by a Catholic man of learning who proved the infallibility of the Pope on metaphysical grounds!

"A few names still bridge the chasm between science and Catholic science: Willmann, Denifle, Pasteur. It can not hurt us if the bridge vanishes altogether. In science as well as in religion the saying holds good that God may not be mocked. The curse which the Roman Church took upon herself when she forced Galileo to recant, still rests upon her and will never be removed from her."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Minor Hindu Deities.—"The godlings or inferior deities commonly worshiped by the masses of the Hindus, and described in Mr. W. Crooke's book on the 'Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India,' are of very different character from the exalted conceptions of divinity described in the Vedas and known to the select among high-caste Brahmans," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, December. "They are very numerous, and are described under the five headings of the godlings of nature, heroic and village godlings, the godlings of disease, the sainted dead, and the malevolent dead. The godlings of nature include the sun, the moon, the demon of the moon's eclipse, the rainbow, the Milky Way—known also as the pathway of the snake or the course of the heavenly Ganges—Mother Earth, thunder and lightning, the sacred junctions of rivers, sacred wells

and lakes, hot springs, waterfalls, sacred mountains, hail and whirlwind, aerolites, etc. The great rivers, especially the Jumna and the Ganges, stand very high in the list of benevolent nature godlings. The heroic village godlings form a numerous class; and there seems to be confusion between some of them and some Mohammedan saints in high repute. The current from a ventilator placed at the tomb of one of these saints to furnish fresh air to the pilgrims was believed by them to be his holy breath, and they went round to worship it. The godlings of disease are mostly goddesses, and are forms of Kali, the goddess of death. There is a goddess of cholera, and one of smallpox, but none of the plague; whence it is inferred that that disease is new to India. The belief in the good luck of horseshoes is common in India, and so is the custom of throwing rice after brides."

WHAT CAN A CATHOLIC READ?

THE General Decrees of the Roman Catholic Church condemn the reading of the following four classes of books:

"1. All books condemned before the year 1600, either by the sovereign pontiffs or ecumenical councils, and not mentioned in the new Index [to be published hereafter], are to be considered as condemned in the same manner as formerly, excepting such as are permitted by these General Decrees.

"2. Books of apostates, heretics, schismatics, and all writers whatsoever which champion the cause of error, or which in any way undermine the foundations of religion, are absolutely forbidden.

"3. Books of non-Catholics, treating *ex professo* of religion, are likewise forbidden, unless it is certain that they contain nothing contrary to Catholic faith.

"4. Books of the aforesaid authors which do not treat *ex professo* of religion, but touch only, in passing, upon truths of faith, are not to be considered as forbidden by ecclesiastical law until they are condemned by a special decree."

Formerly all books written by heretics were condemned, whether dealing professedly with religion or not. The fourth rule above specifically repeals the old law, and leaves a certain latitude of choice among non-Catholic writers. In the leading article of *The American Catholic Quarterly Review* (October), R. J. M. reviews the general character of English literature, in its relation to Roman Catholics, and endeavors to answer in some measure the question in our title. At the outset, R. J. M. points out that, in a certain sense, the English language and the English literature are anti-Catholic. He says:

"The Protestant character of the language shows itself both negatively and positively. Negatively it shows itself in the absence of appropriate words to express, with precision, the ideas that we mean to convey, when writing on Catholic subjects. A language, like a people, is not Christianized or Catholicized at once. Only after a long and gradual absorption and assimilation of Catholic thought is it fully adapted and consecrated to the service of God and of the church. How slow and tedious this process is will be readily understood by any one who reflects how many centuries it took before Latin became, in the hands of the fathers and theologians of the church, the vehicle that it now is of Catholic doctrine and devotion. The same thing may be said of English; our philosophical and ascetical writers have only just begun to build up a terminology which is both English and Catholic."

Positively, the Protestant character of the language appears in the presence of many words, such as "Romanist" and "Papist," designedly offensive to Catholic feeling. What is true of the English language is still truer of English literature. Cardinal Newman is quoted:

"We [Catholics] are but a portion of the vast English-speaking, world-wide race, and are but striving to create a current in the direction of Catholic truth when the waters are rapidly flowing the other way. In no case can we, strictly speaking, form an English literature; for by the literature of a nation is meant its classics, and its classics have been given to England, and have been recognized as such long since. . . . We must take things as they are, if we take them at all. . . . We Catholics, without consciousness and without offense, are ever repeating the half-sentences of dissolute playwrights and heretical partizans and preachers. So tyrannous is the literature of a nation; it is too much for us."

The Quarterly Review writer goes on to comment on this:

"An ancient general is said to have conquered and almost annihilated a nation by poisoning the wells and water-courses of

the country; so that, while the men fell upon the battle-field, the women and children wasted away with disease in their homes. In civilized warfare such a practise has long since been abandoned. But in English literature it has been systematically pursued up to a recent date. From the very beginning of the so-called Reformation, the English press and pulpit became the ready tools of royalty, and overflowed with falsehood, calumny, and ridicule of everything that was most sacred to Catholics. They represented belief in the papal supremacy as treason to the country, construed recusancy into idolatry, and spiced their denunciations with blasphemous attacks upon the doctrine of transubstantiation, the 'worship' of the saints, the 'adoration' of relics and images, the sale of indulgences carried on by the 'Popish' priests, and the license to commit sin granted by the 'Romish' Church. Meanwhile Catholic works were excluded from the English realm by royal order. An especial license of the pseudo-Archbishop of Canterbury was necessary in order to import any 'Popish book or pamphlet published beyond the seas'; and such license was granted 'upon this condition only, that any of them be not dispersed or showed abroad, but first brought to him [the intruded archbishop] or to some of . . . [the] privy council, that so they may be delivered, or directed to be delivered, forth unto such persons only as by them or some of them shall be thought most meet persons, upon good considerations and purposes, to have the reading of them.'

"In this manner English literature, during the period of its formation and development, was placed under exclusively Protestant influence. The 'well of English undefiled' was poisoned, and its waters have come down to us impregnated with Protestant thought, Protestant views, and Protestant principles of action. History, works of general information and education, philosophy and physical science, light literature and the newspaper, have all been enlisted in the service of error, and made to do battle against the church."

The writer then proceeds to a more specific examination of the classes of literature enumerated in the last sentence of the above quotation. He finds a great improvement of late years, from the Catholic point of view, in history, works of general information, and the press (of America), but in the realms of natural science and philosophy, especially as taught in our high schools and colleges, and in our light literature (fiction and works of travel), the anti-Catholic bias is "as strong and unreasonable as ever." Among the works of various kinds cited as illustrative of this bias, in greater or less degree, are the works of Hume and Gibbon, Hallam's "Constitutional History," Dissraeli's "Curiosities of Literature," "Chambers's Encyclopedia," the "British Encyclopedia," Campbell's "Rhetoric," Whately's "Rhetoric" and "Logic," Blackstone's "Commentaries," the historical compendiums of Myers and Freeman, Coffin's "Story of Liberty," Draper's "Conflict Between Religion and Science," Andrew White's "Warfare of Science and Theology," the philosophy of Locke, Hume, Berkeley, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, and Schopenhauer, the novels of Charles Dickens, and, among "nominally Catholic" novels, those of Marion Crawford.

Of the improvement in history, the writer speaks as follows:

"Since the state archives have been thrown open and state papers have become public property, history is being rewritten, and the unjust verdict of the past is being reversed. German Protestant historians like Hurter, whose researches led him into the bosom of the Catholic Church, Voigt, and others, gave the death-blow to romancing in history. A German Protestant historian has vindicated the church in the Galileo question, and an English clergyman of the Established Church has painted the characters of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth in darker colors than Catholic writers had ventured to do. But even before their day our own Catholic Lingard had led the way and partly disarmed prejudice by his publication of original documents. Within the last few years the learned Catholic historian, Janssen, and his continuator, Dr. Pastor, have shaken Protestantism, and especially Lutheranism, to its foundations in its very stronghold, by bringing to light the hidden things of darkness, hitherto carefully kept from the public gaze. In brief, the new critical school of historians, who are ransacking all the libraries and archives of

Europe in search of original manuscripts, comparing texts, weighing authorities, and sifting evidence, has already rendered great service to Catholic truth, and the probability is that it will render still greater service in future. Who now would picture the Middle Ages as an unbroken night of ignorance and corruption? Who would represent the 'Sicilian Vespers' and 'St. Bartholomew's Day' as instances of wholesale butchery instigated by the sanguinary policy of Rome? Who would refer to the Inquisition as to a 'tribunal of horrors,' in which the cruel church authorities condemned and wantonly tortured innocent men for maintaining their right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience? Who would write a book on the 'Alliance of Popery and Heathenism,' or on the 'Apostasy of the Pope, the Man of Sin and the Child of Perdition'? Who would call the Popes 'pageants or monsters that commonly owed their rise or downfall to crime,' or represent St. Gregory VII. as the heartless Hildebrand, who made a great emperor go to Canossa and shiver in the cold of winter, for courageously defending his civil independence? Who would describe Henry VIII. as the 'bluff and honest Hal,' or Queen Elizabeth as the 'good Virgin-Queen Bess,' or Mary Tudor as 'Bloody Mary,' or Mary Queen of Scots as a 'fiend in human flesh'? None but history-mongers, who make up by unblushing effrontery for want of research, and by a flippant style for want of fairness."

In answer to the question, what are Catholic readers to do, since so much of English literature is at variance with their religion, the writer says that they can not confine themselves to translations from the French, Italian, and German, for in that case they would fare no better and might fare worse; they can not refrain from reading anything but a few pious ascetical works, for it is their duty not to be outdone by Protestants in the acquisition of information. What they are to do is first to ground themselves, by the study of Catholic authors, such as Newman and Brownson, in Catholic thought and history so that they can detect the true from the false whenever they are encountered:

"We say, therefore, in the first place, that we should cultivate Catholic instincts and Catholic habits of thought, which will enable us to discern almost spontaneously what is conformably or opposed to the spirit of the church, to the dogmas of Catholic faith and the laws of Catholic morality. We say, in the second place, that from the mass of non-Catholic publications we should select the least objectionable, and read even these with much caution and discernment."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEWS item in the New York *Tribune* tells of a traveling Georgia evangelist who is engaged in the conversion of sinners to a new faith, the outward manifestation of which is laughter. His devotees are called the Holy Laughers.

The Christian Register (Unitarian, Boston) has secured an endowment of \$50,000, and Rev. George Batchelor has resigned the secretaryship of the Unitarian Association in order to accept the position of editor, succeeding Rev. Samuel J. Barrows. The latter resigned when he was elected to Congress a year ago.

POPE LEO XIII. has expressed his desire that the whole Roman Catholic world should celebrate the close of the nineteenth century with thanksgiving and prayer. It is proposed in accordance with this idea to inaugurate a great spiritual retreat, a religious awakening or revival, to continue through the entire period of the year 1899.

A WRITER in *The Outlook* protests against the multiplication of appeals to churches to set apart special days for the observation of special causes. "If all the Sundays asked for by the various societies were set apart by the churches," it is said, "there would be few if any Sundays left for the regular preaching of the Gospel. Is it not time that the asking for special Sundays for special causes was entirely given up? Let the various societies in which all Christian people are interested present their claims and leave to the local churches the question of determining the times and the seasons."

THE late Dean Vaughan of the English Church prefaced his will with these words: "In the prospect of death, a little nearer or further off, I wish to state explicitly that I have put my whole trust in the revelation of the Gospel as made in the Gospel of St. John and in the Epistles of St. John and St. Paul. I believe in the forgiveness of sins as the foundation-stone of the Gospel, and commit myself humbly and hopefully to God in this faith, for life, death, and eternity," and the will ends: "And it is my special desire that no memoir or other permanent record of my life be either printed or published. I desire no other memorial than the kind thoughts of my former pupils at Harrow, Doncaster, the Temple, and Llandaff."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GENERAL WEYLER'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

THERE has been a great deal of speculation regarding the future of the ex-Governor-General of Cuba, General Weyler. He has been accused of revolutionary tendencies, and even his most loyal remarks have been dissected in the hope of discovering some reason for an attack upon his character. So far these endeavors have been unsuccessful, but there is no doubt that many dissatisfied parties and factions would gladly avail themselves of his popularity, prestige, and knowledge, in order to overthrow the Liberal *régime* in Spain. Especially do the Carlists make advances to him. *The Post*, Munich, sketches the situation as follows:

"The Carlists are moving, and only waiting for a favorable chance to rebel. All those who, under the Conservative *régime*, could plunder the colonies without hindrance, now turn to the Carlists and already regard Weyler as their leader. But it is doubtful that he will prove himself a capable leader. Carlism aims at the reestablishment of the narrow, Catholic rule of the Bourbons, and all the plunderers of the country support it. If the Government is strong enough, Weyler will be treated as a common criminal; but is it strong enough? It would not be the first time that Spain would be under the rule of a military dictator, if the Carlists win the day. The Republican elements should therefore hasten to disarm the generals who may be planning a *coup d'état*, else the most brutal reaction will triumph."

The *Correo Español*, Barcelona, thinks the Carlists are the only party with whom he can wish to ally himself, considering the treatment accorded him by the present Government. It says:

"General Weyler is at least a firm friend of the church, the ecclesiastical orders, and Catholic influence in the Philippines. It is due to his influence that the beneficial work of the monks in that distant colony has not been destroyed. General Weyler can not ally himself with the Liberals or the Conservatives of Silvela's following. Will he be with us? Well, we flatter no one and run after no one. We are too strong to beg for anybody's support. General Weyler knows well enough that all parties seek his support, and that we only do not need it. Carlism is an immense power in the nation, and General Weyler does not care about weak things, for he is himself a strong character."

The *Imparcial*, Madrid, wishes the Government had been a little more energetic in its treatment of Weyler, whom it regards as a kind of Spanish Boulanger. It fears also that people abroad may fancy that Cuban autonomy is very weakly supported in Spain. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, thinks this fear is not altogether unfounded. It adds:

"The truth is that few people in Spain are as yet convinced that it is necessary to abandon the ancient *régime* in Cuba. The Spaniards fear that the competition of the United States and other countries will not permit them to retain the lion's share of Cuban trade if the Cubans are allowed to make their own tariffs. It is upon this ground that General Weyler and the opposition unite against the Government. Considering the delicate relations between Spain and the United States, this is much to be deplored."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, believes it is too early to accuse General Weyler of revolutionary intentions. That paper says:

"We must distinguish between the general and the many malcontents who seek to exploit his popularity in their own interest. So far the general's attitude has been correct enough. He was sent to Cuba to combat the insurrection with the utmost rigor by a Government which would not hear of autonomy. He has been recalled by a Government which entertains entirely different views. He is bitterly attacked for doing his duty, and can not be blamed for defending himself. No doubt he will play a part in Spanish politics, like other Spanish generals, and his sympathies are probably with the Conservatives, who sent him to Cuba. But

there is no reason to suppose that he meditates anything illegal. His expressions so far have been perfectly loyal."

The Speaker, London, also thinks that Weyler, if he espouses any party, will go with the Conservatives. Commenting upon the fact that the general disembarked at Barcelona upon his return home, and that Barcelona is the principal outlet of Spanish trade with Cuba, the paper continues:

"Indeed, the trade of Barcelona with Cuba is stated to exceed five millions sterling in annual value; but it is certain that, if the Cubans can so adjust their customs duties as to buy where they please, they will buy chiefly in the United States. General Weyler, therefore, is coming forward as the vehement opponent of Cuban autonomy in the interest of Spanish trade and industry; and his aim is to reorganize the Conservative Party round a nucleus composed of himself and its other irreconcilable elements, with M. Romero Robledo as his lieutenant. . . . Should they be able to attract any considerable following—especially in the army—Spain may at any moment find herself on the brink both of a war with the United States and of a revolution—or rather a series of revolutions."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has at last been signed, and it is expected that the Greek Chamber will ratify it without further ado. The event has not been noticed very much in the European press, which are occupied with matters of more immediate interest, and tired of these endless Eastern negotiations. Moreover, the evacuation of Thessaly is still a long way off. *The Times*, London, says, in effect:

A consular convention has still to be concluded between the two powers, and measures have to be taken to insure the payment of the debt incurred by Greece, while at the same time the rights of Greece's older creditors must be safeguarded. And this is not an easy task. We are certain that the forming of an international committee for the control of Greek finances is not enough. Greece's attitude has been such that she has lost the confidence of European capitalists, and she will not find the necessary money unless the powers are willing to guarantee its repayment.

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The whole business has lasted seven months, which seems quite time enough to arrange a treaty between governments of whom one was utterly beaten; but the faculty of the Oriental for prolonging a good haggle is nearly boundless—particularly when the side which will in the long run have to pay knows that on-lookers are standing by to protect it from a renewed whacking. It is the third parties—to wit, the ambassadors of the powers—who have most occasion to rejoice. When they went to 'present their congratulations to Tewfik Pasha,' they must have felt that it was a case of one for the Turkish foreign minister and two for themselves. . . ."

"Yet, alter all, it is only a holiday, which the ambassadors will enjoy—not a release for ever and ever from the Greco-Turkish question. Nothing has been done, so far, except the signing of the bill at six months. What has to be transacted now is the dull practical business of finding money to meet the promise to pay when it falls due. Besides, there are some details touching navigation and commerce still to be settled. These will probably be managed; but the raising of the wind is another story. The Greeks are known to be expert in the best devices for performing this magic operation, but to do it this time will tax their skill. They are bankrupt, they are very anarchical, and their Government is the sport of politicians who for fluency of showy, meaningless gabble, want of scruple, intensity of selfishness, impudence of face, and absence of patriotism, are without superiors in the world, and have hardly a second outside the Central American republics."

The *Journal des Débats* hopes the Greeks will not persist in further obstruction, as they can not possibly hope to obtain money

unless they are willing to accept the advantageous terms arranged for them. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The treaty is in accordance with the terms suggested by the powers, and if we needs must hold to the doctrine that Greece must retain the territory she possessed before the war—with the exception of a few strategic points—then the treaty is fairly just. Greece has come off cheaply enough considering the magnitude of the adventure into which she has been led by unprincipled ministers and demagogues. But the ambassadors at Constantinople have only half finished their work. The specter of the Cretan question still remains."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, fears that the Eastern question is likely to be reopened at any moment unless Crete is pacified, and urges the powers to insist upon the speedy appointment of a governor acceptable to all parties. As a matter of fact the fighting has been resumed in Crete. The Christians do not seem to be the only aggressors now, tho, for the Moslems have managed to obtain arms in some way, and are turning the tables upon them.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President's message has not produced as favorable an effect abroad as the cabled comments would indicate. The English papers are inclined to think that he is beating about the bush and talks a great deal about Cuba in order to divert attention from more important internal matters. The tone of the President's remarks regarding Spanish affairs is looked upon as one of half censure, half patronizing encouragement. The Spaniards themselves are not at all satisfied with it. On the whole, the European press conclude, the President devotes too much attention to matters which do not directly concern the United States. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, thinks the currency problem remains the most important for our Administration to solve:

"During the Bryan campaign the McKinleyites gave their opponents the ironical motto of 'In God we trust—for the other forty-seven cents.' That expresses the difficulty of the Treasury in meeting the greenback question. Gold is naturally withdrawn from the vaults whenever the great bankers find it necessary. Then a bond issue is decreed, and again the bankers have the Government under their thumbs. And still the greenbacks continue in a vicious circle of inevitable attacks on national security. Mr. Gage's recommendations are not easy reading, tho some attempt to get at the root of the evil is manifest. But Mr. Gage will fail. The day is past when, like Alexander Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury can smite the rock of national resources with any expectation of success."

The Home News, London, says:

"The message describes the Cuban question as the most important problem confronting the republic, but this is little better than an attempt to divert attention from the problem which should be so designated. The message shows that the question of the hour in the United States is, as ever, the currency. The difficulties of the republic in this respect do not diminish, and President McKinley does not belong to a school of economy which affords any hope of better things. He still hopes that some arrangement of a bimetallic nature may be effected with certain European powers. Under a vicious tariff system the United States revenue is rapidly declining and the deficits become more and more alarming. When revenue and expenditure have been made to balance each other, President McKinley is prepared to do something to place the currency on a sound basis. That is a rather roundabout way of adjourning the question *sine die*."

In the main, however, the President's remarks with regard to Cuba are viewed as the most interesting, if not the most important, part of the message. The Spaniards regard the tone of the message as too patronizing, and do not place as high a valuation upon the unselfish humanity of our people as does the President.

The *Correspondencia*, the official mouthpiece of the Sagasta Government, replies at length as follows:

"To talk of international morality and the high value of reforms in Cuba, when you secretly hope to oppose these reforms as much as possible, is a manifest piece of hypocrisy, especially when you promise to abstain from intervention because there is no chance to intervene. This ignoring of all principles of justice may be in keeping with the line of conduct the United States has mapped out for herself with regard to foreign relations; but it will not suit European countries, whose sensitiveness is much greater in such matters than that of the United States of North America. The same may be said with regard to the President's remarks about the Spanish authorities in Cuba—representatives of a friendly nation—and the judgment passed upon the Conservative Ministry. These remarks have been discussed in the cabinet, in the presence of Sr. Sagasta. We must not, however, forget that the message is addressed to the American chambers. Spain has many enemies there, and many others are moved by considerations not at all akin to the compassion and unselfishness which they parade."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, believes that the United States Government really means to keep the peace, and believes that the ill-feeling between Spaniards and Americans will gradually subside. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* pretty generally voices German sentiment by saying that McKinley is playing to the galleries, and by asserting that the mistaken idea which the Americans have of their own international importance will some day get us into serious trouble. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"No doubt the President finds it necessary to bow to public opinion. Does he not have to take it into consideration in the money problem? Willy-nilly, McKinley has to count with passions which do not personally move him. And these passions are dangerous enough for Spain to busy herself with them, to disarm them as much as is compatible with her interests and her dignity. Cánovas solved the problem in one way, Sagasta tries to solve it in another. But these questions do not concern any one except Spain. We can only extend our sympathies to her, for we can not perceive any reason to say that she is not in the right."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAM.

IT is getting more and more evident that the German Emperor will get all the ships he asks for from his Parliament, and that he will not even be forced to make concessions to the Catholic Party for their vote. All the opposition parties dread an appeal to the country while the German people are in their present temper, especially as such an appeal has generally ended in a verdict for the crown and defeat for the Parliament. No European nation is more interested in this parliamentary struggle in Germany than the English, whose papers heartily sympathize with the German people over their increased expense for armaments. The majority of English papers confine themselves to remarks uncomplimentary to Emperor William, of whose sanity they express doubt, and whose speeches they regard as mere bombastic phraseology. *The Morning Advertiser*, London, translates the term *Kriegsherr*, i.e., commander-in-chief, into "War Lord,"* and hopes the German people will not be caught by his ability to make use of theatrical effect. *The Morning Post* is sorry that the head of the German people "is not endowed with tact." *The Daily News* wants to know what is the use of a German Parliament if such a man is allowed to have his way. *The St. James's Gazette* pities the ministers who have to stand by and see their master disgrace himself and his country by his untimely pathos, "which is enough to make any one who has the

* "*Der Kaiser ist der oberste Kriegsherr*" ("The Emperor is Commander-in-Chief in time of war") explains in the German constitution that the Emperor assumes only in times of war command over the allied forces of the United German states.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

honor of the speaker at heart cry for very shame." This paper nevertheless fears that the Germans will give way to the Emperor's demands, and declares that the naval program "is worth the serious consideration of Englishmen." It continues:

"It will do something else besides making of Germany a naval power of the very first rank. The new ships will be built in German shipyards by German mechanics; and the result will be to give a great impetus to that German shipbuilding industry which is growing steadily and rather faster than suits our own builders on the Clyde and the Tyne, hampered as they are by high wages and obstructive unions. And the ships made in Germany are not all cheap and nasty. It is stated that the new North German Lloyd liner, the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, averaged a speed of 22.35 knots per hour during her recent homeward run. This is well ahead of the best performance of the *Lucania*, which so far has held the Atlantic record. From which it would seem that the Germans have nothing to learn from us in the building or the working of fast steamers of the largest size."

The Spectator also is sorry that fate has not permitted the Germans to be led by a more sensible person than the Emperor, and addresses a friendly warning to them in the following words:

"If the German dream of a mighty world power is really a widely held national ideal, and if the German people are prepared to make sacrifices for the attainment of such an ideal, which would be as heroic as they would be insane, they will support proposals even more far-reaching than these. But this dream can not, of course, be realized without a tremendous collision with other powers—a collision in which the German Empire would run the risk of being smashed and pulverized. . . . Germany must be content with expansion through other territorial powers, or she must, if possessed by this idea of a world-empire, run the risk of annihilation. . . ."

"If there is to be a race of economic ruin, Germany will arrive at the goal long before we do, and on her head will be the main disaster. We write in the conditional mood, for it remains to be seen whether the Kaiser's megalomania is shared by a majority of the German people. There is much good sense and a vigorous logical judgment in Germany, to which one may confidently appeal."

The Weekly Scotsman, Edinburgh, is displeased because the French and German naval programs "derange our calculations of what is requisite for upholding our supremacy at sea," but is confident that England can provide a navy large enough to meet all comers, and regards the whole matter as a question of the longest purse only. *The Daily Mail*, London, thinks the unjustifiable and unprecedented aggression of Germany will estrange her friends from her. The paper says:

"The Kaiser is plainly over-modest when he says 'it is not our object to vie with maritime powers of the first rank.' If this bill be passed Germany instantly becomes a maritime power of the first rank. How will this power be used? You may get some idea of the martinet methods Germany would apply to weaker powers by the demands which she has just made on China. . . . If these are to be German methods when she gets her strong navy, the world at large will hardly bless the day she gets it."

But the Germans seem to believe that they can, however late, create an empire in which their emigrants will preserve their nationality, and they pay no attention to the counsel of their cousins across the Channel. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Catholics, declares that his party is not against "the principle of increased sea power." *The Vorwärts*, the organ of the Socialists, fears that the people are infatuated with the idea of a great German Empire, deplors that patriotism, an altogether unprogressive and anti-Socialistic sentiment, is gaining strength, and thinks its party can not afford to lose popularity by opposing altogether the increase of the navy. The Socialists, therefore, will oppose the naval program solely on technical grounds. "We do not want to order a large number of ships now," argues the paper, "because they may be antiquated in pattern before they are launched. Let the Government ask for a slight increase each

year." This is also the position taken by the moderate Radicals, whose spokesman, Theodor Barth, writes in the *Nation*, Berlin, as follows:

"It will do the Government no good to force this program upon the Reichstag. It is much better to leave the question open for debate each year. Let the Government be satisfied with a beginning of a new navy, and appeal to the country for the rest during the next elections. . . . It is quite possible that the Government would get its way if the Reichstag is dismissed now and a new election is ordered immediately, and that the representatives of the people will suffer a signal defeat. But such measures are not good for the empire at large. We have enough division in our political organism already, and if this naval program is obtained by such violent means, there will be still more. Agrarian demagogues and Socialists may profit; the empire as a whole certainly not."

The Correspondenz, Berlin, voices the opinion of most supporters of the naval bill by its assertion that the whole increase of the fleet—which is acknowledged to be fairly moderate—must be granted now. The paper expresses itself to the following effect:

The Government has shown that the fleet can be built without increase of taxation. The principal objection to the naval program is therefore overcome. The want of ships is pressing, immediate, and should be remedied at once. Whoever really wishes to see Germany strong at sea must also be willing to guaranty that the navy will remain strong in future. Germany absolutely needs a navy unless she is willing to sink into insignificance, and such a navy can not be allowed to lead a hand-to-mouth existence. This is no party question, nor a question of constitutional rights, but one of national defense and economic development. It is, therefore, to be expected that the representatives of the people will for once forget their individual party interests and think of the welfare of the entire nation. The Government does not intend to assault the rights and privileges of Parliament, but the Government must at all cost guard the interests of the empire.

The French press does not think France is menaced by an increase of the German navy, as Germany has been very pacific since 1870. Nor does the Russian press seem to be alarmed. The German papers in Austria delight in a possible increase of German prestige. We have also discovered an Irish paper which sympathizes with the Emperor. Hugh O'Donnell, the Prohibitionist, Catholic, Nationalist, and, above all, fiercely anti-English reviewer of foreign events for *United Ireland*, Dublin, asks "What about the 'Mad Emperor' now?" and continues:

"I beg to present the expression of my respectful condolence to all those Dublin retailers of English opinion who have disgraced the patriotism of the Irish metropolis by their servile imitation of London libelers of the German Emperor. The 'Mad Emperor' is going to have his big fleet in spite of all the tender-hearted Englishman's sorrow for 'the crushing militarism which oppresses the German people,' etc. At the opening of the new century, there will be thirty German ironclads and double that number of cruiser craft flying about the ocean where Britannia used to rule the waves, and the dear old pirate does not like it at all."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

Pick-Me-Up, London, comes to the conclusion that it is more dangerous to be innocent in the United States than to be a convicted murderer. There were, argues the paper, forty per cent. fewer legal executions in the United States last year than lynchings. Of the men lynched, a much larger proportion than one in fifty was innocent, while not one convicted murderer in fifty was executed.

THE following is related in the Indian papers as typical of the character of the Hill tribes of that country: The load of a camel had slipped off, and an English soldier, whose kit was there no doubt, was trying to refix it. The poor fellow did not show much skill at the work, and he was hot, tired, irritable. A tall Pathan of the baggage guard stood by leaning on his rifle. The Englishman asked him to help, and presently in feverish vexation struck him. The Afridi remained quiet a moment, then knocked the soldier down flat. Macleod galloped up and stopped the row, tho "only a passenger." He asked the Afridi why he had waited so long before striking back. "I was thinking, sahib," he said, "whether the soldier had a right to strike me."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WELL-AUTHENTICATED CASE OF
CLAIRVOYANCE.

A MEDICAL journal called *The Medical Week* is published in Paris in the English language. In its issue of December 3 it contains an article by Dr. Grasset, professor of clinical medicine in the medical faculty of Montpellier, France. Dr. Grasset writes about a case in which a careful test was made of a clairvoyant's ability to read the contents of a letter without breaking the seal, and the result of the test was even more remarkable than he had been led to expect. He was persuaded to make the test by a colleague, Dr. Ferroul, of Narbonne, the letter telling of some remarkable results he himself had had from the clairvoyant. Dr. Grasset's experiment is described by him in the following language:

"After my return to Montpellier from Narbonne, without giving the least indication of the details of what I proposed to do to Dr. Ferroul, who remained at Narbonne with his subject, I wrote on half a sheet of letter-paper the sentences reproduced below:

*Le ciel profond reflète en étoiles nos larmes,
Car nous pleurons, le soir, de nous sentir trop vivre.*

УЗКОБ Кришна аватару

Montpellier 28 octobre 1897

"This paper was folded with the writing inside and wrapped in a sheet of tinfoil, such as is employed around chocolate, with the edges turned up. The whole was enclosed in an ordinary mourning envelope, which was closed with gum-arabic.

"Dr. Ferroul having informed me that a string sometimes interfered with the reading, I put through the flaps of the envelope a safety-pin, which served as a kind of bolt, after having covered it with a thick layer of sealing-wax, which I sealed with my personal seal.

"The envelope thus arranged was enclosed, together with a visiting-card containing a few lines of explanation, in a large outer envelope, which I mailed to Dr. Ferroul at Narbonne on October 28.

"In the morning of the 30th, I received the following reply:

"MY DEAR MASTER:

"When your missile arrived this morning, my subject was not present. I opened the first cover, containing the sealed envelope and your card.

"Being then obliged to make my morning rounds, I intended to ask my subject to come to my house at four in the afternoon, and called on her on my way to arrange the matter.

"When she heard what I wanted, she proposed to me to read the letter immediately.

"Your envelope with the black seal, in the large outer envelope, was lying on my desk at home, at least 300 meters distant from the house of my subject.

"Both of us leaning on the edge of a table, I passed my hand over the eyes of my subject, after which she said to me without having even seen your letter or envelope:

"You have torn the envelope."

"Yes; but the letter to be read is inside, in another, sealed envelope."

"The one with the large black seal?"

"Yes, read that."

"There is silver paper around it. . . . This is what it says: '*Le ciel profond reflète en étoiles nos larmes, car nous pleurons, le soir, de nous sentir vivre.*' Then there are letters like this (she marked them with the tip of her finger, about a centimeter in height): D. E. K. . . . Then a small word which I do not know (what is the meaning of the word *small?*). . . . Then: *Montpellier, 28 octobre 1897.*"

"This, my dear master, is the result of the experiment which I had promised you.

"It was done in a minute and a half at the most.

"I return your envelope with this letter.

"Very sincerely, yours.

"(Signed) DR. FERROUL.

"NARBONNE, October 29, 1897."

"My astonishment on reading this letter may be easily imagined.

"My sealed envelope came back without having been opened; it appeared to be absolutely impossible that it could have been tampered with, and yet the subject had read the contents, as if there had been neither sealing-wax, safety-pin, envelope, nor tinfoil.

"She had seen the tinfoil, altho I had not mentioned this precaution in my conversation with Dr. Ferroul; she had read the two verses, without recognizing them as verses, putting *le soir*, instead of *ce soir*, and passing over the word *trop*, but these divergences are insignificant.

"She had read the Russian characters, indicating that they were larger than the rest, and had drawn three of them to the best of her ability; she had seen the German or the Greek word (one of them only), without understanding it, and stated that it was small (the characters being small in comparison with the Russian word); lastly, she had read the date.

"The success of the experiment was complete. It appears certainly to be a case of reading through opaque bodies, giving the word *opaque* not only its original and common meaning, but also the new scientific sense which it has acquired since the discovery of the X rays.

"The reading, however, was not only done through opaque bodies, but also at a distance, seeing that the letter was read while at the house of Dr. Ferroul, at least 300 meters away from the residence of the subject.

"It must be admitted, nevertheless, that this part is less firmly established than the rest, inasmuch as the only proof of the fact is the assertion of Dr. Ferroul, of which I personally have no doubt whatever, but it lacks the force of a scientific demonstration, seeing that he requested me himself to act as if I mistrusted him, and as I should treat any ordinary juggler.

"On the other hand, no objection of this kind can be raised on the subject of the reading through opaque bodies, Dr. Ferroul's rôle in the experiment being simply that of a letter-carrier; at any rate he had no knowledge of the contents of the sealed envelope. There can therefore be no question whatever of any carelessness on his part, of unconscious communication, or even of mental suggestion or mind-reading. The contents of the sealed envelope were known to no one except myself, and I was at Montpellier, 100 kilometers from Narbonne, where the experiment was made.

"All that this experiment does, therefore, is to show the possibility of reading through opaque bodies; but of this kind of 'clairvoyance' it appears to me to furnish a scientific proof.

On November 29, Dr. Grasset laid the letter, still unopened, before the Academy of Sciences and Letters in Montpellier, and, after narrating the facts above, opened the letter in the presence of the members of the Academy. A committee was appointed to make further experiments.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Emerson, Longfellow, and Kipling.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In recent numbers of THE DIGEST mention has been made of Emerson's verses, "Brahma," and Longfellow's parody thereon, with a versified comment by John G. Saxe. This is interesting, but I wonder whether your correspondents and readers have noticed how Kipling has evidently based his address by the "American Spirit," printed in "The Seven Seas," on Emerson's poem. I quote the first verse from memory:

"If the led striker call it a strike
Or the papers call it a war,
They know not yet what I am like,
Nor what is he, my Avator."

In the opinion of one of our foremost thinkers, this work of Kipling's is unmatched as an exposition of American national tendencies.

DENVER, COLO.

GEORGE LEAVES.

Measles Three Times.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to an article in Vol. XV., No. 34, of THE LITERARY DIGEST on "Immunity from Infection," I state what occurred in our family. At the birth of our youngest daughter the mother was suffering with measles. One week after birth the baby had measles. A few years after when measles were prevalent in our neighborhood she again had a clearly defined attack of the same disease, of usual severity. Several years after the same disease recurred with her, but in a mild form. Of course, never having heard of such recurrences we considered it wonderful. Your article enlightens us.

E. A. B.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The trade reports for the week ending December 25 show an encouraging holiday business, the retail trade being particularly active. The movement in prices is an upward one. Speculation at Chicago is the feature in the wheat market. Commercial failures remain about normal. The stock market is erratic within narrow limits; railway earnings maintain a high level; the bond market is strong, the traction and coal stocks furnishing the bullish features of the market.

Encouraging Heavy Holiday Trade.—"Quietness in wholesale lines, but pronounced and notable activity in retail trade, have been the salient features in this week's trade situation. Price changes, which are numerous, are largely in an upward direction, and the year draws to a close with results as a whole fully equaling, and in many instances surpassing, early expectations. Perhaps the most notable feature has been the unanimity with which the trade reports from all parts of the country, with some few exceptions, point to a very heavy holiday trade, in nearly all cases comparing favorably with recent preceding years. Reports are that stocks of these goods have been heavily reduced. Particularly prominent in reporting a good retail trade in the West are Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. At the South New Orleans reports retailers reaping a harvest and December trade larger than usual. Similarly good reports come from Nashville, Savannah, and Memphis, but collections and business would be larger were it not for the low price of cotton.

"In the Northwest colder weather has improved the demand for seasonable goods, and this combined with the usual holiday business has resulted in a good total trade, with specially good reports from Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Omaha. At the East seasonable conditions prevail, wholesale trade being quiet and holiday business active. Jewelry salesmen have sold their samples more generally this year than is usual. No improvement is noted in the cotton-goods situation, and wages reductions seem imminent. A good business has been done in boots and shoes, and shipments are far ahead of last year. Pacific-coast retail trade is active, and Klondike boomers are gathering in the cities of Washington and Oregon.

Irritable Stomachs

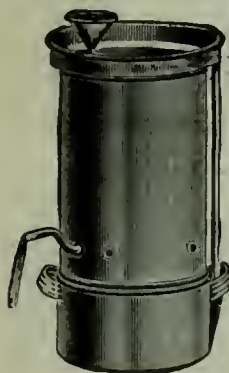
make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

Somatose

Somatose is a Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative. It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for invalids and dyspeptics and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists, in 2-oz., 1/4, 1/2 and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

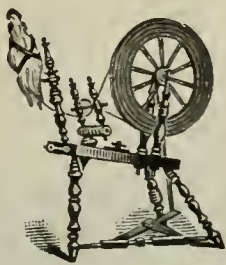


A Beautiful Complexion
Is easily obtained—drink pure water aerated with sterilized air. It promotes digestion and quickens the action of the liver, the source of every beautiful skin. To remove pimples, blotches and wrinkles bathe the face freely in distilled aerated water made only by

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Table Cloths and Napkins, Hemstitched Tea, Luncheon and Dinner Cloths, Tray Cloths and Doylies, Lace Decorated Tea Cloths, Scarfs, etc. Hemmed and Hemstitched Towels, Hemstitched Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases; also Blankets, Quilts, and Coverlets,

AT "THE LINEN STORE."

Commencing Monday, January 3d, and continuing throughout the month will afford opportunity to procure reliable goods at very low prices.

(Send for Booklet describing goods offered.)

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, New York.

As above intimated, the price situation is a favorable one. Two decreases, one in lead and the other in Southern pig-iron, holders of which are more willing to do business at concessions, are to be noted against gains in value on the part of wheat, corn, oats, lard, coffee, molasses, cotton, and last but not least, Bessemer pig-iron and steel billets, which are in active demand in the central West. The unchanged list includes flour, pork, beef, sugar, print-cloths, copper, and wool."—Bradstreet's, December 25.

Features of the Season.—"The weekly reports show a remarkably large holiday trade, at many points the largest for five years. Moreover, at the season when wholesale business usually shrinks, the pressure of demands for immediate deliveries, which results from unprecedented distribution to consumers, keeps many establishments at work that usually begin their yearly resting-spell somewhat earlier. Instead of decreasing, the demand for products shows an unexpected increase in several important branches. Foreign trade continues satisfactory, even in comparison with the remarkable record of a year ago when exports exceeded \$117,000,000 in December. At New York the movement in three weeks has been not \$2,000,000, or 7 per cent. smaller, while from cotton and Pacific ports it has been larger this year. Imports at New York, over \$1,900,000 less than last year, indicate an excess of exports approaching \$60,000,000 for the month. Foreign exchange has broken, and gold imports begin again with \$1,000,000. Government revenues increase, for the month thus far exceeding those of October or November by more than \$2,000,000. Bank failures at Philadelphia, due to individual operations, cause no disturbance, and commercial failures for the month have been less than half last year's to the same date."—Dun's Review, December 25.

The Wheat Situation.—"The outgoing flood of grain is not checked by Chicago speculation, the more corn than wheat has been moving. Wheat exports, flour included, have been 3,698,321 bushels for the week, against 3,568,805 the previous week, and 1,546,443 a year ago, and in four weeks 15,766,895 bushels against 9,039,587 last year, while corn exports for the week, 4,540,828 bushels against 1,751,740 last year, have been in four weeks 14,420,151 against 8,176,073 last year. Last year's corn

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The crowning glory of woman is her hair.

FREE TO BALD HEADS.

We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair, and remove scalp diseases. Address,

Altenheim Medical Dispensary
Dept. L.Z., Box 779, Cincinnati, O.

Good News for Asthma Sufferers.

We are glad to announce that the Kola Plant, recently discovered on the Kongo River, West Africa, has proved itself a sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the time. We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men, and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous curative power of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the case. It costs you nothing.

movement was by far the greatest ever known, and this year's wheat movement for the half year nearly ended has been close to the maximum reached in 1891. Wheat has varied little, closing three cents higher for the week, after deliveries of surprising magnitude at Chicago, and corn closes nearly a cent higher. Cotton has also been moving largely, and has risen a sixteenth."—*Dun's Review, December 25.*

Proof that the unsettled condition of the wheat situation affects the export business in that cereal is furnished by the figures of shipments this week from both coasts of the United States and Canada. The total exports reported to *Bradstreet's* aggregate (flour as wheat) 4,757,559 bushels, as against 4,604,000 bushels last week and 6,266,000 bushels two weeks ago. They also compare with exports of 2,111,000 bushels in this week last year, 3,457,000 bushels in 1895, and 1,814 bushels in 1894. Indian-corn exports for the week are 4,879,011 bushels, against 4,129,878 bushels last week, 2,468,000 this week a year ago, 1,839,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, December 25.*

Cotton and Wool.—"Cotton goods have further declined in prices of bleached which meet active Southern competition, and the Fall River spinners insist upon a reduction of one-ninth in wages, other New England mills joining. Out of 101 New England works 45 have passed dividends, 14 at Fall River, with 15 others paying 1 per cent. for the last quarter. The fall in the price of cotton, when mills were holding heavy stocks of goods, placed this industry in a most embarrassing position. Woolen mills have begun buying domestic wool heavily, especially Montana and Territory, as if assured of large business for the season about to open. Contracts of unknown magnitude have been made, it is said, many at previous prices, but others at a moderate advance. Wool is more firm, traders having disposed of 3,300,000 lbs. territory and 1,500,000 other domestic at Boston, and sales at three cities reached 7,809,100 lbs.—"*Dun's Review, December 25.*

Canadian Improvement.—"Improved weather conditions in Canada have exercised a beneficial effect upon general distributive trade. Good roads and a cheerful outlook are reported from Montreal,

Compel your dealer to get you Macbeth lamp-chimneys—you can.

Does he want your chimneys to break?

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

Free. A Wonderful Shrub. Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the *New York World* of recent date. He was cured by Alkavis, after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing to die. Similar testimony of extraordinary cures of kidney and bladder diseases of long standing comes from many other sufferers, and 1,200 hospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. Up to this time the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

and an active grain movement is reported from Toronto, with predictions of a good business for the opening months of 1898. Seasonable trade is better at Halifax, but wholesale business is not up to expectations. Snow is wanted in New Brunswick to help lumbering operations. Salmon canning promises to become a feature of Prince Edward Island trade next year. Bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada this week amount to \$24,993,000, which is a decrease of 6 per cent. from that of last week, but an increase of 10.8 per cent. over the same week of 1896. There are 30 business failures reported in the Dominion this week, against 43 last week [*Dun's Review, 33 to 44 last year*].—*Bradstreet's, December 25.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 20.

Commissioners on Bering Sea damage claims complete their work. . . . The Supreme Court of the United States postpones the joint traffic case to February 21. . . . Fall River manufacturers and operatives confer on proposed reductions. . . . The Travelers Insurance Company withdraws its business from Kansas. . . . Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, dies. . . . Pension Commissioner Evans testifies before a Senate investigating committee.

The French Chamber of Deputies passes a bill increasing the duties on hogs and hog products. . . . The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the partition of the Chinese coast, which is bound to come, will not be confined to Russia and Germany; that every naval power, including the United States, is concerned.

Tuesday, December 21.

The Cabinet discusses the civil-service law. . . . Josiah Quincy is reelected mayor of Boston. . . . Fall River mill-owners reject the propositions regarding a shut-down. . . . Miss Lella Herbert, second daughter of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, commits suicide in Washington. . . . The Illinois Republican caucus indorses an apportionment bill. . . . Judge Lochran, United States court, St. Paul, decides that the Minnesota law requiring oleomargarin to be colored pink is constitutional.

It is reported that the United States steamer *Hancock* was fired on when entering the port of Smyrna, on the night of December 4, contrary to

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Established 1889. The largest and most successful institution in America.

Blindness Can Be Prevented.

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It is Endorsed by Representative People.

Rev. B. N. Palmer, D. D., of New Orleans, says:—

For example, if there is atrophy of the nerve, or any other of the several afflictions to which the eye is troubled, it is due to the fact that the eye has become sluggish and dormant. The theory is to wake up that sluggish eye and make every part perform the functions which nature assigns to that part. "The treatment is to act directly upon the eye as an organ by various harmless agents applied to stimulate and to vitalize the eye; then the circulation may be restored, the blood will be thrown back on all the parts where it is needed to nourish, so there need be no disease of the eyes which cannot be reached by this treatment, thus avoiding the knife and all risk.

"I consulted Dr. Knapp, of New York, and Dr. Pope, of New Orleans; who diagnosed my case as Atrophy. After one year's treatment they pronounced my case hopeless. In July, 1896, I consulted E. H. Bemis, Eye Specialist, one eye being nearly sightless and the other only available with the aid of a strong magnifying glass. I had nothing to lose and a great deal to gain. After treatment the strong magnifying glass was discarded and glasses used years ago enabled me to read."

An average of over 6,000 treatments given monthly at the Bemis Sanitarium, and hundreds successfully treated at their homes by mail. Pamphlet free, describing treatment.

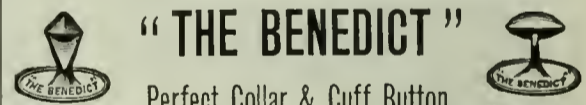
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"THE BENEDICT"

Perfect Collar & Cuff Button,

In Gold, extra heavy Rolled Gold, and Sterling Silver.

"NOTE" The GENUINE BENEDICT BUTTON has the name "BENEDICT" and date of patent stamped upon it! A set of four makes an acceptable present.

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DOCTOR WILLIAMS' STANLEY ENGRAVING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIS. MAKE BRASS SIGNS FOR THE PROFESSION 8x15 INCHES FOR \$4.50. CASH WITH THE ORDER

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regulations; an apology has been made by Turkey. . . . A German-Chinese commission on boundaries of the occupied district of Kiao-Chou is reported; the Cologne Gazette reiterates its statement that the Russian occupation of Port Arthur is a sequel to the visit of the British war-ship *Daphne* to that port. . . . At a meeting of the Conservative party in Havana autonomy is opposed, and a message sent to Weyler endorsing his policy. . . . A son of the late Dr. Helmbold, of New York, is arrested in London for threatening to kill Consul-General Osborne.

Wednesday, December 22.

The Canadian Government receives the award of arbitrators on the claims of Bering Sea sealers against the United States Government, amounting to \$464,000. . . . The supreme court of Illinois decides that all Chicago officials, except for four departments, are amenable to the civil service law. . . . Details of the killing of two American sailors in Japan are received at the State Department. . . . A three-days' sleet storm in Texas causes many cattle to perish; frosts injure the orange and lemon crops in southern California. . . . The supreme court of Illinois decides that the jury commission law is constitutional.

Russia is granted permission by the Chinese Government to winter a squadron at Port Arthur; China accepts 120,000 rifles from Russia, and will reconstruct the forts. . . . It is suggested that Japan and Great Britain occupy Wei-Hai-Wei jointly. . . . General Weyler declares that if the Spanish Government persists in its policy of autonomy for Cuba, the island will be lost. . . . Reports from Havana show that Colonel Ruiz, who was sent to the insurgents and killed, carried no flag of truce.

GRATIFYING RESULTS.

Interesting Experiments with the New Stomach Remedy.

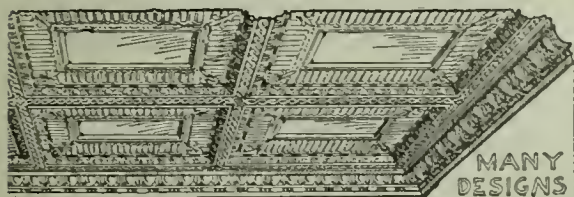
Not a Patent Medicine, But a Safe Cure for all Forms of Indigestion.

The results of recent investigation have established beyond question the great value of the new preparation for indigestion and stomach troubles; it is composed of the digestive acids, pepsin, bismuth, Golden Seal, and similar stomachics, prepared in the form of 20 grain lozenges, pleasant to the taste, convenient to carry when traveling, harmless to the most delicate stomach, and probably the safest, most effectual cure yet discovered for indigestion, sour stomach, loss of appetite and flesh, nausea, sick headaches, palpitation of the heart, and the many symptoms arising from imperfect digestion of food. They cure because they cause the food to be promptly and thoroughly digested before it has time to sour, ferment, and poison the blood and nervous system.

Over six thousand people in the State of Michigan alone in 1894 were cured of stomach troubles by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Full-sized packages may be found at all druggists at 50c., or sent by mail on receipt of price, from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Send for free book on stomach diseases.

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DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

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POLICIES IN AMOUNTS \$50,000.00 TO \$15.00

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The Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Thursday, December 23.

The Chestnut Street National Bank, and the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company, Philadelphia, close their doors. . . . The Illinois house of representatives passes the Republican senatorial apportionment bill. . . . A. S. Warner, the Albany kidnaper, is sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. . . . John Anderson is convicted at Norfolk, Va., of murdering the cook on the schooner *Olive Pecker*. . . . The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York decides to withdraw business from Kansas. . . . A heavy snow-storm prevails in northern and western New York.

It is reported that a Portuguese force has been massacred by natives in southern Africa. . . . Renewed fighting takes place between Mussulmans and Christians in Crete.

Friday, December 24.

The Cabinet discusses the protective attitude of this Government toward the proposed partition of China. . . . Secretary of State Sherman issues an appeal in behalf of Cuban sufferers. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission orders two years extension of time within which railroads shall equip their cars with safety appliances. . . . Receivers are appointed for the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe and Lock Company, in several cities, including New York. . . . Three Chicago aldermen are among those indicted as proprietors of an alleged gambling resort, by the grand jury. . . . A cold wave sweeps over New England. . . . The Coliseum, Chicago, where the last Democratic national convention was held, is completely destroyed by fire.

It is said that England and Japan will make a joint demonstration in Chinese waters; quarters for ten thousand troops are being prepared at Port Arthur. . . . President Kruger, in a speech, says the Transvaal must keep Delagoa Bay from Cecil Rhodes. . . . The Pope issues an encyclical on the Manitoba school question.

Saturday, December 25.

About thirty persons are injured in Asheville, N. C., from the explosion of a can of powder, while a Christmas salute is being fired. . . . Merchants of Portland, Ore., offer to equip a Klondike relief expedition. . . . The plant of the Standard Oil Company, San José, Cal., is burned. . . . Fifteen thousand glass-workers in Indiana returned to work.

Germany refuses the request of the United States for lower duties on animal products. . . . The Turks fire upon a Grecian gunboat in the Gulf of Ambracia.

Sunday, December 26.

The British Consul protests against the government of Korea being given over to Russia. . . . The Japanese Diet is dissolved; the premier and ministers of marine resign; the Government is said to have offered assistance to Chinese officers in drilling the army, and consented to postponing the payment of the war indemnity. . . . The Chinese Government intimates that a Russian loan may be preferred to placing Li-kin under foreign control.

For Nervous Women
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not only pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."

Bronchial Asthma.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

Bronchial asthma is the chronic condition in which nervous asthma usually ends. As the bronchial mucous membrane becomes altered in structure by the repetition of the asthmatic attacks, it pours forth a thick and tenacious sputum which has all the characteristics of chronic bronchial disease, which may merge into any of the forms of chronic, dry, or consumptive bronchitis. In other words, we have the same varieties of asthma that we have of bronchitis.

The treatment necessary to cure nervous and bronchial asthma must be applied directly to the inflamed linings of the bronchial tubes. We must act on the air, and through the air, which the patient breathes. It must be made the carrier of healing remedies directly into the sore lungs and wounded bronchial tubes.

The cure of asthma by my medicated air treatment is rapid and permanent. The spasmodic attacks are quickly arrested by it, the inflammation of the bronchial tubes subdued, and their abrasions and ulcerations healed. Immediate relief results in all purely nervous cases, and radical cure by perseverance in almost every case of bronchial asthma. No other treatment known to medical science has ever been attended with such success, and it is not possible for me to conceive that any other is rational or can succeed.

There are hundreds of thousands of people in this country afflicted with asthmatic and bronchial disease, and threatened with consumption because of it, who can be saved from that danger and restored to health by antiseptic air treatment, who are surely doomed without it.

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
117 West 45th Street.

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

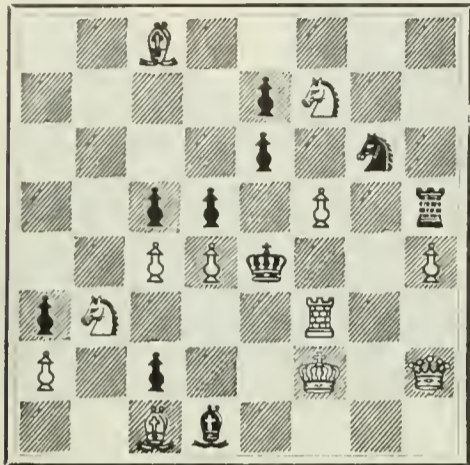
Our New Year's Problems.

No. 249.

"Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST, and Dedicated to Its Brilliant Chess-Editor and His Very Clever Corps of Solvers,"

BY WALTER PULITZER, AUTHOR OF Chess Harmonies.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

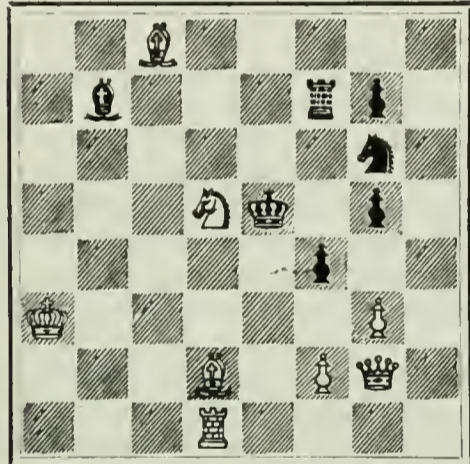
White mates in two moves.

No. 250.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST, and Dedicated to A. H. Robbins, St. Louis,

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON, NEW YORK CITY.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 243.

- Chess solution list for No. 243 with moves like Q-R 6, K x Kt, B x Kt, B-B 5, B-Kt 6, Kt (Kt 2) moves, Kt (B 7) moves, R x Q, R-Kt 6, Q-Kt 7, mate, Q-K 2, mate, Q x B, mate, Kt x Q B P, mate, Q-K 6, mate, Q-Q 3, mate, Kt x Q B P, mate, Q-B 4, mate.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; the

Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Ont.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Pa.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. M. Greer, Memphis; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.

Very many of our solvers were caught by the two traps Herr Karstedt had set for the unwary. The first is Kt x K P. This won't do, because B-B 2 ch. The other is P x P. It is strange that one of our solvers found the reply to it, but, nothing daunted, worked out, to his satisfaction, a mate next move. Here is his solution (?):

- Chess solution list for No. 249: 1. P x P, B-B 5, 2. Q x B, mate.

Oh, no! When you took the Pawn from Kt 2, the Black King quietly goes to B 6.

No. 244.

- Chess solution list for No. 244: 1. R-Kt 2, Q x Q, Q x B, B-K 4, 2. R-Kt 4 ch, P x R must, K x Q, P x Q, Any, R-Kt 4 ch, 3. R x B, mate, R-Kt 4, mate, R x B, mate, R-Kt 4, mate, R x B, mate, Kt-B 3, mate, K-K 4.

Other variations depend on those given above. Correct solution received from M. W. H., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, C. F. Putney, F. S. Ferguson, H. W. Barry, J. M. Greer, Mrs. S. H. Wright, F. H. Johnston; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; J. C. Eppers, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Comments: "A fine, intricate problem"—M. W. H. "A splendid capstone by the captain of 400"—I. W. B. "As near my idea of a perfect problem as anything I ever saw"—C. F. P. "Superb! charming! not a flaw in it"—F. S. F. "It is by far the best the Doctor has given us"—F. H. J. "A fine study in Chess"—W. G. D.

The reason that so few persons got this problem is that Dr. Dalton left a great big hole at R 3 into which the large majority of our solvers fell. R-R 3 is answered by Kt (R 4) x Kt.

W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla., and C. A. F., Omro, Wis., were successful with 241. J. C. Eppers, F. C. Jordan, Marietta, Ohio, and C. E. Holbrook, Watertown, N. Y., got 242.

The Correspondence Tourney.

THIRTY-FIRST GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

- Chess game record for Ruy Lopez: J. B. TROWBRIDGE vs F. B. OSGOOD, White vs Black, moves 1-22.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The Kt is badly placed at B 4. It accomplishes nothing, and is, in fact, out of play for several moves. The better play is Kt-Kt 2.

(b) Black is already in trouble. If the Kt were posted at Kt 2 he could come out with an equal game.

(c) Things look a little dangerous, so Black runs to cover, but he loses a P in doing so. It strikes us that B-K 3 would neutralize the attack and save the P.

(d) An attempt to cut off the Q, but it doesn't work. Takes too many chances. The move is good enough, if there is none better, but it looks to us like a sort of a cart-before-the-horse move. R-Q sq should go first.

(e) The giving up of Q P is of the nature of suicide. That P is not only of value as a piece, but, if it can be maintained, it holds a strong defensive position.

(f) After this, further comment unnecessary. He loses a piece, and, very sensibly, resigns.

THIRTY-SECOND GAME.

- Chess game record for Thirty-Second Game: H. KETCHAM vs J. M. LEVY, White vs Black, moves 1-19.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- Notes for game 32: (a) Kt-B 3 should have been played. (b) Did not take advantage of Black's 4th. B-Kt 5 would resolve this into a Ruy Lopez, with White having the best of it. (c) White jeopardizes his game for a P. (d) And the R gets bottled up the next move. (e) No further comments necessary. Black has a bad game.

The following table shows the standing of the players up to date:

Table with columns: Player Name, Won, Lost, Draws. Lists names like Lemon, Jones, Smith, etc.

Love and Chess.

BY WALTER PULITZER.

From The American Chess Magazine.

I. Come, glance o'er my shoulder with me, As on the night silently steals, And take in the charm of this scene, Which the mystic fire-glow reveals.

II. The dearest of fair, dimpled maids, Enconced in a chair à l'Antique; A table that stands just in front; A lover this side that can speak.

III. Yet, now he speaks not—while his love Doth play with the folds of her dress, The cause of this strange state of things? They're playing together at Chess!

IV. Yes, grave is his strong, handsome face, But she—with a rose in her hair— Is pouting and fretting and shows Quite a pretty, indiff'rent air!

V. Ah! weighty the battle he fights, Or "battles" I rather should say: The conquest of love—which is life; The clash of these crowns—which is play.

VI. "You feel not much int'rest?" he asks, While idly she moves with her Rook, Which causes a blush, and "Perhaps," She sighs, as she gives him a look!

VII. He muses—and then exclaims "Check!" "Oh! dear," she says, "what have I done? And then he peers into her eyes That arc love-lit, and asks: "Have I won?"

VIII. "My monarch is lost," murmurs she, As sweetly she hangs her fair head; He catches her hand—whispers low: "Then let me your King be instead?"

IX. Come, glance o'er my shoulder with me, As on the night silently steals, And sip of the bliss of this scene, Which the mystic fire-glow reveals!

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CORRECTION: The interview on the partition of China credited by the press and THE LITERARY DIGEST last week to Minister Denby should have been credited to Mr. Denby's son, who bears his father's name and has been a secretary of the American Legation at Peking.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

THE idea that the apparent scramble among European powers for pieces of the Chinese Empire has in it something more than trade competition, seems to be gaining ground in the American press. A number of important journals profess to find in the developments in the far East a conscious or an instinctive move of all Europe against all America, in competition for the markets of the world. American interests in Asia are held to be, under the Monroe doctrine, not political, but commercial. In accordance with this view, it is announced that the Administration, having considered the situation, will confine itself strictly to protection of American interests already existing under treaties with China. What do these interests amount to?

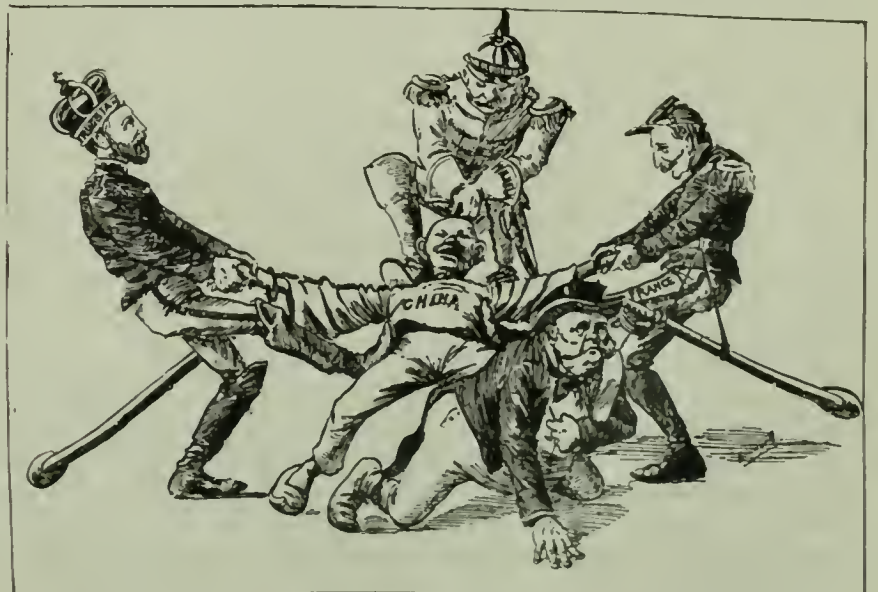
The most exhaustive review of our interests, present and prospective, at hand, comes from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which discovers considerable commercial anxiety in this country over recent developments across the Pacific. It is asserted that the number of Americans in business in China is not more than eight hundred, altho some of them are important investors. The present Chinese tariff is a low one, and the Imperial Government has been trying to obtain consent from the treaty powers to increase it. If assertion of European sovereignty on Chinese soil should result in an effort to enforce higher tariff rates, restrict American rights in the treaty ports, or change coinage, prompt protest by this Government might be expected against the discrimination. Quoting one authority on trade with China, *The Journal* says that people are beginning to recognize

the fact that statistics do not give a correct idea of the extent of our trade with Eastern Asia, because nearly half of it is credited to England and Hongkong. At present we are free to compete in China on even terms with other trading nations, and the amount of trade depends on commercial enterprise and activity. But the erection of artificial barriers there would be a serious matter to us.

Our trade with China, it should be said, is smaller than it was twenty years ago, perhaps owing to our legislation against Chinese immigration. Furthermore, the great discrepancy in figures quoted by different reliable journals indicates that accurate knowledge of the real amount of our trade with China is not readily available. Estimates run from sixteen to sixty millions of dollars per year; it is evident that considerable confusion in statistics exists by reason of accrediting shipments to the flags under which merchandise carriers sail—part of our trade with Japan seems to have been included in estimates of our "Asiatic trade" which are current.

The Journal of Commerce, however, takes up the general aspects of the situation from the viewpoint of the changing relations of this country to the world's commerce: "With our agricultural interest relatively stationary and an increase of one and one-half millions yearly in our population, our mining and manufacturing industries are inevitably drifting rapidly toward a vast expansion; in no other direction can we find employment for our teeming new population." Probably "fifteen years hence, there will be no nation, possibly no two nations, that will have an extent of population dependent upon the manufacturing industries equal to that of the United States." We have the capital, skill, raw materials, educated labor, cheap transportation, and natural advantages to make us the foremost industrial nation of the world.

"In view of these tendencies, it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to this country that certain of the European powers are simultaneously preparing to force the gates by which China has shut out commerce from her four hundred millions of people. If we can gain access to that vast source of consumption, the serious problem where can we find markets for our prospective surplus of manufacture?—would be in no small measure solved. But, for that very reason, it behooves us to see to it promptly that, by no act of omission or commission of ours, we become



"NOW, ALL TOGETHER!"—From *The Republican*, Denver.

parties to the mere transfer of the key to China to a powerful monopoly that is already jealous of our competitive prowess, and from which we should have nothing to expect but much to fear. No one doubts that the seizure of Kiao-Chou by Germany and of Port Arthur by Russia means an attempt at the acquisition of the future exclusive control over the trade and territory of the Celestial Empire. Russia's protest against England occupying Wei-Hai-Wei means precisely that. There is much reason to suspect that the two emperors are acting in concert upon a previously well-considered understanding. Whether France or any other power is in the concert, is not yet evident. But it may safely be taken for granted that a scheme concocted by the two most absolute and unscrupulous of the world's monarchs will show the least possible consideration for nations outside their program. What is the real attitude of Russia and Germany toward the United States admits of no doubt in the face of Count Goluchowski's almost belligerent threat against America, uttered undoubtedly under Russian inspiration, and also in view of like sentiments openly avowed by German statesmen. At every point our leading industries stand in direct conflict with the Czar's schemes of development in Siberia as well as in the more central provinces of his empire. We, more even than Great Britain, seem to be regarded by Nicholas II. and Emperor William as the future competitors of their industries; and this fact is the more important because it is based upon solid economic reasons.

"We can have neither interest nor sympathy in such a scheme as the emperors have undertaken. The forcing of commerce by the sword; the taxing of commerce for military establishments and expeditions; the exclusion of trade competition from the points occupied or controlled; the enforcement of preferential tariffs as a means of getting their own goods into China; the encouragement of railroad construction under which the traders of the invading powers will enjoy special privileges; and the occupation of strategic positions which will disable competing nations from protecting their respective interests or their already acquired treaty rights—these are things to be expected as a matter of course from such an invasion, from such invaders and for such ends as they may be fairly expected to contemplate. For such a scheme, the people of the United States can have no tolerance. When they come to distinctly comprehend it, they are not likely to lose much time in putting themselves on effective guard against it."

The Journal says that neither a share of the territory nor traditional friendship with any of the conquering powers should determine our attitude:

"Our true position, for the moment, is that of vigilant watchfulness, lest our future access to the markets of China be unjustly obstructed. A clear and positive affirmation must be made of our equal rights with every other nation to the commerce of that vast population. Judicious encouragement should be given to whatever offers of cooperation may be made by other nations who may desire to broaden their relations with China upon a fair and pacific basis—and there are more governments than one so disposed. Especially should such relations be cultivated with Japan; and with the power that is our nearest of kin in blood, liberty, commerce, and civilization. These events conclusively silence the objections that have hitherto been well taken against connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and annexing Hawaii. Both achievements have now become inevitable; the only question being as to whether Panama or Nicaragua would be the better route for a canal. In the presence of such possibilities as now threaten our Asiatic trade, there should also be no needless delay in making a further material increase of our navy. All this preparedness is the more necessary because such an attitude would hold the military powers in check and probably prevent a great and beneficent expansion of commerce from becoming the occasion of a destructive war."

If Treaty Rights be Involved.—"There is nothing in the present situation to warrant the United States in greatly strengthening its Asiatic squadrons. Its only interest at present, as it has been in the past, is in seeing that American property rights are protected as against possible internal trouble with China. Even should Russia permanently occupy Port Arthur, and Germany remain at Kiao-Chou, this country would not feel called upon to protest against such occupation, or demand for itself compensating advantages in the way of a naval station. The interests of

the United States, beyond those which it now has, would force themselves upon Congress for consideration only in case of a partition of China affecting the treaty rights which the United States has at more than twenty ports in that country.

"An eminent authority on international affairs said to-day [December 29] that a situation might develop when the United States would be called upon to go much farther than protect American interests at the treaty ports. This situation would come if the scramble for Chinese territory went to the extent of the extinction of China and the complete absorption of the old empire by foreign nations. Such was the apparent drift of the present movement, and if it became a reality then a condition would arise similar to the extermination of Poland. Poland had established a precedent in international affairs, said the gentleman alluded to, and, following that precedent, if China was to be absorbed, then it was a question of which the United States, in common with all the nations of the world, must take cognizance. Until this final movement occurred, however, it was plain that the United States had no interest in the fencing of European nations and Japan for coaling-stations and ports on the Asiatic coast."—*Maj. J. M. Carson, Washington Correspondent of The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

Diplomacy and Events.—"The [reported] advances made by the British Government to our own on this subject [of joint action] constitute an illustration of the development of the influence of institutions on diplomacy, which events will not permit this country to ignore much longer. In the Eastern question, the powers were separated into two groups by the influence of their own domestic political institutions. The powers absolutist and those approximating absolutism, Russia, Germany, and Austria, were in one group, with France dependent, more or less, by reason of its alliance with Russia; while the other group was made up of England and Italy. Occasionally both France and Austria drifted toward the second group, and it must be said of them that, while they went with Russia and Germany, they did not go either so far or so fast as the Czar and the Kaiser desired.

"We see a similar reflection of governmental ideas in the developments in the far East. On the continent of Europe, too, there is a manifest lining up of the absolutist and quasi-absolutist powers against the United States. In Germany and Austria there is more or less talk in high official circles about concerted action against the United States to stand off its industrial competition. From an industrial compact to a political compact would be but a step, and with such an absolutist as the Kaiser on the throne of Germany, whose dislike of our institutions is scarcely less disguised than his hatred of England, the advance would always be threatening.

"Our policy should be a frank and friendly understanding with England, as a power that is naturally in racial and political sympathy with us. That understanding may come more quickly than most people realize, for events are no respecters of precedents or personalities."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

America Can Beat Competitors.—"If, as seems to be written in the book of national fate, the Celestial but unprogressive empire is to be opened up to civilization, gridironed with railroads, and made a great center of modern industry and progress, we will take a hand in the struggle for commercial supremacy with great pleasure, and with every prospect of success. We can meet this sort of competition without difficulty if we will properly utilize our natural resources and advantages. A few months ago an American firm underbid all competitors, and furnished the material for a railway in India, and it can repeat this performance indefinitely in China and every other quarter of the world. American-made machinery and inventions, as well as American agricultural products, are finding a wider market every year, and when our European friends have obligingly developed a new commercial field in China, American enterprise will be on hand there, too. We are building several war-ships for Japan just now, and we will be happy to build any other vessels that may be needed by foreign powers. . . . Let Europeans delight to bark and bite, for it is their misfortune to be obliged to do so, or, at least, they labor under that impression. But our mission is that of peaceful development, and if they must quarrel, we should see to it that we piously refrain from wicked war and devote our energies to obtaining a full share of the trade and commerce created by new conditions in the East and elsewhere. Of course,

if American interests or American citizens are threatened by complications in the East, this country will know how to protect them and maintain its own dignity."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

Non-Interference.—"The Japs wanted us to help them at a pinch, but we kept out. China begged our help, but we remained neutral. The result is that we have the highest confidence of both nations, and our good counsel is listened to as that of no other nation. Other nations resort to compulsion, while we rely on friendship and fair dealing. We have good-will where others have enmity. Our trade goes by favor where that of others goes by force. What do we care who owns China? They are all one as friendly as another and we shall gain nothing by taking sides. What we might get on one side, we should lose on the other. Our reliance must be ever on fair dealing, good products, and reasonable prices. With these we have nothing to fear, but all to gain.

"But the general foreign policy of the nation has been modified in one direction. Monroe announced the amendment embodying the doctrine called by his name, tho originated in England and formulated by Jefferson, that as to the territory of this Continent it is for our interest that there be permitted no more colonization or territorial appropriation by European governments. Our interference in foreign affairs goes no further than that. As to the rest of the world, they can fight it out as they please; we are content. How it would tickle those old codgers, the crowned heads of Europe, if they could break through these two rules governing our policy and embroil us in wars on their shores! How they would like to pounce upon us, if we would only give them a chance!"—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Kansas City.

"Great Britain is the foremost customer of the United States, and anything that affects her prosperity must affect ours. Anything that interferes with her commerce or her foreign influence endangers American welfare, because it endangers the resources of a patron of American institutions. This country can look with confidence upon English loss of trade only on one condition, and that is that we get it ourselves. Russia is destined to be a formidable rival of the United States. Russia is the only other nation on the globe capable of sustaining herself and supplying other nations from her resources. Our commerce with Russia can not be great, as it is with England, for Russia is a creator, not a buyer or trader. There is but one course open. If Great Britain is to lose her prestige to any extent, her place in the commercial world must be appropriated by the American, who from his situation, with his seaports on both oceans, can whiten the seas with his sails and fill every market with his products of mine, mill, and farm."—*The Times (Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"Our ships will look to it that American citizens are not interfered with, and we will probably refuse to recognize British, German, or Russian occupation of Chinese territory for a long time after such occupation is an accomplished fact; but beyond that we will do nothing. The attention of our legislators is too absorbed in scheming for the liberation of Cuba, for the annexation of Hawaii, to care anything about the dismemberment of China, altho the dividing up of that vast region by the powers of Europe means that our trade with that far East will soon be at an end. France has set the example in Madagascar, which will be followed in China, and when Russia, Germany, France, and England have annexed all the territory of that effete empire, American goods will be refused admission by a system of prohibitive tariffs."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

"The time has passed when we could boast of having no foreign policy. While the national land-grabbers are abroad and the great powers of Europe use their strength to bulldoze the weaker nations, and political and commercial schemes are unfolding on such a gigantic scale, the United States is bound to have a foreign policy. She must be heard on many of the questions daily arising, and she has interests that Europe can not despise. The importance of the Panama or Nicaragua canal, which will add almost beyond calculation to the activity in the Pacific Ocean, becomes apparent at once, and the reasons for European interest in the construction and control of such a waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific are evident. The Hawaiian question also assumes new interest, and is lifted to greater importance by these sudden developments in the East. We are bound to have distinctively American policies in both these matters, and are bound to vigilant observation of events in the farther East."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BANK FAILURES.

IN all the financial discussion of recent years little information of value concerning failures of banks has been forthcoming. From a study of recent reports by Controller Eckels, the *Chicago Record* brings out the important fact that savings-banks lead all the rest in the percentage of failures. The losses from bank failures up to 1896 and 1897 had been largely a matter of conjecture, figures having been obtained only from the national banks. Controller Eckels, however, made use of the fifty-eight national bank examiners for collecting some information about state banks and trust companies, savings-banks and private banks and bankers. Comparisons indicate that the institutions under national supervision are much safer places of deposit than the state and private banks, as is shown by the following tables from Controller Eckels's report:

Class.	No. in existence Oct. 31, 1896.	Failures.	
		No.	Per ct.
National banks.....	3,679	27	.73
State banks and trust companies...	4,944	59	1.01
Savings-banks.....	764	9	1.18
Private banks.....	3,552	42	1.18
Totals.....	12,939	137	1.06

Class.	No. of banks in existence July 1, 1897.	Failures.	
		No.	Per ct.
National banks.....	3,619	38	1.05
State banks and trust companies...	4,099	56	1.36
Savings-banks.....	1,273	19	1.49
Private banks and bankers.....	3,826	47	1.23
Totals.....	12,817	160	1.25

The Record says that the figures as to the percentage of failures do not tell the whole story about them:

"Since 1863 330 national banks, or about 6½ per cent. of all created, have failed. The average percentage of dividends paid to creditors of national banks whose affairs are entirely closed is about 75 per cent. The reports of state banks failed since 1863, so far as information concerning them could be secured by the controller, show that 192 such insolvent banks paid dividends to creditors of less than 25 per cent.; 203 paid 25 per cent. and over, but less than 50 per cent.; 184 paid 50 per cent. and over, but less than 75 per cent.; 128 paid 75 per cent. and over, but less than 100 per cent., and 158 banks paid 100 per cent. While the average dividend payment of insolvent national banks, therefore, was 75 per cent., nearly as many insolvent state banks paid less than 50 per cent. dividends as paid that amount or over. The dividend payments of insolvent private banking institutions are smaller yet, but the figures can not be given with accuracy. In many such cases the creditors have received nothing whatever. Not only, therefore, are there fewer failures of national banks than of other banking institutions, but the percentage of loss to creditors is smaller in the case of national-bank failures than in the case of insolvency of state or private banks."

Reviewing the incomplete figures that have been obtained concerning failures of national banks since they were first established, *The Record* finds a basis for estimating the losses from failures of banks of all kinds:

"Of the 330 national banks that have failed since the beginning of the system the accounts of 142 had been closed on October 31, 1896, for which the controller of the currency gives the following figures:

"Total claims proved, \$41,593,669; total dividends paid, \$30,933,694; total losses, \$10,659,969. At the same ratio the total losses for the entire 330 national banks failed between 1863 and 1896 probably would approximate \$25,000,000.

"It is difficult to estimate what may have been the losses from failures of other than national banks for the same period, but the amount very greatly exceeds the losses by national-bank failures. For the year closed August 31, 1896, there were failures of 110 state banks and trust companies, savings-banks and private banks, with assets of \$7,447,546 and liabilities of \$9,174,102. On the face of the figures this statement shows a loss for the single year of nearly \$2,000,000, which in reality will be greater, as the assets probably will shrink before final settlement is made. For the panic year of 1893 the number of failures reported to the controller was 261 banks with nominal assets of \$54,828,690, and lia-

bilities of \$46,766,818, upon which dividends had been paid in 1896 to the amount of \$17,912,270.

"In his report for 1896 Controller Eckels publishes figures giving failures as reported to him for the years 1864-96, of which the totals are as follows: Number of failures, 1,234; nominal assets, \$214,312,190; liabilities, \$220,629,988, dividends paid at time of making reports, \$100,088,726. It is probably fair to estimate that when the accounts of such of these failed banks as are still open are finally closed the difference between liabilities and dividends paid will still be \$100,000,000. This represents the losses from failures from 1863 to 1896 of banks other than national of which the controller has been able to secure definite information, but necessarily the figures are far from complete."

These statistics are used by *The Record* to sustain its advocacy of postal savings-banks:

"The percentage of failures of national banks, which for the most part are for the exclusive use of the larger depositors, is seen to be considerably smaller than for any other class. The percentage of failures is highest for savings and private banks, the class of institutions with which persons of small means are most likely to come in contact. These figures, therefore, give direct force to the statement commonly heard that the Government does more for the rich than it does for the poor. In a measure it throws the mantle of paternalism over the large deposits of the wealthy and leaves the poor to safeguard their own scanty savings as best they can.

"It is inevitable that there should be some bank failures. But every consideration of prudence and statesmanship demands the strictest government supervision in order to make the losses from such failures as small as possible. For the savings of the poor the Government should make provision for absolute safety by establishing postal banks. The small depositor is entitled to better protection than the record of failures shows he has received during the last thirty years."

PENSION PAYMENTS.

ACCORDING to Mr. Dingley, the pension bill of the Government amounts to two fifths of the entire expense of running it; others say one half. Instead of a decrease in the appropriation for pensions at this session of Congress, a slight increase over the last fiscal year is provided for, altho the amount (about \$141,000,000) is not the largest pension appropriation on record, the sum in 1893 amounting to over \$159,000,000 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 28). The New York *Sun*, which has declared itself to be a thoroughgoing Republican newspaper, has taken the lead this year in insisting that the pension rolls are padded almost beyond belief, and that they ought to be purged forthwith for the sake both of honor and economy. The issue of December 20 contains over nine columns of matter concerning pension business to sustain the position which it takes. The practise of passing private pension bills, which is said to preclude anything like a careful examination of the merits of the claims, comes in for a share of the current criticism directed against our pension policy. From *The Sun's* article the following statements of facts and figures are taken in condensed form:

"The total of pensioners on account of the War of the Rebellion is, according to the report of the pension commissioner, 947,542, of which 65,869 are children, and 27,559 are dependent fathers, mothers, sisters, or brothers. Deducting these from the total there remain 854,114 survivors and widows drawing pensions, or 40,745 more 'survivors' and 'widows' than there are actual survivors and widows who under any circumstances could legally draw pensions.

"The pension rolls show that 733,527 persons are drawing pensions from the Government as survivors of the War of the Rebellion. That is, 6,405 more 'survivors' are drawing pensions than there are actual survivors; a fraud on its face.

"Besides the 6,405 more 'survivors' drawing pensions than there are actual survivors, 187,500 more 'survivors' are clamoring, at the doors of the Treasury for their share of the plunder. In

1873 the nation's bounty to pensioners of the War of the Rebellion was \$26,502,528.96. Last year it was \$139,949,717.35.

"Here is a little table compiled from the pension rolls that may be studied with profit:

Actual survivors of the war.....	727,122
"Survivors" drawing pensions.....	733,527
Survivors demanding pensions....	187,500
Widows drawing pensions.....	213,352
Widows demanding pensions....	104,938
Pensioners demanding increase.....	255,849
Total Rebellion pensioners on rolls.....	947,526
Total survivors or widows getting or demanding pensions.....	1,139,317

"The record of the Pension Bureau is a record of constantly increasing rolls. Look at these figures since 1883:

1883.....	303,658	1891.....	676,160
1884.....	322,756	1892.....	876,068
1885.....	345,125	1893.....	966,012
1886.....	365,783	1894.....	969,544
1887.....	406,007	1895.....	970,524
1888.....	452,557	1896.....	970,678
1889.....	489,725	1897.....	976,014
1890.....	537,944		

"Pension Commissioner Green B. Raum, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1891, computed the average deaths per 1,000 of soldiers at 17 and the average deaths per 1,000 of widows of soldiers at 35. The rate, of course, is much higher now. By the law of nature it increases annually.

"The actual estimated cost of the pension system the coming year, exclusive of any new schemes that Congress may be induced to adopt, is \$141,263,880. Compare that item with the cost of standing armies of the Old World this year. Here are the figures:

Great Britain.....	\$87,408,944	Russia.....	\$176,942,600
Germany.....	110,187,020	Austria.....	67,286,255
France.....	118,291,430	Pensions in the United States.....	141,263,880
Italy.....	51,778,040		

"Russia alone of all the countries of the world pays more for her immense standing army than the United States pays in pensions."

H. Clay Evans (Republican, ex-governor of Tennessee), United States Commissioner of Pensions, is reported to be an advocate of the policy of publishing the pension-list. Commissioner Evans has also stated in an interview for the New York *Press* (Rep.) that, while newspaper exhibits of alleged frauds on the pension-rolls are not to be depended upon, the greatest difficulty encountered by the pension-bureau arises from the army of pension attorneys. He says that the Government ought to stop paying pension attorneys for soliciting business. This practise has lasted for thirty years, and in his opinion "a law should be passed that in the future no fee should be paid to any attorney or claim agent, for any claim filed for pensions; that would put an end to pension scandals":

"The most demoralizing feature of the pension system is the existence of 50,000 pension attorneys. The ordinary pension attorney is worse than the most pestiferous 'varmint' that ever invaded a hen-roost.

"If there are frauds on the pension-rolls they have been planted there by the pension attorneys. He it is that persuades the applicant to file a claim, leads him to believe that the Government has his name on the roll and only awaits his application; gives him to understand that the attorney is regularly commissioned and authorized and especially empowered to hunt up this particular missing soldier; tells him that all other soldiers have applied and obtained their money, and adds that, 'if you don't get yours, you are to blame.'

"Pension attorneys have been known to draft the laws which Congress passes for the pensioner. Fortunes have been made and are being made by this army of so-called attorneys. They practically are so many drummers—soliciting agents—that do nothing but hunt up claims and claimants for the Pension Bureau.

"The Government has seen fit to take them into partnership in the pension business. It practically pays them a bounty (a fee of twenty-five dollars) for every pensioner that can be induced to file a claim which they can prove up and have admitted. The laws are amended from time to time for the benefit of this army of pension solicitors, so that they can get more fees."

The New York *World* quotes Commissioner Evans as follows:

"Pension attorneys should never have been admitted to prac-

tise. The Government should have kept that matter in its own hands."

"Why does not the Government take charge of the matter now and do away with the pension attorneys?"

"I do not know. In the past seven years, from 1891 to 1897, there has been paid to pension attorneys \$10,110,000. There are 45,000 such attorneys entitled to practise before this bureau now."

"How many have been disbarred?"

"Last year only twenty-eight. About three hundred have been disbarred in the last ten years."

We reproduce a number of criticisms on the pension system, the significance of which is somewhat enhanced from the fact that they are all taken from Republican journals:

Breaking Party Pledges.—"If an applicant has had the shadow of a just claim to a pension the Pension Bureau has never hesitated to grant it. Indeed, the Bureau has been commonly thought to be overanxious to accommodate applicants with certificates. Claims made to Congress are, as a rule, having few exceptions, such as have been examined and rejected by the regular pension authorities, or such as the makers of them know they could not successfully sustain if they should subject them to a careful examination. Congress is the last resort chiefly of those who have no just or defensible claim to pensions. It is claims of such sort that Congress approves at the rate of 400 in a single week—a week after it had assured the country that thirty-two years following the close of the war, when the appropriation for the general pension roll is \$141,000,000, or \$7,000,000 less than will be required for 1898, the list has reached the limit, and that it will not be further extended except after full examination and deliberate consideration of all claims presented. How this pledge is being kept is shown by the fact that on the last day of its meeting the Senate passed 138 private pension bills in 60 minutes, or at the rate of nearly two and a half a minute. What examination or consideration could a single one of those bills have possibly received from the Senate? The truth is made manifest by the disgraceful record that there was no examination, no consideration of any one of the 138 claims approved by the Senators in the brief space of an hour."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

Pensions and Life Insurance.—"A point was raised in the discussion over the pension bill in the House of Representatives, which is likely to open up a field for official investigation. It was asserted that there are on the pension rolls a large number of veterans drawing pensions on the ground that they are disabled and physically unsound, who are at the same time carrying life insurance policies.

"Now, no life insurance company will insure a man who is physically unsound. All applicants have to undergo a searching medical examination, and the company holds the certification of their soundness of body.

"Now, if there are pensioners who are carrying life insurance policies, they must have been sound men when they were insured. If at that time they had obtained pensions, which they still draw, they are certainly not entitled to the latter. It is proposed to introduce a bill directing the commissioner of pensions to ascertain to what extent this charge is true, and to drop from the pension rolls all persons who are found to be carrying life insurance."—*The Blade (Rep.), Toledo, Ohio.*

Private Pension Speed Record.—"Just before adjourning for the holidays the Senate devoted an hour to passing private pension bills, and ran 138 of them right off the reel.

"It was a great performance, easily beating two a minute, but it was not a record-breaker either as to speed or as to total diurnal output.

"The annals of the Senate show that on one occasion that body passed 114 bills in 45 minutes, the average time per bill being 23.68 seconds. This beat a previous record of 24¼ seconds. But even that performance was outdone by one of 130 bills in 50 minutes, making the splendid time of 23.07 seconds. The merit of this last performance is sometimes impugned on the ground that 14 out of the 130 bills were vetoed, in one of them, for example, the Senate overlooking the fact that the would-be pensioner had twice deserted, the second time not returning. But it is hardly fair to expect attention to details in turning off twelve dozen bills an hour. The highest claim, however, we have ever seen made for the Senate by those on whose figures the records rest, is that of 80 bills in 30 minutes, bringing the time down to 22½ seconds.

"In volume of output there has been nothing of late, so far as

we know, to equal the Senate's performance a few days ago of passing over 400 special pensions in one week, out of which the House passed and sent to the President 240 in one day. While, therefore, the Senate's current batch of 138 bills is a fair example of the rapid whirling of the legislative mill, yet if previous efforts were correctly reported, it does not hold the speed record."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

Government Generosity Imposed Upon.—"Gen. H. V. Boynton, whose friendship for the veterans can not be denied, has called attention to the remarkable fact that altho thirty-two years have elapsed since the close of the war, the number of names now borne on the pension rolls is more than double the membership of all the patriotic societies of veterans to which the war gave rise, including the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Legion, Union Veterans' Union, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of the Army of the James, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Society of the Army of West Virginia, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

"While it will not be claimed that the membership of these bodies is any criterion for judging of the number of persons connected with the late war entitled to pensions, the fact that, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Pensions, the names on the rolls now aggregate more than 976,000—of which over ninety per cent. appear as soldiers of the late war or their widows—shows how liberal has been the policy of the Government in this direction.

"Every patriotic citizen believes in the payment of liberal pensions to deserving Union veterans, but there is every reason to believe that the generosity of the Government has been imposed upon. It is estimated that there are now not less than 3,000 private pension claims pending in Congress, the most of which are being pushed on the part of men whose application for a pension in a regular way has been rejected."—*Ohio State Journal (Rep.), Columbus.*

Three Needed Pension Reforms.—"Under the present law it is possible for the widow of a veteran who has married again to procure a pension, even tho she now is supported by a second husband. She may never have applied for a pension during her widowhood, but at the instigation of her new husband she may now legally collect from the Government as back pay the sum that she might have received. One instance of this nature is cited which cost the Government \$3,800—a pleasant plum for the second husband. It has been stated that pensions of this class, paid to former widows, are now costing the Treasury \$10,000 a day.

"Again, it is now possible for a minor child of a deceased soldier, who never applied for a pension during the term of his minority, to file a claim for the money that he would have received from the Government up to the age of sixteen. Such an applicant may be forty years old to-day, and yet when some one of the 80,000 pension attorneys in the country discovers that he was entitled to a pension twenty-five years ago, he can file a claim at the Pension Bureau that must be allowed under the law.

"These are two defects in the pension system that are grotesquely absurd, and that tend to discredit the rolls that should be kept lustrous with honor. Another abuse is the business of young women marrying old veterans, on the verge of the grave, in order to acquire widows' pensions on the decease of their husbands. The correction of these three wrongs will surely not be opposed by any organization of veterans. It will not only save the Government millions of dollars, but it will aid to keep creditable that scroll of patriotic names which a grateful nation delights to honor."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

Burden Willingly Borne.—"It seems singular that thirty-two years after the close of the Civil War the pension roll should be increasing, but such is the fact. Secretary Bliss reports the total payments for the last fiscal year to be \$1,584,450 in excess of those for the fiscal year ending in 1896. Moreover, there are now pending, he says, about 200,000 claims awaiting adjudication, and of these it is estimated that 400 or 50 per cent. will be allowed. The rapid adjudication of the claims will swell the pension roll from five to seven millions of dollars the first year.

"But this is very likely to be the maximum. The estimated increase will meet the first year's payments of the new claims, including arrears, and thereafter, the Secretary thinks, the pen-

sion roll will decrease very rapidly from the death-rate. This decrease is likely to amount to from ten to fifteen millions annually for the next few years, unless increased by new pensions and allowed, and it can not be that there are a very large number to come forward beyond the 200,000 now awaiting the adjudication of their claims.

"The pension roll is a severe burden to the national revenues, but it is one that the loyal and patriotic people of the country have willingly borne. They are willing to provide for the maintenance of the men who risked their lives to save the nation when they are disabled by wounds or disease incurred in the service, or are rendered unfit for manual labor by sickness or advancing age. All the people ask is that abuses shall, so far as possible, be kept from creeping in."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis*.

Practical Economy.—The best reason for reducing the pension-list is entirely one of practical economy. We can well understand the feeling of Congressmen who resented Mr. Cleveland's unsympathetic attempts at cutting down the expenditure. No one likes to see the claims of veterans of the war or of their widows and orphans treated purely as a matter of dollars and cents.

"But in the present emergency, thirty years after the war, amid financial conditions that puzzle the most patriotic and thoughtful, we are brought face to face with the fact that the pension-list is the most exhausting of all drains on the national treasury. Moreover, it is increasing, and it will continue to increase until the public and the representatives of the public become convinced of the financial danger of neglecting this break in the dike of sound finances, and the moral danger of making a large part of the population dependent on government bounty. How strong the tendency is to 'give everybody a pension' is shown by Senator Thurston's bill providing for the payment of \$500 outright and \$15 per month to freed slaves over seventy years of age, and a smaller sum to freedmen between sixty and seventy years of age.

"Something must be done to prevent the growth of this craze. Otherwise what will avail the efforts to keep the national receipts and expenditures safely balanced? We can not go on saving at bung and wasting at spigot without inviting disastrous consequences. The pension-list should be purged. It should be freed of frauds and cheats. It should only be extended with great caution. It should be made again what it was once, a real roll of honor."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

IS THE MIDDLE CLASS HOLDING ITS OWN?

THE middle class is not likely to be exterminated as soon as many political economists have been expecting. This, at least, is now the opinion of Professor Schmoller, one of the most brilliant of the German social economists, after studying the industrial conditions of Germany. Indeed, the middle class has held its own during the last few decades and shows indications of increasing vitality. This statement comes with added force from the fact that Professor Schmoller and his fellow economists have been inclined to the opposite view. In a paper which he read before the Protestant Social Congress in Leipsic several months ago, he said:

"Twenty-five years ago, as a result of the statistical material which was then available and of the economic and social conditions then in existence, partly also in consequence of my more limited studies, I saw only one movement, the increasing differentiation of society, a dangerous menace to the middle class. Between 1850 and 1875 the German peasantry did undoubtedly lose ground. To-day I see a very complicated development. By the side of the still existing and increasing differentiation, I see the rising of all the strong and energetic elements of the lower classes and of the middle class, and I say it is a question of fact which predominates."

The Yale Review summarizes the remainder of Professor Schmoller's paper as follows:

"This general thesis is proved by Professor Schmoller in a painstaking and careful statistical study of the various elements which go to make up what is called the middle class in Germany. The peasantry, the smaller independent tradesmen, are carefully examined, and the same surprising result is reached that on the

whole they have held their own. From 1700 to 1850 it seems to be evident that the peasants and mechanics increased in Germany and improved their condition; that from 1850 to 1897 the middle class in agriculture did not decrease. In industry and trade the number of independent business men did not, it is true, increase in proportion to the population, and did in some cases diminish, and the number of dependents increased very much indeed; but if we take into account the higher positions in the staff, the superintendents, the highly paid workmen, and the liberal professions, the weakening of the middle class does not seem material; indeed it may have already been overcome, and there are tendencies toward the formation of a new middle class."

Professor Schmoller's conclusions find confirmation as regards one branch of business in the inaugural address of Professor Stieda on assuming the position of rector of the University of Rostock. His subject was, "The Vitality of the Handicrafts in Germany," and *The Yale Review* summarizes the address as follows:

"The handicraftsman of the Middle Ages, that is the mechanic, not working for wages nor for a capitalist, but directly for his customers, is a figure whose decadence has often been laid at the door of the factory system, and on whose behalf the sympathy of the historical student has often been elicited. Undoubtedly many trades which were formerly carried on in the household and on a small scale are now located in large factories under superintendents and foremen, and the workers have lost a great deal of their former independence as a consequence of the wage system; but here too, there seem to be counter currents, and Professor Stieda shows very clearly that while many articles formerly produced by the handicraftsmen have ceased to be used, and many others are now produced more cheaply by means of machines, on the other hand new demands have arisen for new trades which have to be carried on on a small scale. The tinsmith and the plumber no longer make kitchen utensils, yet find occupation in the laying of gas and water-pipes, in making ornamental work for buildings, etc. The locksmith, too, no longer makes by hand complete locks, but finds occupation in the making of objects of household art, in electrical work, etc. 'The handicraft,' says Professor Stieda, 'still supports him who understands it quite well, and what it has lost in one field it has gained in another.'"

THREE NOTABLE SPEECHES.

MANY societies and lodges have on their order of business the elastic topic "Good of the Club," under which past, present, and future one or all may come in for occasional review. Our holiday season is usually taken by orators as a fitting one for discussing the "Good of the Country" on broad lines; and particularly is this the case at the various New England dinners held in commemoration of the arrival of the *Mayflower*. Three such speeches, dealing with the signs of the times, have excited unusual interest, and we reproduce portions of them as published at length in the daily press.

At the dinner of the New England Society of Brooklyn, Mr. George W. Smalley (formerly of the *New York Tribune*, now American correspondent of the *London Times*) emphasized the idea that what has become known as jingoism, is likely to bring on among foreign nations an undesirable policy of cooperation against the United States, whereas a policy looking to closer relations between the United States and her mother country would be likely to result to better advantage. His statements called forth a brief retort from Senator Hawley, expressing regret "that Mr. Smalley so little understands his own country."

"Now we are told sometimes in these days that it is not patriotic to be too friendly to the old country. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I do not agree with that. There are 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 people in the islands that Hawthorne called our old home, the majority of whom are filled with friendship and kindness to this country. I do not say all. Yet, the immense preponderance of feeling in England is the feeling of friendship for America and for the American people. Why should we reject it? What have we to gain by a spurious patriotism, which tells us we are to

accept nothing that is not American, and we are able to face the world without a friend? If you reject the sentimental view, if you do not care for the good-will, let us look at it on the practical side. The proof of the good-will we have seen in the last two years in a very striking way.

"What happened two years ago this month when President Cleveland launched his message of war across the Atlantic? It had only to be taken up in the spirit in which it was delivered to have made a conflict inevitable. It was received in the first place with incredulity. The Englishmen said: 'No, it is impossible he should mean it. It is impossible that the chief magistrate of the people who are our cousins should mean to provoke hostilities.' The press treated it with a moderation which it is impossible to praise too much—I mean the English press. The people of England abated not a jot of their kindness to the people of this country. Some of our friends here said: 'Oh, the English no longer care to fight.' They waited a month, and then came the telegram of the German Emperor to the President of the Transvaal, and then you saw whether the English under a provocation that they cared to accept were ready to fight or not. The name of the German Emperor was hooted and hissed wherever mentioned, in the streets of London, in the music-halls, or at public gatherings. You never heard the name of President Cleveland hooted or hissed. Yet he had given far more provocation. It was put aside in a spirit which can only be called the spirit of brotherly love.

"Since the Venezuelan trouble—I suppose it may be thought too frank to say it—we have said and done so much as to convince continental Europe that we are a menace to the peace of the world. I do not say they are right. I say that is the state of feeling which exists among the statesmen and rulers of the great powers of the continent of Europe, Venezuela, the resolutions and speeches in Congress, and especially in the Senate, if my friend, Senator Hawley, will permit me to say so . . . our sermonizing to the allied powers about Armenia, about Greece, our continual provocation to Spain about Cuba, the new version and perversion of the Monroe doctrine, which of itself is not aggressive, but defensive and American, and finally our annexation or proposal to annex Hawaii; all these have convinced Continental powers that their best policy is to unite against this country. The Prime Minister, or rather the Chancellor of Austria, has announced, from a different point of view, his belief that an economic war is yet to be waged against transoceanic competition. For their own safety they have ultimately to adopt the policy of cooperation against this country. If we were to war to-morrow with any European country, Spain or another, there is very slight possibility that we should go to war with one power only. Now I ask you, in those circumstances, is the friendship of England worth having or not. She is the greatest financial power in the world. She is the greatest naval power in the world. Her fleet—which she can mobilize in a week—is a match for the combined fleets of any two European powers and probably a match for the combined fleets of any three European powers, that under any conceivable circumstances, could be allied against her.

"Is it worth our while with the prospect of the hostility of the continent of Europe before us to accept the friendship she offers or does patriotism require us to reject it? But these perhaps are too serious considerations for our dinner. I would rather go back to sentiment after all. I like to think of the English, if I may repeat what I have said elsewhere, as a company, wise, kindly, and an admirable people. The lesson of life they have been learning for centuries we have acquired in one hundred years. It would be strange indeed if we had nothing to learn from them. Strange it would be, too, if they had nothing to learn from us. Strangest of all if the world had not a great deal to learn from both."

Another speech attracting special attention was that delivered by Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, in response to the toast, "The Union, One and Indivisible," at the dinner of the New England Society of the city of New York. Senator Wolcott said in part:

"In certain directions our domestic differences are crystallizing and not disintegrating. For more than a generation we have waited for the day when parties would divide solely on national questions, and when the old sectional issues growing out of the war and the race problem would be buried. The time came. The parties met on a broad economic question, and lo! we

emerge from the contest threatened with another bitter sectional division. The far West, largely the child of the East, and pulsing with its blood, joins hands with the South. The new alinement is not only debtor against creditor, class against class; but in a land pervaded with equal devotion to what its people believe is the truest welfare of the whole country, great majorities in one section face equally great majorities in another.

"This is the season of good cheer, when kindly thoughts hold sway, the close of the year when old differences are forgotten, while we join in commemorating the advent of Him who taught peace on earth and good-will, and on this anniversary as we recall those early New England days when, with the fear of God always before them, our fathers gradually grew from stern, unbending insistence to a broad recognition of the right of individual judgment, there should be left no room for rancor. Sons of the Pilgrims, we remember to-night only our common mother and our common destiny, and may the hour lend its benediction to a plea for a greater tolerance.

"The West is not decadent, its views are of men virile, industrious, and genuine, and their beliefs are honest. They would scorn any sort of evasion of an obligation. They are patriotic men. There is in the whole far West hardly a Northerner born who was old enough to go to the war whom you will not see on Decoration Day wearing proudly the badge of his old corps. They are Americans; to a proportion greater, far greater, than in the East—native-born American citizens. The views they cherish are held with practical unanimity. The beliefs of the clergyman, the lawyer, the farmer, and the storekeeper are alike. You swell their ranks every year from New England colleges. The young fellows graduate and go West, grateful that you have developed their ability to reason, and they rapidly assimilate their views with those of the people among whom they cast their lot.

"A distinguished New Englander wrote the other day that the differences between the sections of our country are really differences in civilization. No man familiar with the whole country would, in my opinion, share this view. Our people would accept the statement as too complimentary to them, and if they thought you cherished the same view would desire me in courtesy to assure you that this very assemblage, in apparent intelligence and general respectability, would compare creditably if not favorably with any similar gathering at Creede, Bull Mountain, or Cripple Creek.

"So universal a feeling as that which pervades the great West can not be all wrong. You can not dispose of a conviction held by millions of intelligent people by calling it a craze, and some day you may find it worth your while to look for the truth where it is usually hidden—somewhere between extremes. The continued friction is largely generated both East and West by a certain modern type of newspaper. The plague may have started here, but it has spread and sprouted like the Canada thistle, until it is a blight in Colorado as it is a curse here and wherever it plants itself. Wherever there is a cause to misrepresent, a hate to be fanned, a slander to utter, a reputation to besmirch, it exhales its foul breath. It knows no party, no honor, no virtue. It stirs only strife and hatred, and appeals only to the low and the base. It calls itself journalism, but its name is Pander and its color is yellow.

"Difficulties also arise because of differences in the point of view. There is everywhere in the West the most cordial appreciation of the wisdom of Eastern men and the value of Eastern cooperation; but somehow it isn't really recognized out there that ability to reorganize a Western railroad and swell its stock and securities several millions every time it is foreclosed, necessarily indicates an equal ability to determine the wisest economic policy for the farmer who lives along the right of way. And men who would no more dream of entrusting their banker with the duty of formulating their financial views than they would of entrusting the man of whom they bought a shotgun with the command of the armies of their country are naturally inclined to fear that in this part of the moral vineyard there is a tendency to assume that the possession of great wealth means necessarily the possession of great wisdom. It may be, however, that we go to the other extreme and assume that a minimum of wealth naturally carries with it a maximum of wisdom; and this suggests a possible compromise whereby we might spare you some of our wisdom in exchange for some of your wealth.

"It is only a few years ago that New England was 'uncommon

proud' of that West which her sons had so largely peopled, and her resources, lavishly ventured, had done so much to develop. Perhaps there are only supersensitive Westerners who fancy that they see in certain quarters a subtle change, an inclination to criticize, an inability to find much to commend and a tendency to look still further to the Eastward for methods and ideals fit to follow. I hope it is all a mistake. Fellow pilgrims, we mustn't turn away from each other. We must never forget, even in Presidential campaigns and after, that we are one people, and that as associates in adversity, as well as companions in prosperity, we must ever sit at the same table and take potluck together. Our form of government does not work automatically. It will be strong and will receive the world's respect to the extent that the people act wisely and intelligently. But good or bad, with high deals or low ones, Republican institutions on this continent are here to stay. It is more than a century since, for all time so far as these States are concerned, God said, 'I am tired of kings.' No other form of government is possible to us. It is this or chaos.

"If then we are harnessed together, destined to follow the road the greater numerical half shall point, we can only reach that fair day's journey, that stage in human progress, which this generation owes to the fathers of the past and the children of the future by adjusting our burdens equitably and moving evenly and pulling the load together."

The third of the speeches to which we have made reference was one on the subject, "The Business Man's Political Obligations," delivered to business men of Philadelphia by Mr. James H. Eckels, the retiring Controller of the Currency. In it he intimated that if property rights are in danger business men themselves are to blame:

"It is both a curious and unnatural condition of public sentiment which makes it a difficult thing in American political life for the successful business man to enter into its activities without subjecting himself to suspicion as to the honesty of his purpose or doubt as to the possibility of his benefiting his fellows. And yet it is not inexplicable. The reason lies in the long neglect by him of political action during the years of his accumulations and his sudden awakening to gratify an ambition which lies beyond the domain of mere wealth. The business man can not afford to rest content with simply voting on returning election days and be careless as to the men selected for public positions or the acts performed by them.

"If he does he must expect, when, after years of such indifference, he, of his own volition, thrusts himself into the arena of strife for place and power, that his sincerity will be inquired into and his motives doubted. In no other country, even of less liberal laws and restricted field of action, is wealth considered even a hindrance, much less a complete bar to a full and direct participation in legislation and the conduct of governmental affairs. It was not so with the American elector in that earlier day, when no one was too absorbed in matters of private gain to neglect the things which were essential to the public good. The strength of such a view of duty on the part of the citizen was manifest in that high esteem in which official place was held by all the people, no matter in what walk of life or the extent of their interests. No one aspired to position without acknowledged qualifications, and the interrogatory as to his capabilities and honesty meant more than idle questioning. Even under an intense and unreasoning partizanism fitness was still made the test, and the needs of the public service made him prominent.

"Within the decades which have witnessed the business man withdrawing himself from a continuing interest in political affairs, in order to devote his talents to the acquisition of wealth, the public has lost its high esteem for the office itself, and with that want of respect more than one position of trust, of great and far-reaching importance, has been permitted to fall into unworthy hands. The taxing power in States and municipalities is now more often under the control of those who are without any direct personal interest in the rate of tax to be imposed than of those whose property must bear its burdens. Not infrequently the prosperity of the practical politician finds its source in following a line of action which, through a city council or a state legislature, either increases taxation by means of extravagant appropriations to aid private undertakings, or lays blackmail upon business interests to curtail the same.

"The business men who neglect their political duties to simply

gain wealth pay for their folly by finding themselves without the power to protect it from public assault, unless through either direct or indirect purchase of that right. I have no sympathy with those who, having entered into a conspiracy against good morals and the public well-being by making possible, for the sake of individual comfort, the robberies of the political highwayman, are at last driven to complain, on finding their property rights jeopardized and their accumulations threatened. The purchase of immunity from legislative attack may at the outset be less expensive and easier of method than a manly defense of guaranteed rights and active participation in political strife, but in the end there comes the immeasurably greater evil of a debauched citizenship and a corrupted law-making power."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As a last resort Mr. Dingley might lay it to the sun-spots.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE concert of Europe is now being given in the Asiatic backyard.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

EUROPE finds China a foeman worthy of her steal.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

THE situation in China seems to be one of Confucian worse confounded.—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

IT is much easier to collect apologies than cash from the Sultan.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

CHINA evidently wonders these days why on earth she ever invented gunpowder.—*The Times, Richmond.*

THE natural question to ask about any piece of latter-day legislation is: "Was it jammed or did it slip?"—*The World, New York.*

CHAFF.—The story of the great Armour-Leiter wheat deal will eventually be published in cereal form.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE Administration has finally agreed upon a financial policy. It is bimetalism abroad and monometalism at home.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

IT looks a little as if each member of the Cabinet favored the application of strict civil-service principles to all the other departments.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, in assuming the office of mayor of Greater New York, made this speech of acceptance: "I received this office from the people. I accept it from them, and to them I will answer."

The New York Journal's prize of \$50 for the best definition of a Mugwump was awarded to a gentleman who said: "A Mugwump is like a ferryboat—he wears out his life by crossing from one side to the other."

PERSONS desiring to starve to death can take their choice between Cuba and the Klondike. While the process is quicker in the latter place, the temperature makes it more comfortable in the former.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

HUM! Let us see: If China is divided up among the European powers, then its inhabitants will become British, Germans, Russians, etc., according to their territory. In that case it would seem that we can no longer exclude them from the United States, but must admit them on equal terms with their fellow subjects. How is that?—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*



WHAT A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING APPOINTED AND BEING ELECTED TO THE SENATE.—*The Journal, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

OMAR KHAYYÁM, MATHEMATICIAN AND POET.

ONE finds nowadays a constant flow of talk, in the literary journals, about Omar Khayyám (Ghias ud-din Abul Fath Omar Ibn Ibrahim al-Khayyám was the full name of him), who rested from his labors nearly eight hundred years ago. He has been known to English readers during the present generation only through the translations by Edward Fitzgerald, Justin Huntley McCarthy, and E. H. Whinfield, and the illustrations of Elihu Vedder. And now comes Le Gallienne with another metrical translation, while Heron-Allen, the erstwhile palmist, announces that he is engaged on a prose translation.

There is an Omar Khayyám Club in London, and a few days ago Colonel Hay, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, being a guest at its first dinner for the season, was called on for an address. He spoke in part as follows:

"Certainly, our poet can never be numbered among the great popular writers of all time. He has told no story; he has never unpacked his heart in public; he has never thrown the reins on the neck of the winged horse, and let his imagination carry him where it listed. 'Ah! the crowd must have emphatic warrant,' as Browning sang. Its suffrages are not for the cool, collected observer, whose eye no glitter can dazzle, no mist suffuse. The many can not but resent that air of lofty intelligence, that pale and subtle smile. But he will hold a place forever among that limited number who, like Lucretius and Epicurus—without rage or defiance, even without unbecoming mirth—look deep into the tangled mysteries of things; refuse credence to the absurd, and allegiance to arrogant authority; sufficiently conscious of fallibility to be tolerant of all opinions; with a faith too wide for doctrine and a benevolence untrammelled by creed; too wise to be wholly poets, and yet too surely poets to be implacably wise."

In a review of Le Gallienne's version (which is ranked, in order of merit, as below both the Fitzgerald and the Whinfield versions) the London *Academy* discourses as follows:

"Early in the eleventh century of our era a rather curious compact was entered into by three youths who were attending lectures at the famous school of Nishápúr in Khorasan. Their understanding was that whichever of them attained to fortune should share it with the other two, and not preserve it for himself. This arrangement, in which the flippant will perceive only a kind of Persian edition of 'The Three Musketeers,' was destined to have far-reaching consequences. These three schoolmates curiously enough were all fated to make a noise in the world; but the first of them to do so was Nizám ul Mulk, who became vizier to Sultan Alp Arslan. He kept his part of the agreement, and the two whom he assisted to name and fame are even better known, at any rate in Europe, than himself. One of them was Hasan bin Sabbáh, the founder of the sect of the Assassins. Nizám ul Mulk himself eventually fell a victim to a dagger directed by this terrible Old Man of the Mountain. The other was the subject of this article, the Hakim Omar Khayyám, more correctly Abul Fath Omar Ibn Ibrahim al-Khayyám. The last part of his name (M. Le Gallienne, by the way, invariably accents it upon the wrong syllable) indicates his father's profession as having been that of a tent-maker, and Omar has more than one allusion to it in his poems—*e. g.*,

"*Khayyámi ki kháimahayi hikmat midúkht*";

or, as M. Le Gallienne has it:

"Khayyám who long at learning's tents hath sewn."

"Until recently Omar's reputation in the West depended mainly upon his revision of the Persian Calendar—in the words of Gibbon, 'a computation of time which surpasses the Julian and approaches the accuracy of the Gregorian style.' We remember once seeing a German encyclopedia of fifty years ago or thereabouts, which, after devoting two long columns to an account of this feat, wound up with the remark: 'Ist auch als Dichter be-

kannt.' The whirligig of time has brought round its revenges, and nowadays, like Lewis Carroll, it is not for his works on algebra that Omar is known. They exist, nevertheless, and were published at Paris in 1851. In 1859 Edward Fitzgerald gave the world his translation or paraphrase of the quatrains, a book which at first fell flat, but ultimately, by its four editions during the lifetime of its author, showed that the tide had turned. Henceforth Omar the mathematician and astronomer is swallowed up by Omar the pessimist, philosopher, and poet."

The quatrain (rubái, or rubái y) in which Khayyám expressed himself, was not, we are further told, an invention of Khayyám's, but was almost a national Persian meter. The first, second, and fourth lines are, in the conventional form, made to rime, the third being left blank.

THE STRANGE CAREER OF AN INSANE POET.

STEVENSON'S harrowing tale of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde seems to be matched by the veritable life of a famous French writer, Gérard de Nerval, with this difference: When Dr. Jekyll turned into his other self, he became fiendish; when de Nerval changed into his abnormal self he became a poet. Then and only then was he capable of writing those lines of ravishing beauty which at one time captivated all France. Such is the strange story which M. Arvède Barine retells in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, November 1).

M. Barine has been for several months occupying himself with a series of articles on pathological literature. He has treated at length of de Quincey, Hoffman (Ernst Theodor Wilhelm), and Poe as illustrating various forms of this literature, and he now treats of de Nerval, whose career, in some respects, was the strangest and most pathetic of all. We quote from M. Barine:

"The first time that Gérard de Nerval saw his double he remembered that such a visitation, according to the old German legend, is a sign of death, and he was seized with fear and anguish. Nevertheless he continues to live; and when the apparition next appeared, it occurred to him that possibly it was not the menacing specter for which he had mistaken it, but rather the 'mystic brother' of Oriental traditions. Precisely what he meant by this phrase is not clear, but he could not have found a better one to account for his peculiar experiences.

"Gérard's normal self was tranquil and serene; opposed to vehement excitements of every kind, and a master of the pure, limpid style that led to his being called the French Sterne. It was to his second ego that must be attributed his eccentricities and mental aberrations—his 'mystic brother' it was who sent him wandering over Germany without money or baggage; who planted him at the street corners in Paris in ecstatic attitudes, and finally drove him to insanity and suicide. Nevertheless, but for this mysterious shadowy second self, we should lack the highest manifestations of his genius; he would not have felt two or three times in his life the veritable poetic frenzy; nor would he have written 'Sylvie,' one of the masterpieces of French prose. So much the worse for those who never become aware of their 'mystic brother'; it is safe to assume that they will not rank among the *élite* of mankind. Wo to those who become his slave."

As an author, Gérard was a sort of phantom, we are told, from the mere fact that so many of his works have disappeared. He would read his manuscripts to his friends, who were loud in admiration of their power and genius, then stuff them into his pockets, carry them hither and thither, and lose them. Some he never finished; others were written with collaborators, and it is impossible now to say what was his part in them. Only one of his surviving plays, in which he was assisted by Alexandre Dumas, bears the mark of his hand from beginning to end. This is a drama in five acts, "Leo Burckart," that was performed at the Porte Saint-Martin, in 1839, to fill a vacancy. Harel, the manager, said to Gérard: "I am expecting an elephant. Until

it comes we will have your piece." Thanks to some delay in the arrival of the elephant, Nerval's "piece" had thirty representations.

His miscellaneous pieces, critical and imaginative, often anonymous, or signed by a *nom de plume*, soon became the prey of oblivion. Of those that he signed, the imaginative are by all odds the best; they reecho the dreams and fancies whispered to him by his "mystic brother" in their solitary promenades, and are exquisite. His novels are merely varying reflections of his own life; he had no power to project himself into other personalities. Most of his poetry is valueless. A few gems, and the short series called "Les Chimères," written during or immediately after his insane attacks, alone give him the right to be classed among lyrical masters. Says M. Barine:

"I do not wish to be accused of identifying madness with genius, but facts are facts and dates dates. We know when and how often Gérard de Nerval was sequestered in *des maisons de santé*, and are compelled to acknowledge, however reluctantly, that his best verses were written when he was quite out of his mind, and that at no other time did he possess the gift of poetic expression. It was this consciousness, no doubt, that led him to inquire, on emerging from these attacks, with that fine literary sense that never abandoned him, whether he had not suffered a certain loss on recovering 'what is vulgarly known as reason.'"

Love played an important part in the life of Gérard de Nerval, as can readily be imagined; but like everything else about him his passion was fantastic and illusory. He sought with devout faith the *one beloved*, whom he named Aurelia; the divine feminine soul to whom he was persuaded that he had been united in former incarnations. At last he imagined that he had recognized his ideal in Mlle. Jenny Colon, an actress, and for years she became the object of his idolatry. But he was far too poetic to suit the unhappy *comédienne*, who persisted that she had never been either a vestal virgin or the Queen of Sheba in former existences. Worn out with being treated like a superior and almost a supernatural being, she finally quarreled with him, married another, and left Paris.

To Gérard this was a terrible blow, and his reason tottered; but this mental disturbance saved him at least from misery and despair. In the words of M. Barine:

"Dream overflowed and completely displaced reality; but his condition at first was a sort of radiant intoxication, a striking victory of spirit over matter. His malady had transformed him into a clairvoyant, his visions were all radiant and joyous, and he found such glowing language in which to describe them that his friends, listening amazed to these apocalyptic dreams, knew not whether he was to be pitied or envied. Can it be, they inquired, that what men call madness is a state in which the soul discerns relations and enjoys spectacles that escape the material eye? Some years before, another poet, Charles Lamb, had extolled the days that he passed in an asylum. To his friend Coleridge he wrote: 'Never believe, Coleridge, that you have enjoyed all the grandeur and exaltation of fantasy unless you have been mad. To me now everything else seems insipid in comparison.' It was the same with Gérard. When his frenzy passed—moods in which, according to his auditors, he poured forth what seemed rather the cosmic dreams of a god drunken with nectar than the ravings of delirium—he could scarcely endure its deprivation."

Before long his mental excitement began to show itself in his conduct. One day he appeared in the Palais Royal, dragging after him a lobster attached to a blue ribbon, and he was greatly incensed by the expostulations of his friends. Why should it be any more ridiculous, he argued, to be followed by a lobster than by a dog or cat, a gazelle or lion? For his part he had a predilection for lobster, a tranquil, serious animal that knew the secrets of the sea and did not bark or play tricks like dogs, that Goethe disliked, and yet Goethe was not a fool. Unconvinced, his friends placed him in the excellent asylum of De Esprit Blanche, at Montmartre.

The insane poet remained in this retreat for eight months, a period to him of rest and happiness. He received the most devoted care, and when spring came, in the large gardens that surrounded the house, abandoned himself to his second life of dream and vision, with a joyous and terrible intensity. All secrets of the universe were open to him. He was surrounded by spirits with whom he held ecstatic communion, in a way not to be described. They carried him to other worlds where beautiful maidens welcomed him with blissful smiles. Ravished, he saw among them the divine Aurelia. "It is true then," he cried, "we are immortal and retain on this petty globe a recollection of the glorious spheres which we once inhabited!" Occasionally he was disturbed by violent and frightful visions of the earth's early ages; but these lightning flashes of suffering were compensated by long hours and days of superhuman rapture.

In due time he was pronounced cured, and returned to the world. Soon after he went on a journey to the East in the hopes of completely reestablishing his health. Here he occupied himself with the early religions, of which he had already made a profound study, and absorbed eagerly all the cabalistic ideas and supernatural traditions in which the Orient is so rich. In Syria he studied the religion of the Druses, of which so little is known, and here met with a romantic adventure; for he imagined that he again recognized Aurelia incarnated now in Salema, the beautiful daughter of the Sheik. He demanded her hand in marriage, and finally gained the consent of the high priest; but before the wedding day arrived he had begun to doubt his intuition and freed himself from his engagement. We quote again:

"On his return to Paris he was more charming and more bizarre than ever. 'His appearance at this time,' according to one of his contemporaries, 'was striking and infinitely attractive. His expression was sweet and intellectual, his forehead seemed luminous, and, amid all his trials and distractions, he had never lost his grace and eloquence of manner.' But, also, in his dual personality the 'mystic brother' had now gained complete ascendancy. The vivid flash of his gray eyes, his continual excitements and extravagances, showed too plainly that his relapse into madness was only a question of time."

His second sojourn in the asylum lasted only a month, and during that time he composed "Sylvie," his masterpiece. When incarcerated for the third time, his terrible malady had passed through the stage of glowing rapture, and became somber and terrible; the fruit of this attack was "Dream and Reality—Aurelia," the last effort of his expiring genius.

During the closing years of his life Gérard's eccentricities became more and more violent and alarming. But while his "mystic brother" was leading a life of folly and delirium, his other self, his normal ego, remained as peaceful and reasonable as ever, and never lost control in his own intellectual domain. This it is that renders his case so remarkable and so full of interest. In his relations with his friends and with the world, his judgment was as sound as ever. He has left quantities of letters on all sorts of subjects that give no hint of mental aberration; many of them are marvels of grace, tenderness, and touching emotion. Nor did his literary talent suffer any discrimination. His reviews and miscellaneous articles were never more abundant, and never more enjoyed by the public than during those critical periods when the follies that he was continually committing, and his restless wanderings through the streets of Paris, showed too plainly that one part of his brain was completely disorganized.

Restoring him to the world after his third incarceration was a mistake. It might well have been admitted at that time that his disease was incurable. His father had abandoned him, and his friends could not induce him to change his vagabond existence, or keep track of him in his vagaries. The winter was terribly severe. One morning at two or three o'clock, in a vile street, *la*

vielle Lanterne, after wandering about all night, he knocked at the door of a wretched inn where lodging can be had for two sous. Afraid of the cold, the landlord would not get up to open the door; and in the morning the unfortunate poet was found dead. He had hung himself from the bar of the closed window. His biographer writes:

"His funeral was followed by a multitude dissolved in tears. It was a curious spectacle to see all the most distinguished men of Paris weeping like children, and refusing to be comforted, because they had not been able to save their good Gérard, whom all had loved. The thought that he had died in misery and poverty added to the poignancy of their regrets. Paul de Saint-Victor wrote: 'He died homesick for the invisible. Open, ye eternal gates, and give admittance to him who passed his earthly pilgrimage in languishing upon your threshold.' This may be true; but poor Gérard, if in his senses, would not have chosen to perish in *la vielle Lanterne*, so sadly and ignominiously; the manner of his death was due merely to the fact that he was mad."

In summing up, M. Barine refers to his preceding studies as follows:

"In Hoffman, Thomas de Quincey, and Edgar Poe, we have seen that brilliant literary gifts may be allied with profound deterioration of the intelligence. But the case of Gérard de Nerval is altogether different from theirs. By excesses in opium, wine, or alcohol, they themselves were instrumental in extinguishing their genius. Gérard was born with a defective organization predestined to madness, and to his affliction the development of his genius appears to have been due. He was only really a poet when, no longer having the control of his own faculties, he wrote under the dictation of his 'mystic brother.'"

A PERIL TO AMERICAN ART AND LITERATURE.

SEVERAL critical journals, notably *The Chap-Book*, have raised a protest against the advertising methods adopted by certain American publishers, the extensive use made of Charles Dudley Warner's photograph in advertising the literary cyclopedia of which he is editor being the particular cause of displeasure. In an article in *The Critic* (November 20) on "The Dignity of Letters," Gerald Stanley Lee finds in this subject the cause of profound apprehension. He expresses his view in the following words:

"It may be scarce worthy of comment, this particular use of personal prestige for business purposes, but the fact that it excites no comment, except under the breath, perhaps; the fact that we take it for granted, strikes at the existence of any great art or literature we can ever hope to claim. The assumption that everything has its price, that every reputation can be traded on, that every glory and beauty of the soul and every grace of the mind can be turned to commercial enterprise—if it once get possession of our national life will honeycomb every ideal and undermine every temple of beauty that we have. The wife of the President of the United States has been utilized to advertise a particular brand of tobacco. Our greatest preacher has been paraded across the nation in the name of a famous soap. The dead face of a martyred President looks out from a thousand bill-boards, to spread the fame of a kidney and liver cure. Adeline Patti belongs to something—we have forgotten what, and Calvé smiles malt extract around the world. Ex-President Harrison is employed by *The Ladies' Home Journal*; Gladstone is an advertising agency for books; and the Prime Minister of China, not to be outdone by civilization, has put the serene Mongolian seal of his Oriental face upon a pill. . . . To do our reading everywhere, to do our very thinking from day to day under the oligarchy of advertising that rules the world, to have the books we read determined for us by the subtle or furtive or flagrant advertising in the very news that is placed before our eyes—to know that many of our writers are the most insidious advertisers of all, to feel the advertiser's undertow in every conceit that greets us—to have our very nonsense for sale—to know that whichever way we turn, for pleasure or profit, or in-

spiration or knowledge or wisdom under the sun, there is some business interest at stake—this is to strike at the very soul of literature, at every latent possibility for creative or beautiful thought. Every idea we have shall break faith with us. Nothing shall be said for the love of the thing itself. Our very Bibles shall make men rich. The master-spirits of the human race shall be summoned from stately Greece and imperial Rome and the isles of the sea, to work the will of syndicates, advertising Homer with chromos, dealing in books like coal and wood. The soul of beauty shall depart from us. It can not be otherwise. It shall leave us bare and pitiful before the world, in the clatter of a garrulous printing-press, but with no literature of our own to read, alone with our great encyclopedias of the masters who are dead."

EARLY HOME-LIFE OF THE BEECHERS.

EIGHTEEN years after the arrival of the *Mayflower* (so Annie Fields tells us in her "Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe," just published) came John Beecher and his mother, in that company of rich and able men and women who "took shipping" under the leadership of the clergyman Davenport to found a colony in New England. Because Mrs. Beecher was "a good woman and useful to the company," they gave her land in New Haven, and there they built "the old Beecher house." This was the beginning of the breed of the Beechers in America—a breed hard-headed and aggressive, impatient of any standstill; the men strong in spirit as in body, always readers and thinkers, and steady, bustling citizens—such stuff as went to the making of a Lyman Beecher, stanch Calvinist, tugging to bring Massachusetts back to the faith of the Puritans; the women good wives, mothers, and housekeepers, accomplished in all the household arts and crafts of their time, abounding in little handiworks of ingenuity, skill, and taste in needlework, embroidery, with variety of lace and cobweb stitch, wonderful pictures of birds and flowers—phenomenal pursuit of art and learning under the difficulties of eight children with inquiring minds and husbands restless and exacting. And yet we are told that when Dr. Beecher brought home his second wife—Harriet Porter, sister of the first governor of Maine—"never did stepmother make a prettier or greater impression"; her facility, gracefulness, amenity, and dignity were proverbial, in spite of the eight young Beechers with inquiring minds, and the irrepressible Dr. Lyman, of whom it might be said with formidable truth that one never knew what he would do next. But the Beecher women were not "nervous."

Dr. Lyman Beecher came naturally by his grit and his grip, and his choice variety of very trying gifts. His father was not a college-bred man or a preacher, only a farmer, blacksmith, and tool-maker, but he had a famous fund of intellectual curiosity, absent-mindedness, despondency, and fun. To quote from Mrs. Fields's book:

"Your Aunt Esther," says Dr. Beecher, "has known him at least twelve times to come in from the barn and sit down on a coat-pocket full of eggs, and jump up and say, 'Oh, wife!' 'Why, my dear,' she would reply, 'I do wonder you can put eggs in your pocket after you have broken them so once.' 'Well,' he would say, 'I thought I should remember this time.'"

His wife died of consumption two days after the child Lyman was born—a seven-months child. When the nurse saw what a puny thing the babe was, and that the mother could not live, she just wrapped up the creature and laid it aside for future consideration. Another of the women in the intervals of business "thought she would look," says Dr. Beecher, "and see if I was living, and, finding I was, concluded to wash and dress me." And so the champion of New England Calvinism got his foothold in the world by the chance thought of a homespun angel who did not happen at the moment to have anything else to do. Here is a boyhood incident:

"They say everybody knows about God naturally," continued

the old man [Lyman Beecher]. 'A lie. All such ideas are by teaching. One Sunday evening I was out playing. They kept Saturday evening, and children might play on Sunday evening as soon as they could see three stars. But I was so impatient I did not wait for that. Bill H. saw me and said:

““That’s wicked; there ain’t three stars.”

““Don’t care.”

““God says you mustn’t.”

““Don’t care.”

““He’ll punish you.”

““Well, if He does, I’ll tell Aunt Benton.”

““Well, He’s bigger than Aunt Benton, and He’ll put you in the fire and burn you forever and ever.”

“That took hold. I understood what fire was and what forever was. What emotion I had thinking. No end! no end! It has been a sort of mainspring ever since.”

But the wonder of it was the continuation of this eccentric identity in Harriet Beecher and her brother, Henry Ward, who, when a boy, being very angry, was wont to run behind the barn, draw a long breath, and say “Damn it!” on scientific principles, followed by a wholesome remorse.

We have a quaint picture of Roxana, Dr. Beecher’s first wife, reading “Sir Charles Grandison” and Miss Burney’s “Evelina” in the house at “Nutplains,” and afterward discussing them in “the old spinning-mill.” Roxana “vowed” she would never marry until she met a Grandison, and being a young woman of lively imagination, she presently discovered that superfine ideal in the person of Lyman Beecher, who, having caught a robber in his room one night, made the fellow lie on the floor at his bedside until morning, and then haled him before a magistrate.

In 1799, when he was twenty-four years old, Dr. Beecher married Roxana, and was settled at East Hampton, where one fourth of the whales stranded on the beach were reserved for the minister, as part of his salary.

When their mother died, the children were told that she was laid in the ground, and had gone to heaven, whereupon Henry Ward was presently found digging under his sister Catherine’s window with zeal and a small spade. Catherine called to him to know what he was doing. “Why, I’m going to heaven to find ma,” said he.

After the death of her mother, little Harriet was taken to visit her grandmother at Nutplains, where she and her small cousin Mary endured much catechism at the pious hands of “Aunt Harriet,” a stanch churchwoman who seems to have found a certain Beecherian consistency in honoring the King and the Declaration of Independence at the same time.

The children read the Bible to their grandmother, who had a way of commenting upon the Apostles in the manner of an intimate and friendly acquaintance to whom frankness was quite allowable. She was smilingly indulgent toward the well-meant “freshness” of Peter: “There he is again, now; that’s just like Peter. He’s always so ready to put in.”

As for “grandma,” in her secret heart she was always a Tory. When some patriotic American roundly abused King George in her presence, she took the first opportunity to tell her grandchild that she did not believe the King was to blame; and then she opened her old English prayer-book and read in a trembling voice the prayers for the King and Queen and all the royal family, and told how it grieved her when they stopped reading them in the churches. She “supposed it was all right, but she couldn’t bear to give it up,” they might have some other way to settle it.

The earliest poetry that the little Harriet ever heard were the ballads of Sir Walter Scott; but for graver reading she turned to Rees’s Cyclopaedia, in which her Uncle George had read almost every article:

“In those days there were few books for children. Harriet used to go searching hungrily through barrels of old sermons and pamphlets stored in a corner of the garret, looking for something ‘good to read.’

“It seemed to her there were thousands of the most unintelligible things. An appeal ‘on the unlawfulness of a man marrying his wife’s sister’ turned up as she investigated, ‘by twos, or threes, or dozens,’ till her soul despaired of finding an end. At last her patient search was rewarded, for at the very bottom of a barrel of musty sermons she discovered an ancient volume of ‘The Arabian Nights.’ With this her fortune was made, for in these most fascinating of fairy tales the imaginative child discovered a well-spring of joy that was all her own.

“When things went astray with her, when her brothers started off on long excursions, refusing to take her with them, or in any other childish sorrow, she had only to curl herself up in some corner and sail forth on her bit of enchanted carpet into fairyland to forget all her griefs.

“But there was one of my father’s books [said Harriet] that proved a mine of wealth to me. It was a happy hour when he brought home and set up in his bookcase Cotton Mather’s “Magnalia,” in a new edition of two volumes. What wonderful stories those! Stories, too, about my own country. Stories that made me feel the very ground I trod on to be consecrated by some special dealing of God’s providence.’ ”

And then we read of the coming of the stepmother, “so fair, so delicate, so elegant, that we were almost afraid to go near her.” She graceful, dainty, and neat; they rough, red-cheeked, hearty, and breezy.

When the “Waverley” novels appeared, novel-reading was regarded by many respectable people as more or less disreputable, if not positively diabolic. A novel was not to be found in the Beecher house, and the girls, slyly curious, were confronted in their lawless excursions in pursuit of literary game by such grim sentinels as Law’s “Serious Call” and Toplady “On Predestination.” But it was a comfort to get by heart Harmer on “Solomon’s Song,” “because it told about the same sort of things I had once read of in the ‘Arabian Nights’; and there was the ‘State of the Clergy during the French Revolution,’ full of nice horrible stories.” Then they dug through a side closet, “a weltering ocean of pamphlets,” to find a delicious “Don Quixote,” buried under Calls, Appeals, Sermons, Replies, and Rejoinders:

“Great was the light and joy, therefore, when father spoke *ex cathedra*: ‘George, you may read Scott’s novels. I have always disapproved of novels as trash, but in these is real genius and real culture, and you may read them.’ And we did read them; for in one summer we went through ‘Ivanhoe’ seven times, and were both of us able to recite many of its scenes, from beginning to end, verbatim.”

Dr. Beecher often wished he could have known Byron, and presented to his mind his verses of religious truth. He was sure that if Byron could only have talked with Taylor and Beecher, “it might have got him out of his troubles.” He openly admired Napoleon, and used to say he was a glorious fellow; as for the Bourbons, they were “not a whit better, and imbecile to boot.” When Napoleon was at St. Helena, the doctor was painfully exercised concerning the state of his soul.

In her thirteenth year the young Harriet was sent to her sister’s school in Hartford. The school was over a harness store, and a nice young man worked there who had a lovely tenor voice. Harriet found a tender, fond delight in hearing him sing:

“When in cold oblivion’s shade
Beauty, wealth, and power are laid,
When, around the sculptured shrine,
Moss shall cling and ivy twine,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There shall we all meet again.”

Naturally, under such inspiration she made a metrical translation of Ovid, which was read at a school exhibition; also, she began a drama called “Cleon”—scene laid in the court of Nero. She filled “blank-book after blank-book” with this ambitious effusion, until her sister Catherine pounced down upon her, and set her to digging in Butler’s “Analogy” and Baxter’s “Saint’s Rest.”

Then she was converted, and had an awful time of it among her pious kinsfolk, who would not let her alone. Her sister

Catherine feared there might be something wrong in the case of a lamb that had come into the fold without being chased all over the lot. "Harriet, do you feel that if the universe should be destroyed [awful pause!] you could be happy with God alone?" "Yes, sir."

Dr. Beecher could ask such questions as that, but it is difficult to imagine how he could have been happy without his ladder and his woodsaw, and somebody to tie his cravat:

"If he was to preach in the evening he was to be seen all day talking with whoever would talk, accessible to all, full of everybody's affairs, business, and burdens, till an hour or two before the time, when he would rush up into his study (which he always preferred should be the topmost room of the house), and, throwing off his coat, after a swing or two with the dumbbells to settle the balance of his muscles, he would sit down and dash ahead, making quantities of hieroglyphic notes on small stubbed bits of paper, about as big as the palm of his hand. The bells would begin to ring and still he would write. They would toll loud and long, and his wife would say, 'He will certainly be late, and then would be running up- and down-stairs of messengers to see that he was finished, till, just as the last stroke of the bell was dying away, he would emerge from the study with his coat very much awry, and come down the stairs like a hurricane, stand impatiently, protesting while female hands that ever lay in wait adjusted his cravat and settled his coat-collar, calling loudly the while for a pin to fasten together the stubbed little bits of paper aforesaid, which being duly dropped into the crown of his hat, and hooking wife or daughter like a satchel on his arm, away he would start on such a race through the streets as left neither brain nor breath till the church was gained. Then came the process of getting in through crowded aisles wedged up with heads, the bustle, and stir, and hush to look at him, as, with a matter-of-fact, business-like push, he elbowed his way through them and up the pulpit stairs."

As to that excellent and terrible sister Catharine, a distinguished theologian said to a German professor, concerning one of her pamphlets: "The ablest refutation of Edwards on 'The Will' that was ever written is the work of a woman, the daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher." "God forgive Christopher Columbus for his discovering America," said the professor.

In their removal to Cincinnati the family found no relief to their perplexities and cares; every Beecher of them remained just as peculiar as ever.

During the long summer and autumn of her husband's absence, Mrs. Stowe lived at her father's home in Cincinnati, busy with writing for a local paper, of which her brother, Henry Ward, was temporary editor, as well as for other journals in New York and the West. And she kept a daily journal for her husband: "Wherein we see, as in a glass, the crumbling and upheaving, here and there, of the great earthquake of war for slavery, which was still to wait a quarter of a century for its awful development."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published March 20, 1852. Ten thousand copies were sold in a few days; three hundred thousand within a year; and eight power-presses were strained day and night to keep pace with the demand for it. The story of its production, as told by Mrs. Field, has already been given in our columns.

THE STAGE AS AN ETHICAL FORCE.

SOME one once charged Henry Arthur Jones, the English dramatist, who, above all others at present, insists on the power which religion ought to wield in the drama, with ranking the ethical influence of the stage next to that of the church. He quietly replied: "Why put the stage second?" Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the actor and manager of Her Majesty's Theater in London, sympathizes to a considerable degree with Mr. Jones's view. He was recently interviewed by Percy Cross Standing for *The Humanitarian*, and expressed himself in part as follows:

"As an actor-manager of a dozen years' standing I can not, for

instance, bring myself to favor the idea of a state-aided theater, however much, as an artist, I might approve it. Without wishing in the least to dogmatize, it seems to me that the stage can be made almost as great a power for good as the church itself. Was it not your Ibsen who once publicly said that he wanted to create an aristocracy of *thought* in which every man and woman might join? And I firmly believe that the mission of the theater is to contribute, by every means within the power of art, toward the creation of that ideal condition.

"I know that there still exists a class who maintain through thick and thin, in and out of season, that the theater is a curse and not a blessing, an incentive to vice rather than to virtue. In such a matter I would prefer to go with Sir Edward Russell when he claims, on behalf of such an author for the stage as Ibsen, that



H. BEERBOHM TREE.

writings belonging to this vogue make the strongest possible appeal on behalf of prenuptial morality and its corollary. Sir Edward, I observe, goes even further than this, maintaining that within his knowledge young couples have been brought to a stronger and truer realization of their duties and responsibilities to each other, by the mere study of the truths sought to be inculcated by the Norwegian dramatist. For my own part, I would point with pride to the example of health and strength set by many of our English writers for the theater, from Addison and Congreve to Charles Reade and Boucicault, not to mention that greatest of all great intellects, Shakespeare."

WILLIAM M. CHASE, in a recent talk to his art class, as reported in *The Art Interchange*, disapproves of the idea that every artist must have a specialty. He says: "When a youngster I was oppressed by the feeling that I had no leaning toward any special line of painting. I saw other painters—all apparently with their specialty—one painting marines, another portraits, another cattle or sheep, and it worried me that there was no one thing that I felt called to do. It seemed to me as if something must be wrong. I am glad of it to-day. I pity the painter who has to wait for the time when he can go to the seashore and sit on the sand and paint his marines, and I pity the man who thinks about nothing but cattle, who dreams about cattle, and can think of nothing else. Most of them decided upon their specialty when they were too young and have consequently made a failure of it. I get the same sort of pleasure from my work when the mercury falls below zero as in the heat of summer. It is gratifying to think that the master whose work I admire above all others had no specialty—that he was equally interested in portraits, landscapes, cattle, still life, and everything else. Velasquez painted a cat, a dog, and a horse. The white-headed horse which hangs in the Madrid gallery was fine enough for him to have rested his reputation upon."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME EXPLANATIONS OF HYPNOTISM AND ALLIED PHENOMENA.

IN an interesting article in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 4) M. Albert Battandier brings together and compares the different current explanations of the class of phenomena that have hypnotism as their type. His article is primarily a review of a recent French work in which all these phenomena are explained on the old mesmeric hypothesis of a vital or animal "magnetism"; but its scientific value lies rather in the introduction, in which he makes the comparison of which we have just spoken, and from which we shall quote principally. Says M. Battandier:

"There now exists a series of facts that are consistent with each other, while they seem completely outside of what are called the laws of nature. Such is hypnosis, or provoked sleep, and everything which is related, directly or indirectly, to this class of phenomena. To deny these facts would be now impossible, so numerous are they, and so easily verifiable. They have also at their service a considerable literature, of which we have only to run over a publisher's catalog to get an idea. The fact being established, one's instinctive desire is to get at its cause, that is, to find the scientific theory of the fact—and here is where the reader's troubles begin.

"Fine theories distract scientific men, and each has its ardent defenders.

"We find at the outset that the explanations can be divided into two distinct groups or families: the first can be called the 'Believers' Group,' the second the 'Scientists' Group.'

"The former is composed in the first place of those orthodox Catholics who, examining the question superficially, see only the work of the Devil. It is the Devil who effects the hypnotic sleep. He it is who produces the phenomena of 'exteriorization of sensibility'; he is the efficient cause of table-turning, telepathy, etc. In a word, there is but one explanation of all these facts—the act of a demon seeking to deceive us."

A somewhat similar explanation, we are told, is that of Sir William Crookes, who in well-known experiments has recorded movements produced without human contact, by what he calls 'psychic force.' This force is received by the mediums and transmitted by them to material objects. This explanation harmonizes with the preceding and, indeed, differs from it only in being less clear. We quote again:

"We come now to the scientific group. Here we find three hypotheses. The first connects all these facts to hypnotism and its results. It is well known that hypnotism may be produced by fixing the attention on a bright point ('Braidism'). Here is the starting-point of the theory of Charcot and the Salpêtrière, which has become the 'Parisian School.' Owing to the nervous fatigue that this fixation of the attention produces, the subjects fall into a special state analogous to normal sleep, whose three phases are lethargy, catalepsy, and somnambulism.

"The success of this explanation is due to the fact that it excludes all outside intervention whatever; it is particularly agreeable to certain persons who do not like to have their quiet disturbed, or their preconceived theories overthrown, and who prefer to see nothing rather than to see what might overturn their cherished hypotheses. Again, this explanation offers another advantage. Hypnosis being nothing but a vulgar malady, a morbid affection of the nervous system, the physician becomes its sole judge, which puts him in a privileged situation. Thus this theory, both by its own advantages and by the names of those who have advocated it, has had and yet has much success.

"The second is that of Bernheim of Nancy, and is based on the phenomena of suggestion. . . . We have seen that with Charcot hypnotism has three states; here these do not exist, or at least are only different degrees of an exclusively mental fact—namely, suggestion, which gives to an idea once formed an omnipotent influence over the nervous system. . . . M. Nizet, in summing up the principles of the Nancy School, says: 'It is suggestion, the action of the idea on the body, that determines all these

phenomena; they are not of a pathologic, but of a psychologic character. Hypnotism exaggerates, in favor of a special psychic concentration, the suggestibility that we all possess in a certain degree. That is to say, the subject accomplishes passively, docilely, the acts suggested to him, because of an irresistible tendency to realize images formed in his mind.'

"There is a third hypothesis that may at least serve, together with the two preceding, to explain these phenomena. It is set forth by M. E. Gasc-Desfossés in a volume entitled 'Vital Magnetism: Recent Experiments followed by Scientific and Philosophic Inductions.' Here we at once leave the domain of facts to which we are accustomed.

"What is vital magnetism? No clear definition exists. . . . We may say that it is a fluid possessed, in greater or less abundance, by every human organism that is capable of being directed by the sole action of the will and of then producing effects analogous to or greater than those of Braidism or suggestion."

The next question that arises regards the existence of this fluid, and we are told that the author of the book to which reference is made strongly believes in it. His proofs, which we will not detail here, depend largely on facts that have not been accepted as such by the scientific world at large, such as the movement of a galvanometer-needle by the act of the will alone, the action of a human body as a magnet, the phenomena of the so-called "odic force," first brought to notice by Dr. Reichenbach, and the whole series of phenomena known as telepathy or thought-transference. M. Battandier thinks that we may perhaps accept part of M. Desfossés's theory without giving up the others. He says:

"It is always rare to see a hypnotic effect produced by a single cause. These phenomena are susceptible, for the most part, of being produced indifferently by one or another of several distinct causes. Thus, it is rare to find a subject who is not a neurotic, and consequently a debilitated person—an invalid. It is rare to employ vital magnetism without bringing in suggestion, and *vice versa*. But without denying the influence of neuropathy or suggestion, and while recognizing the part that they play in the production of these facts, we need not be exclusive, and the proofs of vital magnetism are now numerous enough and solid enough to convince us of their reality."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS NEWTON'S LAW OF GRAVITATION EXACT?

THE law of gravitation as laid down by Sir Isaac Newton has been doubted or criticized from time to time, but usually on grounds that men of science have been unable to accept. While, therefore, students have always acknowledged that it is purely experimental and may not hold at all in regions of space to which our observations and measurements can not penetrate, they have held that we have no direct evidence that it is not, as its discoverer termed it, "universal." But now a German astronomer, Prof. H. Seeliger, of Munich, casts doubts on its exactness for reasons that admit of statement in exact mathematics and deserve a respectful hearing from all scientific men. Professor Seeliger's article, which appeared originally in the Proceedings of the Bavarian Academy, November, is translated in *Popular Astronomy*, January. His contention, briefly stated, is that if finite bodies are scattered uniformly over infinite space, then the quantity of matter that exists is infinite and the attraction of this infinite tho scattered mass should be, if Newton's law is true, much greater than it actually is. The law under fire is, as will be remembered, that every body in the universe attracts every other body with a force that varies directly as the mass and inversely as the square of the distance. That is, if the mass is doubled the attraction is doubled, but if the body is moved twice as far away the attraction is divided by four. Professor Seeliger himself expresses his idea as follows:

"About two years ago I drew attention to certain difficulties arising out of the attempt to extend Newton's law of gravitation

to infinite space. The considerations then adduced showed the necessity of choosing between two hypotheses; viz.: 1. The sum-total of the masses of the universe is infinitely great, in which case Newton's law can not be regarded as a mathematically exact expression for the attractive forces in operation. 2. The Newtonian law is rigorously exact, in which case the infinite spaces of the universe can not be filled with matter of finite density. Inasmuch as I am wholly unable to find adequate reasons for the second of these assumptions, I have, in another place, decided in favor of the first.

"The problem under treatment has some points of resemblance to another well-known question. Cheseaux and, after him, Olbers propounded the question as to why the average brightness of the celestial vault is so very small, whereas it should be comparable with solar brightness, if the number of luminous bodies in the universe be assumed as infinitely large."

It is of course impossible to quote here the purely mathematical demonstration given by Professor Seeliger. It follows the lines indicated above, and appears conclusive. It by no means follows, however, that all who accept it would necessarily agree with the author in his choice of alternatives. Many would doubtless prefer to consider space as limited, and Newton's law as holding with exactness in every part of it.

CURATIVE POWER OF SLEEP.

IN an article entitled "The Slumber Cure," contributed to *Health Culture*, New York, November, by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, the author asserts the sovereign efficacy of sleep in a great variety of complaints. He says:

"Brain-work succeeds best while the activity of the animal organism is reduced to an indispensable minimum. The mind is never clearer than early in the morning, when the work of digestion is finished; and for similar reasons digestion proceeds most prosperously while the brain is at rest. Mental distress almost paralyzes the bowels of sensitive individuals, and a business man of my acquaintance denies himself to all comers for the first three hours after dinner to lessen the risk of his dyspepsia being aggravated by unwelcome news. . . . The healing and soothing faculty of nature can work to best advantage while the meddlesome mind not only forbears interference, but ignores her proceedings altogether, and consents to undergo the temporary eclipse of slumber or of a deep fainting fit. 'We owe that victory to the snow-storms of the last week,' said General Traun, of the Austrian army; 'there was a messenger on the way with the usual budget of crazy instructions from the Kriegs-Hofrath (the chief war-office), but the snow stopped him, and being once left to ourselves we rushed in and routed the enemy.'

"Even thus the 'animal soul' avails itself of blest periods of non-interference, and it is a suggestive fact that in emergencies of mortal danger the healing All-mother begins her work by knocking the meddler silly in order to get her hands wholly free. An overdose of stimulants, a fearful fright, act like a blow on the head, and bring on fainting fits that often defy restoratives, but subside of their own accord as soon as the crisis has been weakened and the risk of interference has become less fatally serious.

"Sleep, the twin brother of syncope, gives the mystic healing power a similar opportunity, and it is almost incredible how short an interval of 'conscious cerebration' may often suffice to effect a favorable decision in the crisis of an organic disorder. . . . Does the animal soul, like the healers of the Parsee sanctuaries, try to conceal its procedures, or shall we assume that the activity of the mind is so serious a drain upon the resources of the organism that it prevents the success of the briefest remedial ministrations? A correspondent of mine, who is subject to attacks of spasmodic asthma, often passes a whole afternoon on suburban trolley-cars, knowing from experience that the rocking motion and the sight of monotonous streets are apt to result in cat-naps, and that the shortest nap of that sort is sufficient to break the spell of the *dyspnoea*—the distressing difficulty to draw a full breath of life-air.

"A mere cat-nap is also sufficient to relieve sick headaches, dizziness, spasms of colic and neuralgia; and protracted slumber—

five or six hours of dreamless sleep—has saved more than one life that could not have been as much as respited by all the drugs mentioned in Bartholomew's 'Handbook of Therapeutics.' Chronic diarrhoea has been known to yield to that specific, and in many kinds of fevers, too, everything is gained if the patient can be helped to a few hours of deep slumber without the use of narcotics. Monotonous work, purposely continued to the verge of fatigue, may help to relieve insomnia, and in obstinate cases the application of warm winding sheets to the feet and of cool cataplasms to the head will promote the same purpose by alleviating the engorgement of the cerebral blood-vessels.

"Opiates only mock the patient with the appearance of relief, and, like brandy in the rôle of a dyspepsia cure, frequently result in an aggravation of the trouble. Laudanum paralyzes the digestive organs, and not only fails to reproduce the conditions of natural slumber, but goads the brain into fever-dreams, more permanently injurious than sleeplessness."

THE WARFARE BETWEEN MICROBES AND MAN.

WHEN microbes began to be written about, people were much afraid of them. But so many varieties and such an immense number of them have now been described, and the morbid manifestations attributed to these little beings have been so varied, that, in the opinion of Dr. H. Beauregard, an eminent physician of Paris, this fear has been succeeded in the public mind by indifference and even skepticism. It has been perceived, observes the doctor, that all have not died who were threatened, and the vast number of persons who get their ideas from the daily press reason that, if these microscopic creatures have the destructive power which is attributed to them, we have been their prey for a long time, and yet are we still alive. This consoling thought is sufficient to calm apprehensions.

Dr. Beauregard, therefore, in the *Revue Pédagogique* (Paris, October), discusses what should be our mental attitude toward microbes, in the form of three questions:

1. Do microbes deserve all the noise which has been made about them, and are they as dangerous and as universal as has been said?
2. How can we resist them?
3. How can we prevent their attacks on us from being fatal?

He says on these points:

"Microbes are entitled to their sad notoriety. They are everywhere, in the air that we breathe, in the water that we drink, in the food which we swallow for nourishment; dust contains innumerable quantities of them, our garments are covered with them, our hair affords an asylum for legions of these tiny creatures. It is idle to say that among the countless variety of microbes there are some good ones which are not harmful and do not engender maladies, for the most recent researches have demonstrated that there are some inoffensive microbes which can become very dangerous if they can manage to traverse several times in succession the animal organism. That is the truth. What is true, moreover, is that it has been proved beyond contradiction that microbes cause the most terrible maladies, those which decimate populations, like phthisis, the plague, cholera, typhoid fever, typhus, yellow fever, scarlatina, to mention only the best-known and most murderous diseases.

"When the part played by microbes began to be recognized, it was asked how organized form, of dimensions so small that it requires great enlargements of the microscope (enlargements of a thousand and fifteen hundred diameters) to distinguish their morphological characteristics, can get the better of individuals of a height which, in comparison with the attacking force, is enormous. This question was answered by pointing out the incalculable number of the microbes and by recalling that the human body is but a considerable collection of microscopic elements, the cells, so that what was at first thought to be a war between a pigmy and a giant, is, in fact, one between individuals of about the same size. By reason also of the extremely rapid multiplication of microbes they soon find themselves sufficiently numerous

to win the battle. This point of view has not lost its value, but to-day we know something more. It is not only and especially in the place where they are present that microbes exercise a melancholy influence over the organisms they invade. The principal cause of their harmfulness is in the products of their life in the midst of the tissues. These products, excreted by the microbes, are, in truth, energetic poisons which, physically or chemically, provoke reactions in their surroundings and which can cause profound alterations in the organ. It is not essentially necessary for the microbes to invade the entire organism and multiply there with rapidity in order that the poisonous manifestations due to their excretions shall be felt. Thus it is that the microbe of diphtheria, often localized on the tonsils and throat, produces in the organism grave disorders in the veins, the joints, and other parts, far away from the place where the microbe is encamped. There is, in a word, poisoning at a distance, which proves sufficiently the preponderating part played by the poisons excreted by the microbes. This fact, of course, does not weaken the effect of their number, since it is very evident that the more abundant the producers of poisons are the greater the quantity of poison which will be produced.

"All this being so, let us see how it comes about that we are able to resist the attacks of so many enemies, apart, that is, from all medical treatment. It is my duty, alongside of the very discouraging picture I have just sketched, without exaggerating anything, to place, with the same care to keep within the absolute limits of truth, a more comforting picture, pointing out the means with which we are naturally provided to repel invasion.

"Suppose a legion of microbes which, coming from the outside, attacks us. Some fasten on the skin, others penetrate by the mouth or the nose. Before reaching us, they have already encountered conditions which put them, in a certain measure, in a state of inferiority. The oxygen of the air and light are agents which injure the vitality of the microbes. From this fact results the elementary principle of hygiene to keep the apartments in which we live well aired, and to admit into them floods of light. Having reached the skin, microbes find an efficacious barrier in the cells of the epidermis, of which those directly on the outside are horny and thus in the best condition for not being traversed easily, and are, moreover, in a continual state of desquamation or scaling off. This may be called the physical defense of the epidermis. That is not all. The skin contains glands, producing sweat and oily matter. These matters are eminently unfavorable for keeping up life in microbes. If some of them, however, availing themselves of the openings of these glands, get within and think that they have overcome the obstacles which prevent them from reaching the internal tissues which are the object of their travels, they are mistaken, for so soon as the glands work a little actively, in consequence of labor-provoking perspiration or the active secretion of the oily matter, the microbes, borne on this current of secretion, find themselves promptly turned out of doors. Hence the efficaciousness, from an hygienic point of view, of care of the skin, of active perspiration, and the like.

"Returning now to the microbes which have entered the open cavities, the mouth and nostrils (I do not speak of the ears, which can defend themselves by their epidermis and the secretion of wax), there also the surfaces are clothed with a membrane formed of little cells not unlike the cells of the epidermis of the skin, and this membrane is constantly moistened with liquids (nasal mucus, saliva) which are not at all favorable to the development of the assailant. If he, continuing his march, manages to get into the œsophagus and so reach the stomach, he finds there conditions which are not good for his health, in the shape of gastric secretions, such as chlorhydric, lactic, and other acids. This is so true that many microbes are absolutely incapable of getting through the stomach and penetrating the intestines, for they have been so battered and knocked about and their vitality has been so much lowered by their troubles on the road, that they end by being destroyed and even digested in the stomach.

"It has been proved, however, that mucous surfaces are not always an obstacle to the penetration of the microbes, even when these surfaces are intact. Supposing the microbes manage to penetrate the tissues, there they meet with new obstacles; there they find, in the first place, what are called phagocytes, that is, cells which are eaters, or elements of the lymph, which show surprising activity, swallowing the microbes and digesting them. It should be remarked that these phagocytes are most abundant

at threatened points. If, in spite of phagocytes, the microbes get into the blood, they have not won the battle. The serum of the blood has microbe-killing properties; the oxygen that is carried into the blood disagrees with many of the microbes, as carbonic acid does with others, and thus it is that the blood is rarely invaded by microbes in the course of the maladies they engender. Driven then from vessels which do not offer them a satisfactory field of culture, they can only take up their residence in the heart of the organs, and even there they meet with elements of resistance which are often efficacious, such as defensive proteins and other antitoxic substances produced by these organs.

"To sum up, the human body is perfectly organized to resist the different phases of the attack of the microbes. This explains how it is that, in spite of their multitude and their bad temper, microbes have not yet annihilated the human race.

"It must be kept in mind, nevertheless, that the success of the resistance depends upon the quality of the tissue into which the vigilant and ill-tempered microbe strives to penetrate. I have told how things go on when the organism is healthy. If, however, before the microbe reaches the haven where he would be, the general functions of the system are troubled, either hereditarily or by reason of an acquired abnormal state, such as gout, diabetes, visceral, pulmonary, or hepatic inflammations (to speak of a few states only), the conditions of resistance are changed, for these, by vitiating the regular functions of the organs, affect the vitality of the tissues and particularly the phagocytic elements. The microbes are destroyed in much smaller quantities, and they no longer find antitoxic products which ought normally to oppose their development and neutralize the effects of their own poisons. In a word, they find a field of culture in which they can not fail to flourish and multiply.

"The consequences are immediate and fatal. The infection of the tissues begins; the poisons produced by the microbes are spread through the organism. Such is the mechanism of the origin of diseases called infectious.

"From all this it is plain that everything which enfeebles our vitality is a dangerous condition and exposes us to invasion. For that, it is not necessary that there be deep injuries, affecting this or that organ. The most varied influences can come in play to create in us a state of inferiority, which will oblige us to surrender to our foe. Privations, great fatigue, the ingestion into the system of toxic substances, intoxication by lead or alcohol, atmospheric conditions, excessive heat, intense cold, are so many elements which must be reckoned with.

"There is no warrant, then, for neglecting microbes and considering them as an enemy of slight importance. It would be folly to think that we may fold our arms, and trust to our natural powers of resistance. On the contrary, we should always keep in mind that we have in microbes terrible adversaries, always on the alert to surprise us, and against which we are bound to maintain as intact as possible the national defenses with which our organism can oppose them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HORNET'S STING AN ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE BITE.

M. PHISALIX, the French authority on the venoms of insects and reptiles, has established beyond a doubt that the poison of the hornet in sufficient quantity renders one immune to that of the viper. This interesting and unexpected fact, and the manner in which it was established, are set forth in the following note, which we translate from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, December 18):

"The poison of the hymenoptera has been studied by various observers, among others by Paul Bert. According to him and to M. Cloez, the poison of the carpenter-bee owes its activity to the presence of an organic base in union with an unknown fixed acid. According to M. Langer, in the venom of the bee there is found a small quantity of formic acid, but the toxic substance is an alkaloid that resists heat and cold as well as the action of acids.

"But altho there is thus disagreement on the subject of the chemical composition of this poison, it is not the same with its physiologic action. P. Bert, having caused the carpenter-bee to sting sparrows, saw them die from stoppage of respiration, in complete paralysis; and recently M. Langer has killed rabbits

and dogs by inoculating them with bee-poison, their symptoms being similar to those of poisoning by the bite of the viper.

"Now, in experiments whose results we are about to describe, M. Phisalix has investigated the relation of the poison of the hornet to that of the viper, and he first tried to see whether the former did not possess immunizing qualities against the latter. The results fully confirmed his expectations.

"The poison extracted from the stings of fifteen hornets, injected into the leg of a guinea-pig, caused a lowering of temperature by 4°, which lasted thirty-six hours. At the point of inoculation were produced redness and swelling which finally reached the abdomen and ended in mortification of the skin. In a similar experiment, where the same dose of poison was heated to 80° for twenty minutes, there was no general injury and the local action was confined to a slight temporary swelling.

"Likewise the inoculation of a glycerinated maceration of hornets caused only slight local troubles. But the organism of the animals that received this poison underwent such modifications that they became able to resist a subsequent inoculation with viper's poison.

"This resistance is such that a guinea-pig thus immunized can support, without the least danger, a dose of viper's poison capable of killing him ordinarily in four to five hours. The duration of this immunity varies from five to eleven days. Thus the poison of the hornet possesses a slight antitoxic action against that of the viper; while, when inoculated at the same time as the latter, it retards death considerably.

"M. Phisalix, who has investigated the nature of the substance which in the complex mixture that he employed effects the immunization against the viper's venom, finds that this substance is not destroyed by heating to 120°, that it is in part retained by a filter, that it is soluble in alcohol, and that it is neither an albuminoid substance nor an alkaloid.

"In fine, a full acquaintance with the nature of this substance will necessitate further research."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PREVENTION OR ABATEMENT OF SMOKE.

THE recent failure of the attempt to show manufacturers that they are wasting fuel by not consuming their smoke does not seem to have dampened the ardor of those who are trying to abate the smoke- nuisance. Discussing the efforts of these reformers, *Cassier's Magazine* says editorially:

"The simple theory in the whole matter of smoke always has been that the best way to prevent it is not to make it, and it is along this line that intelligent inventive effort has, of late years, been expended. The fireman, too, as a smoke-preventer or a smoke-making nuisance, has attracted attention, and the importance of his function is to-day tolerably well appreciated by most boiler-owners. But, after all, there are in every manufacturing district furnaces which owners will not provide, except under compulsion, with possibly expensive smoke-preventing equipment, in the shape of mechanical stokers, for example, however economical in final results, and to these the simple smoke-washer, or absorber, did they but know of it, would be an acceptable means of helping to suppress the objectionable chimney discharges."

A good type of such an apparatus, the invention of Colonel Dulier, has recently been installed at South Kensington Museum (London). To quote again:

"With this apparatus the products of combustion, before being permitted to enter the chimney, are taken up one leg of an inverted U-shaped flue, made of galvanized sheet iron, being assisted in their upward course by a steam jet. The latter assists also in the condensation of the tarry hydrocarbon products and saturates the dust with water vapor. In descending the second leg of the flue, the products of combustion are brought in contact with a large number of upwardly inclined water sprays which are intended to thoroughly wash the smoke, moistening all the particles of dust. The smoke and water next pass through a chamber containing a helical passage in which they are made to still further commingle, and after all this the gases are allowed to pass into the chimney proper, while the now sulfurous wash-water is

drained off. The draft in the flue and chimney, measured with a water gage, is said to have shown no diminution after the direction of the apparatus. . . . Tests with a similar equipment at Glasgow showed in one case a reduction of the soot in the gases from 73½ grains per 100 cubic feet before treatment to 2 grains after treatment; and in a second case, from 23.3 to 1.5 grains."

A Comparison of Tires and of Pavements.—Some French experiments on resistance to traction with various tires and on various pavements—a subject of growing interest now that the horseless carriage has come among us—are described by M. Hospitalier in a paper presented to the Société des Electriciens. The trials were carried on, as we learn from *Electricity*, by M. Fonvieille under the supervision of M. Michelin with a view to comparing the coefficients of traction of vehicles fitted with iron, solid rubber, and pneumatic tires on various kinds of pavements and at different speeds. The figures below give the tractive force in pounds per ton and the speed in miles per hour:

1st. Boulevard de la Seine—Macadam in good condition, hard, dry, and dusty:

	SPEED, per hour, miles.	TRACTIVE FORCE IN LBS. PER TON.		
		Iron.	Solid rubber.	Pneu- matic.
Wind from ahead.....	7.2	59.97	54.01	49.16
" " behind.....	7.2	55.78	50.26	45.86
" " ahead.....	12.05	75.84	65.92	54.67
" " behind.....	12.05	60.85	55.56	52.47

2d. Same boulevard—Macadam in good condition, hard but slightly muddy:

	6.7	60.42	58.43	52.92
	12.2	87.98	78.50	70.12

3d. Same boulevard—Macadam in good condition, but very wet:

	12.8	100.55	93.93	77.18
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Trials on other boulevards developed much the same results, showing the pneumatic tire to be never less than 10 per cent. better than the iron tire, and at times as high as 30 to 35 per cent. better over bad pavements.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE dissection of cats and dogs is recommended as a legitimate school exercise for young children by Prof. Burt G. Wilder, in *Science*, December 17. He says: "Children are spontaneously interested in natural objects. Like the terror of dogs, the squeamishness that would induce reluctance to handle a 'specimen' is commonly an artificial condition induced by the ignorant or thoughtless interference of parents or teachers. Left to itself the healthy child sucks in knowledge through its finger-tips. . . . If it be legitimate to slaughter animals for food, it is even more so to kill them humanely (as with chloroform) in order to gain information. This is particularly true of the superfluous cats and dogs that lead miserable lives in most cities. Children should be taught that the greatest kindness toward such is a speedy and painless death."

IN proof of his assertion that the children of a drunken father suffer for his sins, Dr. Anthony, writing in the *Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, October 16, tells of a healthy woman who was married at the age of seventeen to a notorious drunkard, and who had by him, in her nine years of married life, five miserable little children, of whom four died within the first ten days after birth. "The fifth one, by great care, was raised to the fourth year, when it also died. After this the woman was separated from her husband. She then married a healthy man, and had by him two children. The elder grew to be four years old, and the younger, at the time of writing, was fourteen days old. Both were in perfect health. This great contrast between the children of different fathers plainly shows . . . that the alcoholism of the father of the first children destroyed their vitality."

A METHOD of determining moisture in soils by measurements of their electrical resistance is described by Milton Whitney, chief of the Division of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, in his annual report to the secretary. As quoted by *The Western Electrician*, Mr. Whitney says: "Sixteen stations have been equipped with electrical instruments in various parts of the country, and in several important types of soil. Records have been kept at these stations for periods varying from two to four months, and it has been found that the method can be used by any one with ordinary care. As a result of these field records I feel perfectly satisfied with the operations of the method, and equally satisfied that it will prove of great value in soil investigations, as well as of practical and commercial value. One great value of the method is that the electrodes are permanently buried in the field at any depth desired, and the field can be cultivated or cropped as usual. The electrical resistance between the electrodes is read from a scale, and this resistance varies according to the square of the water contents. By once thoroughly standardizing the electrodes and by the use of tables furnished by the division, the moisture contents of the soil can be determined at any time from the electrical resistance of the soil."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE THEOLOGY OF DR. WATSON.

IN view of the call extended by a Presbyterian church at Kensington, England, to Rev. Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren")—a call which has been declined—*The Christian Leader* (Scotch Presbyterian, Glasgow) gives editorial expression to its opinion of the theology of the gentleman under consideration, and of the action of the church in inviting him to its pulpit. The editorial is interesting as it shows how this popular preacher and story-writer is regarded by some of his own denomination in his own country, for *The Christian Leader* is one of the leading religious papers in Scotland and speaks for a large constituency. It says that the "country generally" will be astonished that "in the face of the opinions with which Dr. Watson has made the whole world acquainted, a majority could be found in a loyal Presbyterian congregation who could deliberately make a selection of the kind and further resolve to proceed with it in the face of protest."

It raises the question whether the Kensington church is ignorant of Dr. Watson's views, or whether it has desired him that it may have a popular attraction in its pulpit. Dr. Watson's preaching is declared to be in direct conflict with "the foundation truths of the Christian faith." He is an open advocate, it is said, of the "new theology," with all that it implies. *The Leader* then proceeds to propound these questions to the Presbyterians of Kensington:

"Are they ready to condemn Dr. Watson's predecessors as preachers of error? Have they decided to reject the Standards of their church as libeling God and man, and as proclaiming for Gospel that in which there lies no salvation? Have they determined for themselves and their children to make 'the great refusal,' and to despise the Word of God and the doctrines that have been its power for eighteen centuries? But to resolve upon the abandonment of the old theories, and the substitution of the new, under the leadership of 'Ian Maclaren' or any other, is to make this very resolve and this very refusal."

To substantiate its view of Dr. Watson and his theology, *The Leader* refers to the book "The Mind of the Master," and says:

"Let us ask them whether they have marked that the whole aim of that book is to show that the mind of the Master is entirely different from the mind of their own church in regard to the way of salvation! It is to set aside 'the old' conception of Christ's propitiatory sacrifice for sin and to substitute 'the new' notion that no such sacrifice was ever made or intended. The purpose of Christ, Dr. Watson tells us, was to kill selfishness in us, and His death was the last and highest enforcement of the *teaching* by which selfishness is to be slain. 'According to Jesus,' he says, 'the selfish man was lost; the unselfish was saved, and so He was ever impressing on His disciples that they must not strive, but serve. He Himself had come to serve, and He declared that His sacrifice of Himself would be the redemption of the world. This is Jesus's explanation of the virtue of His death. . . . Jesus proposed to ransom the race, not by paying a price to the devil or to God, but by loosening the grip of sin on the heart and reinforcing the will' (pp. 103, 104).

"No man would have written these last words who had any belief in the substitutionary aspect of Christ's death. It may be added that no man could have penned them who ever knew the doctrine or felt the pathos of the prophetic words: 'We have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid upon Him the iniquity of us all.' It is quite in keeping with this that Dr. Watson should see in the parable of the Prodigal Son only these four things: 'He plays the fool in the far country—this is the fulfilling of his bent. He is sent out to feed swine—this is the punishment of sin. He awakes to a bitter contrast—this is repentance. He returns to obedience—this is salvation' (p. 102).

Where is the place for the father's mercy, the robing with unmerited splendor, the restoration not only to a son's place but to the place of one brought back from the dead? It was *that* which

killed the old and established the new in this man's life. It was *that* which made him a son in spirit and in truth who had hitherto been only a son in name. But how is it that this supreme touch in the picture has nothing answering to it, and is entirely unnoticed, in Dr. Watson's scheme of the way of salvation? Is 'Ian Maclaren's' mind, on this great and eternally momentous matter, 'The Mind of the Master'?

"The suggestion is unfortunately inadmissible that we have misunderstood Dr. Watson's book. He denies that there is in the Gospels any doctrine of the Cross. We, in common it seems with Paul and Peter and the rest of the Apostles, have misunderstood matters, and so Dr. Watson parts with us and cleaves to the Gospels. 'The Gospels,' he says, 'do not represent the Cross as a judicial transaction between Jesus and God, on which he throws not the slightest light, but as a new force which Jesus has introduced into life, and which He prophesies will be its redemption. The Cross may be made into a doctrine; it was prepared by Jesus as a discipline' (p. 120).

"This is not the place for any proof of the scripturalness or of the verity of the doctrine of the Atonement. It is enough for our present purpose that the congregation of Kensington Presbyterian church should realize plainly that in placing Dr. Watson in the pulpit they thrust out from it the one great saving truth of the Bible. It is scarcely the exchange which we think them capable of making. And they will not be reattracted by the substitutes which he puts in the place of the Cross of Jesus. They will hardly vote for the preaching of purgatory; but if not they ought to suspend all action till they have inquired of Dr. Watson what he means by 'the cleansing fires of Gehenna' (p. 267), and by this other statement that 'the object of punishment' is not 'retribution but regeneration' (p. 269). We shall only remind them that for them 'The Mind of the Master' is everything. To be satisfied as to what Christ wants them to do at the present juncture, and to do it as manfully as their fathers did when they counted not their lives dear to them, is the one great duty to which God now calls them. Their fathers' chance came yesterday; theirs comes to-day."

THE DARK SIDE OF GREAT REVIVALS.

WITH the opening of the year comes the week of prayer, which in many denominations is made the beginning of protracted revival efforts. *The Interior* (Chicago, Presbyterian) comes to hand with some editorial reflections entitled "Revivals *Pro* and *Con*," but we find the reflections to be chiefly "*con*." It refers to the laments uttered from time to time for the disappearance of the days of great revivals, such as took place under Finney and Knapp, and then gives the following reasons for failing to join in these lamentings:

"We are not so youthful but that we remember the fervid exhortations, the tumultuous cries, the physical prostrations, the exuberant shouts which marked those scenes. Personally we do not care to look upon them again. They were not biblical, they were not necessary, they were not defensible. Many in recalling the 'old-fashioned' conversions forget more than they remember, and time has softened many a ragged edge and jagged point. Even during the prevalence of these revivals the discreet mourned their excesses, and it was because they could not be freed from their excesses that the church by a strong public sentiment repressed them. Any one will be benefited spiritually by reading the biography of Charles G. Finney, or by studying his volume on revivals, but the statistical history of these periods is darkened by shadows. From city to city the excitement swept with increasing momentum, and in 1832 more than 34,000 were added to the Presbyterian Church upon confession. In the next four years over 53,000 were received upon profession of faith, besides all that came in from other denominations by letter; and yet the total number of communicants had increased but about 2,000. It should not be inferred that all the products of these revivals were so evanescent. The church was approaching the disruption of '37, and doubtless the causes which sent the total of communicants down in '38 to the point occupied in '32 were already at work retarding advance; but even making all possible allowances for outside and unusual disturbances, it is evident that the 'old-fashioned conversion' was not always a genuine work of grace.

It was showy and grateful to the spiritual emotions, but it did not result in such permanent gains to the church as our more quiet methods. Our older brethren lament the absence of revival tides to-day, and yet during the last four years the Presbyterian Church (North) has increased in its total communicants 11 per cent. At the close of the four years' revival excitement (ending 1836) the same church had added 25 per cent., and yet only increased 1 per cent. No such terrible reactions have followed the labors of Mr. Moody or Dr. Chapman, or their colleagues. We have, to be sure, in other denominations some of the old order of revivalists left, but they seldom affect our church. We know one church in a suburban neighborhood which has in a single revival season received more members than the entire membership of the Presbyterian church near it. And to-day the Presbyterian church in that place is three times stronger than it was twenty years ago, while its rival is weaker than ever. These are facts which careful observers know and which all ought to realize."

WHAT LIBERAL CATHOLICS WANT.

THE "Old-Catholic" revolt in Europe has become "so powerless as to be beneath contempt." A great calm seems to have spread over the sea whereon rides the bark of Peter—a calm due in large measure to the present gentle, cultured, conciliatory and relatively liberal pontiff. Nevertheless, some men deemed exceptionally clear-sighted agree that there are breakers ahead.

These are the opening thoughts in an article signed "Romanus," in *The Contemporary Review* (December), in which the writer endeavors to point out what the breakers are and how to avoid them. He writes from the standpoint of a Liberal Catholic, and is very emphatic in asserting that, despite the apparent calm, the "Liberal Catholicism" of former days has ceased to exist only because it has been transformed, by the advances of science, into a much more formidable and radical movement. In the brooding discontent of these Liberal Catholics are to be found the breakers referred to. The causes for this discontent lie, we are told, in the relations of the church to physical science and biblical criticism. The position occupied by these Liberals toward the Catholic Church itself is thus outlined:

"'Liberal Catholics' are not ignorant of what the essential constitution of the church has come to be. They fully appreciate that process of centralization which has gone on, more or less continuously, since the second century, developing a spiritual kingdom—a monarchy like none other that the world has seen. 'Liberal Catholics' are well aware that the church's enormous power for good would be fatally impaired by injury to its organization, and regard any attempt to reverse the process of development as an act intrinsically absurd and unscientific. Their desire, therefore, is to strengthen, not to destroy, authority. They desire especially to strengthen it by diverting it from proceedings detrimental to its own welfare. Nothing is more distressing to them than to see authority degrade itself, now through the disastrous influence of this or that eminent personality, and now through that of some powerful religious order. They mourn over the results of such influences in the south of Europe, and over that general estrangement from Christianity which is so widespread among educated men in the so-called Catholic countries. They are profoundly convinced that the Catholic Church is the one great influence for promoting the spiritual welfare of humanity. They believe that there exists no power comparable to it for the promotion of virtue and of all that is highest, noblest, purest, and most self-denying and generous among mankind. They are convinced that it is the most complete—the only complete—organization for bringing about among all classes, all nations, and all races, obedience to and fulfilment of Christ's two great commandments wherein lay all the law and the prophets—namely, love of God and of our neighbor."

They admire, also, the church's forms of worship as "traditional, majestic, soul-satisfying, and, above all, profoundly spiritual"; its sacraments as elevating, comforting, strengthening; its spirit as one of charity and willing self-sacrifice; its influence as making for beauty and the culture of art, and its philo-

sophical influence as of priceless value. But the church has had to undergo great changes in the past, to keep in touch with the advances made in human knowledge and thought, and it must keep itself in an attitude wherein such changes may be possible in the future. "Romanus" says:

"No reasonable person can suppose that any men of the Apostolic age used the language of later times in their teaching about the nature of Christ, or even understood the doctrine of the Trinity as expressed in the Athanasian Creed. Neither could they have spoken, or even thought, about Transsubstantiation, any more than it is credible that devotion to Our Lady had a place in the religion of St. Paul. Do these facts constitute valid arguments against such things? By no means. They only show that the church, like everything which possesses healthy life, has undergone, and will have to undergo, a continuous process of development. Such being the case, it would be calamitous indeed if she should ever continue to be imbued with, and to give forth, the spirit of an age which is forever dead and gone, when the world has entered upon a new period, the mind of which has become alien from such earlier sentiments and beliefs. To keep itself in touch with what is best and highest in each succeeding lustrum is, in the opinion of 'Liberal Catholics,' an *articulus stantis vel cadentis ecclesiæ*. And there can be no question that the intellectual progress of mankind involves a wider and surer grasp of truth. Every man of common sense must know that it is to the advance of scientific knowledge we owe all that has improved the material conditions of life; that has brought better food and clothing within the reach of multitudes; that averts sickness, heals the diseased, and produces unconsciousness of pain. How can it be expected that men will ever endure with patience, on the part of ecclesiastics, an attitude of opposition to that science to which all, even those ecclesiastics themselves, are so deeply indebted?"

But Liberal Catholics are not blind to the fact that such a vast and complex structure as the Catholic Church must move slowly. They recognize the need of a certain amount of reticence and a scrupulous care in dealing with novel truths that affect religion:

"But what it [Liberal Catholicism] does *not* understand, what it vehemently protests against and deems fatal to the church's well-being, is not reticence, but declarations hostile to and condemnatory of ascertained scientific truth. It bitterly regrets the loss by the church of opportunities, and again and again allowed to slip by, of welcoming such truths and so making them her own, instead of driving them into a hostile camp. 'Liberal Catholicism' blames and regrets, not scrupulous care, but unscrupulous carelessness in dissociating the church from scientific progress and identifying it with stupid, ignorant obscurantism. This regret has just now been plainly, if somewhat timidly, displayed at the Congress at Fribourg. May it bear good fruit!

"Much, indeed, remains to be done—a very Augean stable of theological filth and rubbish to clear away! For altho the most *arriéré* ecclesiastic would not regard it as blameworthy to believe that the earth annually revolves round the sun, there are many who would make difficulties in allowing a few hundreds of thousands of years as possible for the duration of man's past existence. No one in authority would, probably, now venture to affirm, in so many words, that Catholics must regard as historical facts such matters as the legend of the serpent and the tree, that of the formation of Eve, Noah's Ark, the destruction of Sodom, the transformation of Lot's wife, the talking ass, or Jonah and his whale; nevertheless (not only from what is popularly taught, but from what has been put forth in the name of the Supreme Pontiff), it would seem as if Reuss, Welhausen, and Keunen had never written at all, instead of having transformed our whole conception of the Hexateuch!"

No expectation, however, is indulged that the past decrees of the church on such subjects can be retracted. The dexterity of theologians, however, is amply sufficient to explain away obnoxious dicta and effete dogmata without the need of formal disavowals. But there should be no new and needless declarations hostile to scientific and historical revelations. Such needless declarations were the well-known Syllabus of Pope Pius IX.; the recent encyclical of the present Pontiff on the Bible, broadly de-

claring that the Bible contains no error; and the recent course in regard to the Index :

"The old Index was never supposed to be binding on English Catholics, and, indeed, its provisions were such that it was practically almost a dead letter on the Continent also. It was intended that the Vatican Council should reform it, but for such matters there was no time. It has now, quite recently, been withdrawn, and a less unreasonable law substituted for it. At the same time, however, the new Index was formally declared to be applicable to all countries. Much to the annoyance of the English Catholic bishops, its text was published in English in *The Tablet* and *Weekly Register*. Great was the distress which arose in a multitude of worthy, but timid and scrupulous, minds from this publication, and great was the trouble brought upon the bishops by shoals of letters begging for guidance and advice. Very quickly the bishops began to instruct their clergy to be quite silent about the Index whenever possible, and, when too much pressed about it, to give the most indulgent replies to those who would not go unanswered. This, however, was not enough. Pressure was brought to bear upon Rome, which was forced at last to learn something of the condition of affairs in England, and finally supreme authority has had to draw in its horns and suffer it to be spread about in England that the new reformed Index does not apply here, and that in this happy country every condemned publication can be read, and any work on morals or religion published and circulated, without ecclesiastics having power to prevent it."

A still more monstrous act, the writer thinks, is the reply from Rome to the effect that the text in the Epistle of St. John about "the three witnesses" ("there is not a single competent scholar in Europe or America who does not know that the text in question forms no part of the Epistle, but has been subsequently inserted") may not be called in question.

The rest of the article is an exposition of the changes that have been effected in the Catholic Church in past centuries. The early teaching about the speedy approach of Christ's kingdom on earth has been by degrees entirely dropped. How different are our modern conceptions and sentiments with respect to the Supreme Being from those of St. Augustine, St. Thomas, or even St. Alphonsus Liguori! The declaration "*extra ecclesiam nulla salus*" (no salvation outside the church) has been practically abrogated by interpreting "the church" to mean the soul, not the body, of the church. The monstrous command, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," has been quietly modified in practise. The ascetic practises of modern religious orders are very different from those of the Carthusians and Cistercians. And, the writer concludes, "the increasingly rapid advance of knowledge warns us that such accommodations will be even more needed in the future than they have been in the past."

MRS. BOOTH'S WORK SUSPENDED.

THE work which Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, has been ardently prosecuting among the inmates of jails and penitentiaries has been brought to a close for an indefinite length of time by her serious sickness. The bulletin issued December 27, by the physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital who have her case in hand, was as follows :

"Mrs. Ballington Booth is suffering from an aneurism of the aorta (disease of the heart), and we consider that her condition has been and is serious. She is confined to bed, not allowed to see any visitors except her husband and her secretary, and is absolutely forbidden to do any work. Rest and treatment have made some improvement in her condition, and she is still improving."

The relations between Mrs. Booth and the Salvation Army, of which she and her husband were until a short time ago the leaders in this country, have given credence to the report that her breakdown is due to attacks made upon her, by letter and in other ways, by her former associates. An alleged interview with Commander Booth-Tucker was published in Chicago, December 30, in

which Mrs. Booth was accused of shamming illness to create sympathy for herself and for the Volunteers. Altho the Commander promptly denied making any such charge, the interview has been the subject of some very vigorous editorial comments in the daily press. *The Sun* (New York) goes to the length of comparing Booth-Tucker to the actor Radcliffe, who was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for beating his wife, and advises him to "go back where he came from."

In regard to Mrs. Booth's character and work *The Congregationalist* has this to say :

"Whatever her fate, it will always be true that in her Americans have seen one of the finest reincarnations of the Christ spirit ever vouchsafed to them. As an orator there are few, if any, among women who equal her in beauty of diction, depth of feeling, and power to play on all the strings of the human heart. As a laborer in the vineyard she has endured contumely and become the friend of criminals and harlots if thereby she might lead them to Christ. To-day from the cells of many a prison there are prayers rising to heaven that her life may be spared, and if perchance she is soon to die her most genuine mourners will be people at the poles of society—the idle, wealthy society women whom she has taught to live for others as well as themselves, and the prisoners in our penitentiaries and prisons whom she has loved into the kingdom by the contagion of her disinterested love for them and her simple exposition of the Gospel of Christ."



The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) makes reference to the reported cause of her sickness :

"It is said that members of the Volunteers are talking against the Salvation Army, and declaring that she is dying of a broken heart; and it is said that some of the members of the Salvation Army are talking against the Volunteers. If either of these statements is true, the persons who are talking are operating in an army whose commander it would not be polite to name. They are in the wrong place where they are now. Mrs. Booth is greatly beloved, and her recovery is hoped for by all Christian people. That the circumstances of the last few years have been trying to her there can be no doubt, but whether they have had any direct relation to the very peculiar attack which she now has no human being can state."

The Voice (New York, undenom.) says :

"The report concerning Mrs. Ballington Booth is incredibly distressing. She is lying critically ill in a hospital in this city, and it is stated that her illness is due to the anguish inflicted upon her by the abuse she has received since leaving the Salvation Army. She has been assailed as the cause of her husband's defection, and of the division between him and his father and the rest of the family. She received a short time ago a letter from her elder sister, saying, so it is said, 'I shall never soil ink again by using it in writing to you.' She has even been assailed by letter-writers as a woman of no character, and her husband has been urged to leave her! All this while she has been striving to do God's work among the outcast in the jails and penitentiaries, and, so far as the world has any knowledge on the subject, refraining from abuse of anybody. The leaders of the Salvation

Army in this country, Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, seem to have been entirely guiltless of any harsh treatment; but their course has not, apparently, been followed as closely as it should have been. Is it not an awful commentary on the weaknesses of human nature that a woman like Mrs. Booth, whose whole life has been devoted to the rescue of the needy, who has every charm of person, of mind, and of soul, should be the recipient of such abuse as to have almost, if not quite, broken her heart? And, strangest fact of all, it is very probable that those who have abused her have been as assured that they were doing God's work as she was herself, and have been, we do not doubt, thoroughly sincere even in their abuse. It is simply another evidence of the strange cruelties that have been practised in the supposed service of One who was never cruel even to those who spat in His face and buffeted Him and hung Him upon a cross."

BAPTISTS AND BAPTIST CONGRESSES.

AMONG the Baptist papers continuing the discussion of the questions raised at the Baptist Congress in Chicago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 18 and 25), there is an apparent disposition to insist more and more strongly on the statement that the views expressed by Drs. Gifford and Conwell at that time on the subject of communion are in no degree representative of the views held by the vast majority of Baptists at the present time. It is insisted also that there is no such tendency toward open communion in the Baptist denomination as is now alleged by many of the pedobaptists on evidence adduced by the Chicago Congress.

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) refers to the discussion in these words:

"Our numerous pedobaptist contemporaries which have snatched the little scrimmage at Chicago as a club with which to beat at the head of Baptists seem to be particularly taken with the argument forged by Dr. Gifford, as tho it were also, beyond a peradventure, the best and most effective possible for the demolition of the Baptist door which shuts out the non-baptized from the Lord's Supper. The language of Dr. Gifford, as reported, was as follows: 'We are told in the Acts that after immersion the members of the early church continued stedfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship and prayers. If immersion is a prerequisite to one, it is a prerequisite to all. The essence of the Lord's Supper is the "discernment of the Lord's body." The Corinthian Christians, failing in this, failed to observe the Supper. If such discernment is granted to any body of unimmersed men and women, if such men and women develop the fruit of the Spirit, evidently they observe the Lord's Supper.' Now, it is quite certain that the idea of the Supper, whatever its essence may be, is not met by simply the discernment of the Lord's body. It is freely admitted that every fit participant in the Supper should be able to discern the Lord's body in the elements with which it is celebrated; but that is not all of it. Which of all the Christian denominations believes or holds that such ability to discern is all that is required? Which of all the periodicals which are quoting Dr. Gifford on this point is willing to accept the view thus presented as its view, and stand to it? Which of all the denominations is willing to spread the table of the Lord in the street, or in a public hall, and say to the wayfarer, 'Let every one who thinks that he can discern the Lord's body help himself and get "the essence" of the Lord's Supper'? We know of no such denomination, and we know of no paper that advocates such a practise. But, until they do, they ought not to swing Dr. Gifford's sentences as a club over the heads of Baptists."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) finds a text in the controversy for an editorial discussion of the question whether such gatherings as that at Chicago, where so much freedom of discussion is accorded, ought to be recognized or encouraged by the denomination at large. *The Watchman*, however, is not in favor of any restriction. It thinks that such congresses, with all the latitude accorded them in debate, are a good thing for the denomination. It says:

"The truth is that the meetings of the congress have simply

furnished an arena for discussion. Such an arena is provided in part by the denominational press; tho we are sorry to say that some editors are far too stringent in ruling out of their columns articles with which they do not personally agree. But it is a great advantage for men of different temper, who have reached different conclusions, to meet face to face, and, in the free give-and-take of animated discussion, have their opinions weighed and sifted. As often as not, in the course of these debates, the advanced men have been brought to confront difficulties of which they had not taken proper account, and their conclusions have been modified thereby.

"The question, then, comes back to this: Is the public discussion of the matters that are uppermost in the thought and work of the denomination a good thing? If each party has a fair representation in the discussion, the reply must be an unequivocal affirmative. It is not possible for a Baptist, who believes that religious convictions should be reached by the free action of the intelligent personality, and in no case imposed from without by external authority, to take any other position. Baptists believe in free discussion. They do not wish to hold doctrines that can not be rigorously defended. They have no room for a debate conducted on the principle of the Roman Catholic Congress, which submits in advance all its papers and discussions to the archbishop, but they give the amplest welcome, within reasonable limits, to the untrammelled and reverent discussion of religious questions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN Hawaii, it is stated, there are 23,273 Protestants, 26,863 Catholics, 4,868 Mormons (polygamy is forbidden), 44,806 of Eastern creeds, and 20,192 who declined to state their faith or possessed none.

THE English Wesleyans are discussing a great connectional proposal for the new century. Mr. R. W. Perks has outlined a scheme to raise a million guineas by January 1, 1901, as a special fund for aggressive Methodism.

THE Old Catholic bishops of Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, at a meeting in Bonn, November 9 last, decided to give episcopal consecration to the Rev. Anton Stanislaus Kozlowski, an Old Catholic bishop for the United States.

"A CHRISTIAN lady of culture, a minister's daughter and a minister's wife, wrote hundreds of letters seeking information as to the religious standing of religiously reared people who were led into skepticism, and she learned that eighty-five per cent. of them eventually returned to the true faith, which," says *Zion's Herald*, "is not only a very encouraging, but a very significant fact."

ACCORDING to *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston), the plan of using "chapel-cars" in the mission work of that denomination was a happy thought successfully carried out. In the five years since these cars were instituted they have traveled 75,000 miles, 6,000 meetings have been held, a great amount of denominational literature has been circulated, about sixty Baptist churches have been started, and fifty meeting-houses secured.

THE New York correspondent of *The Episcopal Recorder* says that the American Bible Society, which has aided the St. Petersburg Society for the Propagation of the Holy Scriptures in Russia, has received a special report, expressing its high appreciation of the generous help which the American society has accorded during the last sixteen years. This help has enabled the Russian Bible Society to extend considerably its sphere of action.

THE London *Inquirer* prints a letter from the venerable Dr. James Martineau in answer to an invitation to be present at the dedication of a church in Northampton, in which he said: "If you dedicate your place of meeting to a questioned variety of human beliefs instead of to an unquestioned realization of filial life unto God, you will supersede the affections which unite you by the disputations which break up churches and multiply creeds."

IN a recent issue of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, an article from Rev. C. M. Cobern, a secretary of the Egyptian and Palestine exploration fund, gives the first account of a recent find in Egypt. At the same time when the much-discussed "Sayings of our Lord" was found at Oxyrhynchus, there was found a page of the Gospel of Matthew, which has not yet been given to the public. The chief librarian of the British Museum gives it as his opinion that the writing belongs to about 150 A.D. Professor Petrie adds the information that it corresponds exactly with our copy of Matthew.

AT a recent meeting of the Presbyterian synod of Montana, the question of entering new fields was discussed, and the following resolution adopted: "Never to enter a field in which any evangelical branch of the church of Christ is already supplying the religious needs of the people until, after a careful investigation, there is reason to believe that there is both a demand and a need for our work." In an editorial comment on this resolution, *The Methodist Protestant* says: "If every denomination decided in the same way we would see no wasted talent nor misused missionary money in all the land. There would not be two churches where one can not be adequately supported. There would be no overlapping of territory, nor heartless competition in building up religious clubs, which we, more or less innocently, call churches."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMANY'S FAR EASTERN POLICY.

THE time is past when one nation could say, 'I'll take the earth'; and another, 'I'll rule the sea'; and the Germans were satisfied to earn heaven." This remark, uttered by the new German Minister of Foreign Affairs, v. Bülow, during some recent debates on the navy bill, is the key to the extraordinary importance attached by Germans of all ranks to the departure of a squadron, under Prince Henry of Prussia, for service in the far East. Emperor William went in person to Kiel to see his brother off. He addressed his brother in a lengthy speech upon the occasion, from which we quote the following passages:

"The task which you are sent to fulfil is the logical consequence of what our grandfather and his great Chancellor began, and what our father won with the sword. It is nothing more than the first result of the remarkable dimensions assumed by the commercial interests of the newly created German Empire. I simply have to follow the new German Hansa and give it the protection to which it is entitled from the empire and the Kaiser. Our religious brothers have placed themselves under my protection; we must give it to them. Your duties will be those of defense rather than attack. German merchants and ships must have their rights guaranteed by our flag; we must not be behind other nations in this. . . . It shall be your duty to remain on terms of friendship with your comrades of the fleets of other nations, while yet you defend German interests with a firm hand. Make it known to every European out there, to the German merchant, and, above all, to the foreigner on whose soil we land, that 'Dutch Mike' * has planted his palladium with a firm hand, and will grant protection to all who ask him. . . . If it does happen that any one undertakes to infringe our just rights, then use your mailed fist."

Prince Henry replied:

"Since the somewhat thorny crown of the empire came to your majesty I have tried to assist you, to the best of my limited ability, as a man, a soldier, and a citizen. . . . Your majesty has made a great sacrifice by entrusting this command to me. . . . I understand your feelings as a brother and thank you for the honor conferred upon me. . . . Fame and laurels have no attraction for me; only one thing has: to make known abroad the gospel promulgated by your majesty's inviolable person; to tell it to every one who is willing to accept it, and also to those who are not."

There can be no doubt that the Germans no longer think Schiller's advice to live as a kind of Levites among the nations of the earth good advice. They are determined to strike out for themselves, difficult as the task has become. From all parts of the world voluntary contributions are sent by Germans for the increase of the German fleet, and during the Christmas holidays collections were made for this purpose even by the pupils of the schools. The English press, however, still predict a rising of the oppressed German people against their autocratic ruler. Thus *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"When the German Emperor dismissed Bismarck and so conducted himself that he brought about the alliance between France and Russia, while alienating the sympathies of Great Britain, we called him 'William the Witless.' And the nickname seems to have stuck; but it is inadequate, for the man is mad—stark, staring mad. . . . The Germans are a patient and disciplined people. As long as their ruler was merely witless they bore with him in silence; but now that he seems bent upon turning the elephant into the rival of the whale they are beginning to speak out. . . . The German Emperor has not only managed to get the newspapers and the professors against him, but also the sturdiest supporters of his throne, the Prussian nobility. From the time of his accession William has treated every one who differed from him in opinion as a personal enemy. He has insulted the greatest nobles as soon as they have ventured to disagree with him in any phase of his extraordinary activity, and consequently his

court is now deserted. It is known, indeed, throughout Germany as the court of the parvenus. In spite of all these ominous facts, the poor creature continues to take himself seriously as a sort of drill-sergeant Providence."

The same sentiment is echoed in the colonies, at least in Canada. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, remarks that "the modern Nero, who draws if he does not write poems, seems to have got to the stage where he broods over the fact that he never saw a great city on fire." In Germany and in other European countries such utterances are attributed to English jealousy of Germany as a future colonial power and industrial competitor. "For heaven's sake, let them howl," says the Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten*; "it seems to relieve their feelings, and it doesn't hurt us." The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"We must pay due regard to one symptom. This German expedition to China is the first act of a grand and tedious struggle between England and Germany for the rule of the sea and the supremacy of the world. We have seen its beginning; we will probably not live to see its end. The emphasis of the Emperor in all his speeches indicates clearly enough the magnitude of his projects. . . . It would be childish to think that the whole thing is only intended to obtain the passage of the naval bill. Germany has obtained all she can get in Europe, and exercises her expansive energies elsewhere."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"It is not likely that a difference of opinion exists among the powers; that worked for the revision of the Shimonoseki treaty: Russia has received her reward in Manchuria, France in the provinces near Tonking, Germany alone had remained unrecompensed. . . . Nobody could expect that so ambitious a power as Germany, whose trade holds second place in China, would stand aside when the possibility of the partitioning looms up. . . . French interests have nothing to fear."

The papers all over the world are full of sensational speculations upon the supposed speedy partitioning of China. Remarks in the Russian press charge that England, rather than Russia or Germany, is in undue haste for Chinese territory. The *Mirowiya Otgoloski*, St. Petersburg, expresses itself to the following effect:

English appetite for the territory of others astonishes the world by its magnitude and the suddenness with which it appears. The English already talk of a partitioning of China, reserving, of course, the most toothsome morsel for themselves—just because Germany has occupied a small territory, about 480 kilometers square. . . . England knows moderation only in her concessions to others. Already her nationals in the far East agitate for the annexation of the Yang-tse-kiang Valley, that is, the entire south of China, as they interpret it, about 1,870,000 kilometers square. She could then, with the help of cheap Chinese labor and Chinese resources, crush all industrial competition in the world. Luckily she has not got further than to open her capacious maw for the fat titbit, and it shall be the business of the Continental powers to keep her from it.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TEMPERANCE OF THE DUTCH.

THERE is probably no subject of greater interest to the social economist than the drink question, and on no problem is opinion more divided. Nor is it possible to form an accurate conception of the needs of one country by the experience of another. Among ourselves many earnest men are convinced that total abstinence is absolutely necessary for the Americans as a nation. On the other hand, the Dutch, who bore an evil reputation for drunkenness in former generations, seem to have become very moderate in their habits. The Dutch Minister of War, in his report upon the sale of liquor, declares that a few sensible restrictions only are needed, that the use of intoxicants is decreasing in Holland, at least so far as the army is concerned, and that there is a corresponding increase in the consumption of tea and coffee. The consumption of beer he does not regard as suffi-

* *Der deutsche Michel*, allegorical figure representing Germany as "Uncle Sam" represents the United States.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ciently great to increase drunkenness, but then the beer in Holland is not very alcoholic. We quote the following from his report on observations taken in the camp at Reijen, as given in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam :

"There were three military canteens, where beer, coffee, milk, and spirits could be purchased. Strong drink was sold between 8 and 9 P.M. ; also one hour before dinner to non-commissioned officers, and three quarters of an hour before dinner to privates. The commanders, considering good beer a better beverage than gin, made special arrangements with the contractor as regards quality. This was done not only with a view to the men, but also to the women attached to cantonments, washerwomen, etc. In the camp at Reijen, where special investigations were made, beer was preferred to such an extent that only one out of nine persons took a drink of gin, on an average, per day. The men were not allowed to leave camp ; it was therefore possible to make reliable calculations. During eleven days 133 liters of strong drink were consumed by 2,108 rank and file. Beer was consumed to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ liter per head per day (little more than half a pint). There was not a single case of drunkenness, altho the sale of beer was not restricted."

The officers attach much value to a good supply of pure water for drinking. The Minister believes that, in view of the above facts, the inherent temperance of the Dutch people should be trusted, their moderation should be encouraged by sensible restrictions, but total prohibition of the sale of strong drink is not to be recommended, as it does not produce as good effects as moderate restriction.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONDITION OF BRAZIL.

TO prevent further ill effects upon its much-shaken credit, the Brazilian Government exercises strict censorship over all telegrams in which the world is informed with regard to the late attempt upon President Moraes's life. Gradually, however, the mails bring light. It appears that Brazil has entered upon the career of the other South American countries, in which military dictatorship never ends, tho one clique pushes out another in rapid succession. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, sketches the situation to the following effect :

Since November, 1889, when Pedro II., the bourgeois emperor, as he was nicknamed, renounced the throne without a struggle, there has never been peace between the civilian and military parties. The military men have nearly always been in power. Prudente Moraes is the first president who is not a soldier, and his position is not at all strong. He was, however, ably seconded by his Minister of War, Marshal Bittencourt, who was willing to reduce the army, and endeavored to introduce proper discipline, and who inquired into the doings of the officers and army contractors during the Canudos rebellion. On March 1 will take place the next Brazilian election. With President Moraes out of the way, the Vice-President, General Peixoto, who belongs to the Jacobin or military party, would have a free hand. Hence the attack upon Moraes's life, during which the assassin soldier, foiled in his attempt, wounded the President's nephew and stabbed Marshal Bittencourt to death. The "Civilian" party now hopes to hold its own, but it is forced to drive out the devil with the help of King Beelzebub, for it has to rely upon the provincial troops (the police of Rio Janeiro, which are organized in a military manner) and the navy to oust the federal troops.

The *Temps*, Paris, says :

"The Jacobins had made up their mind to rid themselves of Bittencourt as early as April last, for he was unceasing in his efforts to create order in the army and to stop needless expense. It was he who forced General Oscar and his assistants to end the war against Conselheiro, which had cost the country over 25,000,000 milreis, officers and contractors combining to make money out of it."

What the military dictatorship really means to Brazil may be gathered from an account in the *Journal do Comercio*, Rio de Janeiro, from which we take the following :

"Brazil has not had a foreign war since the republican form of government was established ; but her naval and military budgets have increased enormously. For 1890 the navy estimates were 8,800,000 milreis, with a total of 11,427 officers, officials, and men. For 1897 the estimates had risen to 23,100,000 milreis for 14,286 persons. The army was 22,843 strong in 1890 and cost 12,500,000 milreis. It cost 47,100,000 in 1897 for 32,570 men. Yet every officer, official, and soldier was really to be found during the empire. To-day many of the officials, carried on the lists with double the former pay, and many of the officers, whose pay is four to five times as high, do not serve at all, or only three or four months a year, and the rank and file are largely on paper."

These accounts of the condition of Brazil have called forth a large number of comments upon the republican form of government as carried on in South America. *The Post*, Kingston, Jamaica, thinks Brazil furnishes an object-lesson much more than the Spanish-American republics, which have always been restless. The paper proceeds as follows :

"Of Brazil, history tells another tale : a tale of unbroken peace and prosperity shattered at one fell blow by the ruthless hand of—republicanism. . . . And the deplorable spectacle naturally brings to the front the problem : How to reconcile republicanism in South and Central America with peaceful progress? It has been solved in North America, indeed ; but it can scarcely be said to have been solved anywhere else—even in France as yet. And certainly the countries of Latin America are far from its solution. . . . The Spanish colonies broke away from the mother country in a universal revolutionary outburst, they adopted republicanism, and have been more or less in political turmoil ever since. But Brazil became an empire with the free-will of Portugal, and a Braganza ruled it wisely and well. Under the Pedros it became one of the most peaceful, prosperous, and cultured countries in the world. As Clement Markham (we think) says of it, it possessed the unique distinction of being a country 'without a history'—using the word in its strictly political application, of course—in contradistinction to its neighbors. . . . Dom Pedro preserved perfect peace among a quiet and orderly people with an army and navy so small as not to be worth mentioning. Some ardent and ambitious generals bethought them to make a change, and it was effected. The emperor was quietly dethroned and expelled, and a republican government organized. Not a shot was fired, scarcely an angry word was uttered, and 'all the world wondered'—wondered at so much being achieved with so little waste of energy. . . . But whether it be the people of Brazil or the system of republicanism that was at fault, certain it is that from the day the rule 'of the people, by the people, for the people' was inaugurated, those erstwhile peaceful, contented, and happy 'people' have had what the Americans call 'a bad time of it.' Their new Government certainly has proved a dismal, a disastrous and a costly failure. Ambitions have encountered ambitions ; revolutions have led to and followed revolutions. Universal distrust has dethroned confidence, and the people do not know where they are."

The same opinion is expressed everywhere throughout the British Empire and in Europe. The only exception we could discover is a trade paper published in London, *The South American Journal*, which says :

"It goes without saying that the assailants of Brazilian credit have not been remiss in making capital of these untoward happenings to assist them in their crusade for the spoliation of the holders of Brazilian securities, which have in consequence depreciated ; and others have been equally prompt to draw unfavorable comparisons between Brazil under the rule of the late Dom Pedro II. and Brazil under its democratic institutions. It is a pity that violent and unscrupulous politicians, by their conduct, should thus have done so much to bring republicanism, as a form of government, into question, if not into absolute contempt."

This continued restlessness of Brazil has caused the rumor that Germany, France, and Italy may combine to protect their nationals in Brazil.

The *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, speaks of a possible secession of the Southern provinces, where most of the German emigrants have settled. These emigrants complain that they are no

longer protected in their peaceful occupations since the republic has been established, and they clamor for help in the German papers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BRITISH LAND DEFENSES.

GERMANY wants a navy. She has plenty of men to man it, but finds it difficult to convince her bourgeoisie that they must open the purse-strings for the building of ships. England wants an army. Her bourgeoisie are willing to pay, and to pay handsomely for it, but they will not don uniforms and fight themselves. Consequently the army is not much respected, and it is difficult to find the men. The German Government, in order to gain its point, has cut down its demands to the lowest figure. A similar proceeding has taken place in England. It remains to be seen whether either Government will get what it asks for. Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister of War, in describing the immediate needs of England for land defenses, expressed himself in the main as follows:

England needs: 1. Three army corps to beat off an enemy immediately upon his landing on the coast. 2. Two army corps in complete readiness for transportation abroad, to defeat enemies of Great Britain on territory outside the British Empire. 3. Sufficient troops on hand to send small detachments without mobilization of the army. 4. Enough men to keep the garrisons in India and other British possessions up to their standard strength. The Government will endeavor to provide these troops without abandoning voluntary service, assisted, perhaps, by some militia system; for the Government is fully convinced that the British people are radically opposed to a system which compels every man to serve, except in the case of attacks upon the British Isles. To provide an efficient reserve men should be engaged for a term of three years, with the choice of remaining in the army or going into the reserve at the expiration of their term. The reserves will be liable to serve in wars which do not necessitate the mobilization of the whole army, such as colonial wars.

In *The St. James's Gazette* David Hannay asserts that the British public must give up the idea that their empire is insular. We quote as follows:

"In Africa we have extensive frontiers, and are busy in adding to them. The difficulty there would be of the minor order, since none of our possible opponents have at once great power and their communications wholly by land. Yet even there the work would not be so easy if the Boer thought fit, as seeing us in trouble he well might, to draw the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. In America the gravity of the case is undeniable. We can shut our eyes to it, of course, and go on talking about 'crimes against humanity' and the 'unity of the Anglo-Saxon race.' There are people, and many of them, whose minds seem to be just shaped to hold a sentimental phrase and to be incapable of taking in anything else. But there are the facts, that we have had a violent quarrel with the United States within the last two years—arising, by the way, out of a dispute on a minor American frontier; that there is a party in the States as well disposed to fight us as any Anglophobe in France; that a great deal of cold dislike of the 'British Government' exists in America; and that we have a frontier there stretching from ocean to ocean which we are as much bound to defend as we are to guard the Isle of Wight. Moreover, the navy could no more defend it than stop the transit of Venus. The Canadians are on our side, and the States are ill-prepared for war. It would be a year before they were able to send anything deserving to be called an army forward. We should be able to be on the field in time—the navy seeing to the transport; but, of course, on the condition that we had the forces to send. And it is not two army corps that would do the work—not perhaps even the five of which Lord Lansdowne spoke the other day. . . . If the whole British navy were in the Baltic and the Persian Gulf, it could not delay a Russian army marching by Herat on Cabul for twenty-four minutes. When Russia has a quarrel with us her course is easy. She has only to treat the Ameer as our vassal, for which she has good excuse, to call on him to revolt over to her, or to fight and stand the consequence.

If he consents, there goes the buffer State like a ghost at cock-crow; and who knows how much of our prestige with it? . . . The moral would seem to be that we would do well to modify our view of ourselves as an insular power. That we have had no choice but to do as we have done; that we have been wise in the circumstances; or that we have been foolishly ambitious, are good texts for debate, but of no practical importance."

The Friend of India also points out that an increase of the army is absolutely necessary, and its demands are extremely moderate. Ten thousand men more than at present, the paper thinks, would make an appreciable difference. It further maintains that the British people must defend every inch of ground they have annexed in the interest of civilization, and says:

"National annexation necessitates increased national insurance, if only for the active malevolence it provokes among foreign powers. The facts, we think, make out a strong case for the addition of ten thousand men, or more, to the effective strength of the army. The nation at large has at length accepted the position that the navy is our first line of defense, and has hectored the Admiralty into something like working order . . . The nation, having now got a navy worth its cost, may well set about getting value for the money it spends on the army. Roughly speaking, we pay yearly about the same sum—twenty millions sterling—for each branch of the fighting services. For this sum we get the best and strongest navy in the world; the smallest and not the best-equipped army of the great powers. Clearly, then, now that the Admiralty has shaken off the effete traditions of a century of sloth, the next step should be to arouse the War Office from its lethargy. . . . But the first line of defense is incomplete without an adequate army in the second. Coaling-stations, docks, and arsenals, and all the other adjuncts on land of fleets in home or foreign waters have to be garrisoned and defended."

On the Continent these proposed armaments are looked upon as half measures. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, a paper which, as mouthpiece of a people not engaged in the race for empire ought to view the situation calmly, says:

"The program of the English is solely fitted for colonial strife. Should England ever clash with one of the European powers whose army is formed according to the universal service system and possesses a well-organized reserve, then she will find how inadequate her army organization is."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, in a long article urges the German Government to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. The article will be read with interest on this side for several reasons. The *Kölnische* admits without further ado that Germany must not, if she can possibly help it, begin a tariff war with the United States, as the advantage would be very much on our side. On the other hand, its figures show that the trade between the two countries is pretty evenly balanced. As regards breadstuffs, Germany is rather independent of American supplies, but raw material for her industries is very much in demand. We quote as follows:

"There can be no reasonable protest against the Dingley tariff, for every country has a right to fix its duties according to its own interests, unless it is tied by treaties. German industries must try to extend their activity in spite of the tariff, just as during the period of the McKinley tariff, which, after all, was not so very destructive in its results. Germany, nevertheless, must see that she is not treated worse than other countries so long as she herself grants to the Union all rights of the most favored nation clause. That is the case with our export of sugar. No other country can justly claim the right to put a special duty on goods whose export we seek to facilitate. What would become of international commerce if every country were given the right to examine into the industrial condition of another people! A lowering of the tax rate, guaranty of interest on capital invested, cheap freight, etc., would have to be included as well as direct bounties.

The American Government and the House of Representatives have acknowledged the justice of our claims, but the Senate, influenced by the sugar magnates, has consented to additional violation of our rights. This proves that it is high time to conclude a satisfactory commercial treaty with the United States. Our Agrarian hot-heads shout for 'repressive measures' against the United States, and do not even fear a tariff war. But such a step should be contemplated ten times ere it is taken."

The paper then quotes some interesting statistics, from which we take the following:

Germany exports to the United States goods valued at nearly \$94,250,000. Of this over \$12,500,000 is for sugar, the rest chiefly for manufactures such as cottons, woolens, silks, leather, steel, paints, paper, etc. The United States sends to Germany \$96,000,000 worth; of which nearly \$42,000,000 is for cotton and \$7,500,000 for oil. Copper, skins, seed-cakes, tobacco, and wood are also important articles. All these Germany does not produce at all or in insufficient quantities; and it is not easy to exclude them. American wheat and flour exports to Germany are comparatively insignificant: \$608,000 for the former, and \$632,000 for the latter. There are, however, \$8,000,000 for lard, \$5,000,000 for Indian corn, and \$1,700,000 for oleomargarin. These articles could be taxed to enforce better treatment of German sugar.

The paper then proceeds to comment as follows:

"If the above is examined without prejudice, it will be seen that Germany could not wish for a better commercial friend than the United States, since America takes our manufactures and sends us the raw material we need. Who would suffer most by a tariff war? The answer is easy to find. Yet Germany can not afford to see one of her principal articles of export treated worse than that of other countries, and a new regulation of our commercial treaties is therefore very necessary. Thus far the old treaty with Prussia—concluded in 1828—has been made to do duty for all Germany, but its legality in this respect has often been doubted. As the Dingley law enables the President to conclude treaties, it is worth our while to take advantage of this clause."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FIGHT AGAINST LIQUOR IN GERMANY.

LIKE most Germanic races, the Germans are compelled to keep a strict watch over the drink evil. Some of their methods of combating it are, however, slightly different from ours. Thus temperance is advocated on the score of patriotism, since a nation of drunkards can not possibly be energetic enough to show a bold front to the enemies which surround it. We take the following from the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne:

"Attentive people can not fail to notice that drunkenness is increasing in Germany, in the country as well as in the cities. Medical men, political economists, and clergymen appreciate and record the fact with much sorrow on account of its deplorable results. That the use of spirituous liquors is equally increasing in the countries around us, that some nations are even worse off in this respect, can not comfort us. Drunkenness is an inherited evil with us, and we must not mince matters in combating it. Hence we should appreciate the endeavors of our societies for the promotion of temperance, such as the Blue Cross Society, the societies of Catholic Journeymen, and the Evangelical lodging houses, all of which have done good work. The Catholic societies were founded by Kolping of Cologne in 1853, the Evangelical homes were introduced by Professor Perthes, of Bonn. Renewed activity in the battle for temperance is shown in such works as Erich Flade's 'Temperance Movement in Germany,' which should be widely circulated. The author points out that drunkenness is an enemy which may in time reduce our military strength. The excellence of our troops depends much more upon the quality of our men than the pattern of our arms. We need sober, healthy, strong, and steady men, men who can be enthusiastic without stimulants. Alcohol destroys these properties and increases our death-rate more than war and epidemics. Temperance, in conjunction with its natural ally, thriftiness, will lead to the solution of the social question by the creation of happy homes instead of a short-lived and disgusting drunken fit."

The *Echo*, Berlin, contains a typical article on the subject of Prohibition. The writer does not deny that the aims of the Prohibitionists are excellent, but he fears that Prohibition does not produce the important results aimed at. Moreover, he believes that a nation which takes the women into its councils finds that they turn instinctively to a policy of moderation, assisted by moral suasion. He quotes the case of New Zealand and gives the following lists of arguments for and against Prohibition:

FOR PROHIBITION:	AGAINST PROHIBITION.
Prohibition is synonymous with personal welfare of the people.	Prohibition undermines personal freedom.
It increases the blessings of home.	Home is endangered by secret drinking.
It strengthens men for their battle of life.	<i>Good</i> stimulants are conducive to health.
The deposits in savings-banks increase.	Where a penny had been spent before, a shilling is spent, the liquor being purchased in larger quantities.
Virtue and piety are fostered.	Men are educated to become liars and simulators.
No drunkards in the streets.	More drunkenness at home.
The saloons are closed.	"Speak-easies" and "moonshine distilleries" arise.
National wealth increases.	No laws can enforce the increase of national wealth.
Total abstinence alone strengthens a nation.	Does it? Look at Turkey!
Don't think of what you wish to do, but of what your duty is in this matter.	Preserve your liberty to drink or not, just as you please.

The writer believes that there is, at least, too much diversity of opinion to recommend Prohibition for general adoption among the nations.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An American Trust Abroad.—Slowly but surely the Standard Oil Company is silencing competition abroad and raising itself to an industrial monopoly of such magnitude that few similar enterprises in the past or present can compare with it. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"For a long time a Mannheim and a Bremen firm held out against the trust. They have now been convinced that it is best for them to join Mr. Rockefeller's big combine. They formed the Mannheim-Bremen Oil Company, which is but a part of the great Standard Oil Company. The evidences of the trust's influences soon showed themselves. According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the wholesale dealers in western and southern Germany have been asked to sign an agreement containing the following clauses: they must not purchase from any one except the Standard Oil Company. They may not sell beyond a certain district. They may not sell more than they have sold on an average for the past three years, must not speculate in oil, must keep their books in the manner prescribed by the trust, and allow their books to be investigated by the trust at any time. They may not attempt to obtain their supply at cheaper rates from the trust.

"That the Standard Oil Company proceeds in this way just now is easily explained. Pennsylvania produced about 91,000 barrels per day in 1896, of which 70,000 went to the 'outsiders,' *i.e.*, firms not included in the trust. But the trust for a long time had all the transportation lines and pipes, and the outsiders were forced to sell at trust prices. Lately the outsiders have established their own communications and obtained tank ships; they have also obtained tank room in Germany. They further intend to build tank steamers for the Rhine. To prevent the wholesalers from dealing with the Pure Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company seeks to force the wholesalers into signing the above-mentioned agreement, which is to hold good for three years. So far the wholesalers have refused to do so."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

READING CHARACTER IN THE FACE.

HOWEVER dishonest a person may be and however clever in concealing his character, his face will throw out a warning for those who know how to interpret it; "either his round, smooth features, or his oblique glance, eyebrows, eyes, nose, and mouth and pointed chin will reveal him in his true colors." This sweeping statement may be called in question, but Mr. Richard Dimsdale Stocker is very positive that it is well-founded, and in *The Humanitarian* he tells how the facial indexes to character may be read. If the face be divided by two imaginary horizontal lines, that division including the forehead and eyes indicates the extent of intellectual capacity, that including the nose and cheek bones indicates will power, that including cheeks, lips, jaws, and chin indicates the feelings. So much for the general indications. Mr. Stocker then proceeds to more specific information. First as to the forehead, the seat of the intellect:

"If the lower part of the forehead be the fullest, so that it advances over the eyes, it indicates that the observing powers and practical faculties are in the ascendancy; should the upper section be prominent or bulge forward, it shows that the reasoning powers and theoretical side of the individual are strongly represented; while, if it be filled out in the middle, and fullest in the center, it then denotes that the comparative faculties are in evidence, and that the person possessed of it has the ability to classify, to arrange his ideas, to criticize, and reason by analogy, and recollect what has taken place.

"Viewed full-face: A wide forehead shows a broader mind than does a narrow one; and a high forehead indicates more intuition and altogether loftier characteristics than a low one.

"A forehead greatly developed above, which sinks in near the eyes, indicates an infantile, crude personality."

Next as to eyebrows, the contour, position, and extent of which show the development of the perceptive organs:

"Straight eyebrows show orderly habits, a methodical turn of mind; arched or pointed ones, perception of color, taste in the arrangement of tints, and the ability to match shades and hues; while such as are set far apart from each other show the capacity for judging of sizes and proportions with a greater or less amount of accuracy.

"If the eyebrows bend down in the middle toward the eyes, so that they appear indented, as it were, they show a nature that is disposed neither to forgive nor forget, and that is resentful, or apt to give 'tit for tat.'

"According to the greater amount of space between the ridge of the eyebrow at its outer terminus and the corner of the eye, can be accurately determined the calculative powers of a person.

"When the outline of the eyebrows is straight it indicates sincerity and frankness—if, however, it should be oblique, and the hairs spring from the root of the nose, it shows elusive and deceptive tendencies."

The eye, we are told, shows by its fulness and convexity the power of speech. The size of the eye shows the degree of sentiment, fancy, regard for the opposite sex. The distance between the eyes indicates power of remembering forms and outlines. The color indicates the temperament, but on this point we get no particulars.

No other feature is so pregnant with meaning as the nose. The mere size counts for little; but its height above the cheeks unerringly indicates mental capacity and elevation of character. A pug or snub indicates either immaturity or arrested development; a Roman arch, love of power; a Greek straight nose, refinement, artistic taste, love of peace; the turn-up means vivacity and cheerfulness; the drooping-down nose, prudence, reflection, and, usually, melancholy; the hooked or beak-like nose, love of gain.

The lips are the signs of passion and appetite. The upper lip, according to its fulness and redness, shows the extent of the social attributes; the lower, the domestic traits.

"Thick lips denote sensuality and love of the good things of life; thin ones, oppositely, indicate a want of vitality, and but little capacity either for enjoyment or affording pleasure to others. The 'happy medium'—the 'proper mean'—is the best; such lips indicating a full share of the milk of human kindness, and a loving, sympathetic, feeling nature.

"Up-turned lips indicate a witty, mirthful nature; but such as descend at the angles of the mouth denote a gloomy, unhopeful temperament.

"When the space from the nose to the opening of the mouth (*i.e.*, that part of the face which is often spoken of as the 'upper lip'), is long, stiff, and full, it shows self-reliance and confidence in one's own opinions and ideas—*pride*.

"If this portion of the face is short and concave, when looked at in profile, so that the upper lip rises and exposes the teeth to view, the exact opposite state of affairs exists, *viz.*, love of commendation and the desire to be thought well of by others—*vanity*."

A chin projecting downward and forward indicates firmness; a short and retreating chin shows instability; a narrow chin shows an unscrupulous, cunning nature; a wide chin, a well-developed sense of honor and duty.

Football Four Hundred Years Ago.—The prevailing notion is that "flying wedges," "tandems," and other massed plays in football are modern devices. Perhaps they are, but it seems that as early as 1583, in ye Realme of England, an outcry was raised against the game as "a bloody and murdering practise." One Philip Stubbes published in that year an "Anatomic" of the abuses current in the realm, and here is what he had to say of football:

"Now who is so grosly blinde that seeth not that these afore-said exercises not only withdraw us from godliness and virtue, but also haile and allure us to wickednesse and sins. For as concerning football-playing I protest unto you that it may rather be called a friendlie kinde of fyghte than a play or recreation—a bloody and murdering practise than a felowly sport or pastime. For dooth not everyone lye in waight for his adversarie, seeking to overthrow him and picke him on his nose, tho it be on hard stones, on ditch or dale, or valley or hill, or whatever place soever it be he careth not, so he have him downe; and he that can serve the most of this fashion he is counted the only fellow, and who but he? . . . So that by this means sometimes their necks are broken, sometimes their backs, sometimes their legs, sometimes their armes, sometimes their noses gush out with blood, sometimes their eyes start out, and sometimes hurte in one place, sometimes in another. But whosoever scapeth away the best goeth not scot-free, but is either forewounded, craised, or bruised, so as he dyeth of it or else scapeth very hardlie; and nomervaile, for they have the sleights to meet one betwixt two, to dash him against the hart with their elbowes, to butt him under the short ribs with their griped fists and with their knees to catch him on the hip and pick him on his neck, with a hundred such murdering devices. And hereof groweth envy, rancour, and malice, and sometimes brawling, murder, homicide, and great effusion of blood, as experience daily teacheth."

This extract from Goodman Stubbes His Book is used by John Corbin in an article in *The Independent* (December 16) for the purpose of showing that all the modern objections were used by the Puritans four hundred years ago, and that football has, nevertheless, survived because the objections were then, as they are now, he thinks, without any sufficient basis in fact.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

An Echo from Thanksgiving.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

At this season we are prone to count our beads of thankfulness. I was thinking to-day, as I spent an hour with the last issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, that surely one thing I was thankful for was your excellent compendium of world's thought. It is a Klondike in itself, and is the most helpful periodical that comes to my table. I want to say this much, that you may know how warm a place your publication has in the hearts of hundreds like myself.

REV. JAMES M. BELDING,
Presbyterian Pastor.

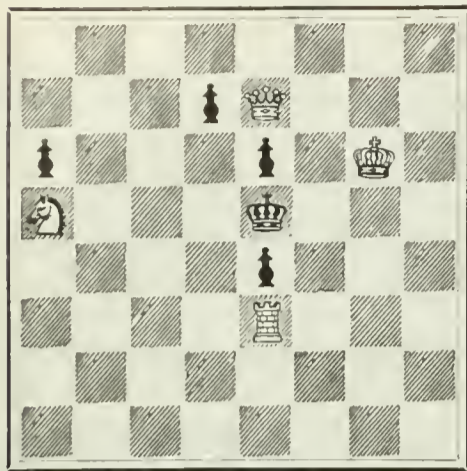
CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 251.

BY M. FRAISSÉ.

Black—Five Pieces.



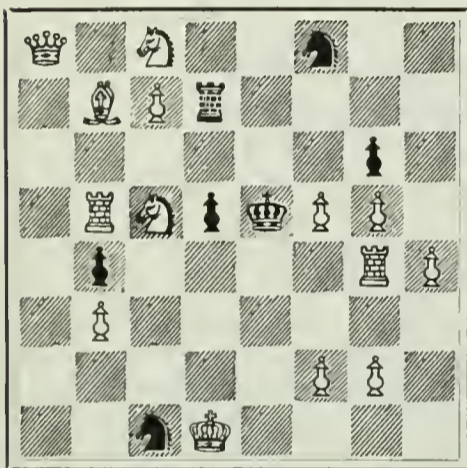
White—Four Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 252.

BY THE REV. J. JESPERSON.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 245.

- R-B 8 K-B 6, mate
B x R K x B, mate
B-B 3 K-B 6, mate
B (K 2) any other Q-B 3, mate
B (Kt 8) Q 6 Q x B, mate
B (Kt 8)-B 7 Q-B 2, mate
B (Kt 8)-R 7 P x Q, mate
Q-B 5 K x Q, mate
Q R 4 ch Kt-B 2, mate
Q-R 6, 7, 8 K-R 5, mate
Q-Kt 6 B 7 K 8

- Kt-B 2, mate
Q-Kt 5 Kt-B 3, mate
Kt (R 5), any K-B 7, mate
Kt (Q sq) any K-Kt 7, mate
P-K 4 Q x P, mate
P x P P x P, mate
P-Q 5 R-B 4, mate
P-Kt 5

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifficator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnay, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; B. B. W., Macalester College, St. Paul; J. C. Eppers.

Comments: "One of the most beautiful and difficult problems I have seen" - M. W. H. "Good" - S. "A merry mystifier" - I. W. B. "I have never seen a more beautiful two-mover" - F. S. F. "Splendid composition" - W. S. D. "An admirable two-mover" - F. H. J. "An A No. 1 problem" - C. F. P. "Very ingenious" - C. Q. De F. "It's a sapsucker" - R. J. M.

No. 246.

- Q-Q 2 R-Q 5 ch Q x P, mate
B moves P x R must Q-Q 6, mate
Kt-B 6 B x R R x Kt, mate
Kt-K 5 Kt-R 4 Kt-Kt 6, mate
P x Q or K 7 Any Kt-Kt 6, mate
P-B 6 Any Q x B, mate
P-Kt 5 B x P Q-Kt 8, mate
Any other

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; "Spifficator," F. S. Ferguson, J. C. Eppers, R. J. Moore.

Comments: "Beautiful and intricate" - M. W. H. "Grand! A worthy prize-winner" - S. This is an unusually difficult problem" - F. S. F. "Certainly, a fine one" - J. C. E. "Like the traditional hog on ice" - R. J. M.

W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla., and F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H., got Problem 243. C. Q. De France was successful with 244.

CONCERNING PROBLEM 247.

The little South American has proved itself to be a puzzler, indeed. We have received very many solutions (?), but only three of our solvers have sent the correct solution. Several of those who did not get it assure us that the problem is unsound—having several key-moves; that it is the work of a tyro, and that it is too simple to have any merit. Now, we assure our friends that it is as sound as a nut, has only one key-move, and is, as one of those who got it remarks, "A veritable gem of Chess."

Inter-Collegiate Tourney.

The sixth annual Chess-Tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton began on Monday, December 27, in New York City.

The players were as follows: Columbia—Arthur S. Meyer and George O. Seward; Harvard—James Hewins and Elmer Southard; Yale—Lewis A.

Cook and W. M. Murdock; Princeton—David T. Dana and William T. Young.

The full score is as follows:

Table with columns: Won, Lost. Harvard 10, Columbia 6 1/2, Yale 4 1/2, Princeton 3.

The individual scores are:

Table with columns: Won, Lost. Southard 6, Meyer 4 1/2, Hewins 4, Young 3, Cook 3, Seward 2, Murdock 1 1/2, Dana 0.

The following is the summary of the games won from the beginning of the tournaments to date:

Table with columns: Years, Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton. Total 52, 39 1/2, 28, 24 1/2.

The Correspondence Tourney.

In the thirtieth game, as published, there was no reason for Black to resign. But his 7th move was B-K 3, and as he lost a piece the next move, with a bad position, he thought it best to give it up.

THIRTY-THIRD GAME.

Chess game record for Thirty-Third Game between J. S. Smith and R. R. Taylor.

THIRTY-FOURTH GAME.

Center Gambit.

Chess game record for Thirty-Fourth Game between H. N. Bullard and A. L. Jones.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Better retire the Q to Q sq. The Q is kept popping about while Black is getting his pieces into play. There is no need for comment on this game. White got himself in trouble on his fourth move, and never got out of it. It is noticeable that when White resigned he had not moved his Q Kt and Q B.

The Chess-Board.

[Written by Owen Meredith, for Chess-Player's Chronicle, 1859.]

My little love, do you remember Ere we were grown so sadly wise, Those evenings in the bleak December, Curtained warm from the snowy weather, When you and I played Chess together, Checkmated by each other's eyes?

Ah, still I see your soft, white hand Hovering warm o'er Queen and Knight. Brave Pawns in valiant battle stand; The double Castles guard the wings; The Bishop, bent on distant things, Moves, sidling, through the fight.

Our fingers touch; our glances meet, And falter; falls your golden hair Against my cheek; your bosom sweet Is heaving. Down the field, your Queen Rides slow her soldiery all between, And checks me unaware.

Ah me! the little battle's done, Dispersed is all its chivalry; Full many a move since then have we 'Mid life's perplexing checkers made, And many a game with Fortune played - What is it we have won? This, this at least—if this alone— That never, never, never more, As in those old still nights of yore (Ere we were grown so sadly wise) Can you and I shut out the skies, Shut out the world and wintry weather, And, eyes exchanging warmth with eyes, Play Chess, as then we play'd together.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S USE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

CONSIDERABLE criticism of President McKinley's use of the pardoning power has arisen on account of the large number of financial offenders whose punishment has been curtailed by him. Nor is the criticism confined to the "free-silver" press. The number of these pardons, and their significance, both political and ethical, appear in the following representative quotations:

"Is Bank-Wrecking Crime?"—"The peculiar sympathy exhibited by President McKinley for bank-wreckers sentenced to terms of imprisonment for violations of the United States laws is giving rise to a great deal of adverse comment among bankers and others who believe that integrity is protected and promoted by making crime as odious as possible. During the past few months *The Financier* has called attention several times to the remarkable frequency with which pardons are being granted to men whose offenses against the banking laws were notoriously flagrant. Another instance of misdirected clemency occurred a few days since when the ex-cashier of a St. Louis bank, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for embezzlement, was pardoned, altho there was nothing to show that sentence had been wrongfully passed upon him. The record of pardons granted by President McKinley to bank embezzlers, and others of that ilk during the year 1897 is as follows:

Harry L. Martin, convicted February 10, 1896, embezzlement; sentence, five years; pardoned April 2.

Alonzo B. Cranford, convicted of violation United States banking laws in Missouri; sentenced October 8, 1894, five years; pardoned May 8.

Henry H. Kennedy, convicted in Pennsylvania of violating National banking laws; sentenced September 16, 1891, ten years; pardoned May 21.

John M. Wall, convicted in Ohio for violating the United States banking laws; sentenced April 27, 1897, to five years; pardoned October 9.

Frederick E. Edgar, convicted in New York May 9, 1894, of violating national banking laws; sentenced five years; pardoned June 1.

Charles R. Fleischman, convicted in Illinois of violating banking laws; sentenced December 8, 1896, five years; pardoned June 28.

Frederick L. Kent, convicted in Missouri of embezzlement; sentenced September 7, 1893, ten years; pardoned July 7.

Edward R. Carter, convicted in New York of violating national banking laws; sentenced January 9, 1895, six years and six months; pardoned July 9.

Francis A. Coffin, convicted in Indiana of violating United States banking laws; sentenced October 26, 1895, eight years; pardoned September 9.

Lewis Redwine, convicted in Georgia of violating United States banking laws; sentenced January 12, 1894, six years; pardoned October 26.

Stephen M. Folsom, convicted in New Mexico, April 17, 1894, of falsifying books National bank; sentenced five years; pardoned November 16.

Frederick W. Griffin, convicted in Illinois of embezzling national bank funds; sentenced May 24, 1895, five years; pardoned November 22.

Wm. E. Burr, Jr., Missouri, sentenced January 27, 1896, to five years imprisonment for embezzlement, pardoned December 23, 1897.

"It appears from the above that the convicted persons served on an average less than one fourth their terms, and several were in prison for a few months only. Now, there are but two conclusions to be drawn from the President's action in these cases. One is that the evidence did not warrant conviction, and the other is that the laws relating to the punishment of bank criminals are too stringent. It is charitable to assume that the Executive was influenced by the latter consideration. To impugn the convicting magistrates on the score of partiality or wrong construction of law would be, manifestly, both improper and absurd. The President, of course, having full power to pardon, can set aside the verdicts, but it is a questionable policy that dictates leniency in offenses as grave as the ones cited. If bank-wrecking, or embezzlement of funds, is a crime, it deserves punishment just as much as petty larceny, or other criminal breaches; but if it is not so considered, the sooner the laws are amended to cover the new interpretation, the better it will be for innocent stockholders and depositors whose money is stolen. Forearmed with the knowledge that dishonesty need not apprehend quick and certain punishment, they could at least take strict measures of prevention. That is more than they have been moved to do up to the present time.

"It is time, however, that some protest was made against these wholesale pardons, unless the fact can be clearly established that the convictions were improper. And the attempt to defend clemency on that score will utterly fail."—*The Financier, New York.*

The Weakest Spot in Presidential the Armor.—"This is rather a surprising list, and it is difficult to understand why this class of offenders should appeal so strongly to the President. The banker is removed from the temptations to which distress and penury subject other classes. He has, in almost all cases, an environment especially designed to keep him from going astray. And, moreover, he almost invariably has the advantage of the best legal talent and the highest social influence to keep him out of the penitentiary or to secure the lightest possible sentence if there is no loophole of escape. There is, too, the strongest reason to be found in considerations of public safety against too great leniency in the treatment of criminals of this class. They are entrusted with the savings of so many, their looseness of conduct inflicts such widespread sufferings and imparts such lasting demoralization to the business of a community, that the nation can ill afford to treat them with undue clemency. Why, then, should the President make such a conspicuous record in freeing this class of law-breakers from the penalties of the law? We have seen no explanation; but we surmise that his course is an indication of the weakest spot in the President's armor—an insufficient amount of resisting power. That was Garfield's weakness, and, unless we are mistaken, will prove to be President McKinley's."—*The Voice (Proh.), New York.*

Unjustifiable Attitude.—"It seems as if President McKinley had a special fondness for pardoning bank-wreckers and embezzlers, the very class of all others that ought to be the last to receive clemency. Their crimes are especially disturbing to society, and especially blameworthy in that they constitute violations of sacred trusts. Of course criminals of high standing, like those holding positions of responsibility in great banking institutions, can bring to bear in their behalf more pressure, political and

otherwise, than ordinary offenders. In the face of the long pardon list and the facts as reported in some cases, one can not forbear thinking that influence is the chief factor in securing clemency.

"In the interest of depositors and shareholders alike subverters of trust funds should not be allowed to go unpunished when convicted of crime. How can a President elected on the issue of sound currency and sound banking justify this attitude of leniency toward dishonest bankers?"—*The Record (Ind.), Chicago*.

Righteous Indignation.—"No President for many years, if indeed any in the list, has incurred so much just criticism for undeserved clemency to men who have been guilty of breaches of trust as has been visited upon Mr. McKinley for his many pardons of embezzlers and bank-wreckers. The announcement made on the eve of Christmas that, after already releasing twelve criminals of this class, he had that day pardoned eight more of the same stripe, made a most painful impression upon the public mind. We are glad to observe that the religious press is taking up this matter. The Boston *Congregationalist* recently blamed the President for his abuse of the pardoning power. The Vermont *Chronicle* attempted to defend the Executive by advancing the absurd plea that 'there is no class of law-breakers who deserve more sympathy than those who have been betrayed into wrong under the intense pressure of commercial excitement.' *The Congregationalist* quotes this extraordinary claim of *The Chronicle's*, and says with righteous indignation:

"Has it no sympathy for those whose savings are stolen, whose property is pilfered? We persist in expressing our amazement at the record which the President has made during the nine months that he has been in office, and we agree with other journals of the country in demanding that a halt be declared."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York*.

McKinley Compared to Cleveland.—How little basis there is for this criticism is shown by the Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Record*, an independent newspaper. In a published letter he gives a compilation of the pardons granted by President McKinley and compares it with the pardon record of President Cleveland. President McKinley has been in office almost exactly ten months. In that time he has granted ninety-seven pardons, eleven of which were to counterfeiters, twenty-two to violators of the postal laws, fourteen to violators of national banking laws, and eight to violators of the revenue laws. During the last ten months of his term President Cleveland granted two hundred and twenty pardons, or more than twice as many as President McKinley, twenty-one of which were to counterfeiters, twenty-five to violators of postal laws, nineteen to violators of banking laws, and nineteen to violators of revenue laws.

"Another comparison which gives the number of pardons granted to embezzlers and violators of the national banking act during the last three fiscal years, and during the ten months of 1897 in which Mr. McKinley was President, brings out his conduct in this matter in a still more favorable light. It is contained in the following table:

Years.	Total Pardons.	Embezzlements, etc.
1895.....	149	22
1896.....	159	21
1897.....	224	32
Ten months 1897.....	97	14

"It will thus be seen that President McKinley has been far less lenient to men convicted of crime than his predecessor, and instead of being criticized 'justly' for undeserved clemency he deserves credit for his moderation. But it is not alone for the small number of men he has pardoned that the President merits praise. He deserves commendation for the manner in which he has discharged this delicate duty. The Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Record* claims that President McKinley has never granted a pardon if it was objected to by the district attorney who tried the case and the judge who passed sentence, to whom the petition for clemency is referred. It is Mr. McKinley's habit also to go over all pardon cases with his Attorney-General, while it was Mr. Cleveland's custom to examine such applications and take action without the advice of the law member of his Cabinet."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia*.

REPORT OF THE INDIANAPOLIS MONETARY COMMISSION.

THE committee selected by order of the executive committee of the Indianapolis convention of business men which met a year ago, has made public its plan for currency reform. The plan has been already embodied in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives, altho another meeting of the Indianapolis organization has been called for January 25 to pass upon it. The Indianapolis convention was made up of representatives from many city boards of trade and commerce, delegates being present from twenty-six out of forty-five States. The executive committee of fifteen, of which H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, is chairman, was authorized to carry on the work of the convention, and the chairman announced a commission of eleven members after it was seen that President McKinley did not intend to appoint a special currency commission. This commission, which has just made public its report, consists of ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, chairman; Charles S. Fairchild, New York; Stuyvesant Fish, New York; C. Stuart Patterson, Pennsylvania; T. G. Bush, Louisiana; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana; Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, Illinois, and L. A. Garnett, San Francisco. By resolution of the Indianapolis convention, the objects to be secured by the plan to be formulated by the commission were a monetary system based on the maintenance of the present gold standard; the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes, together with the separation of the revenue and note-issue departments of the Treasury; and the extension of banking facilities to provide a safe and elastic circulation. The report of the commission recommends an explicit definition of the gold standard and a pledge that it shall be maintained; a requirement that all obligations, when not otherwise stipulated in the contract, shall be payable in conformity with that standard; the creation of a separate division of issue and redemption; outstanding note-issues of the Government to be gradually retired and their place taken by issues of bank-notes, altho it is suggested that silver certificates be not now disturbed and that no bank-notes of a denomination less than \$10 be issued. Mr. Garnett and Professor Laughlin dissent from the report only on different features of the provisions relating to currency issues under the proposed plan.

Besides giving space to abstracts of the report, the "sound-money" press speak of it favorably, tho in some cases the praise is restricted to the effect the bill will have as part of a continued campaign of education.

Much of the discussion in journals of all kinds turns upon the probability of securing legislation to obtain the ends proposed by the commission. This plan has to take its chances along with others in the House of Representatives and the Senate; in this connection it is urged that the action of the reconvened convention at Indianapolis be made so representative and unanimous that members of Congress shall be impressed with the force of sentiment prevailing among the business interests of the country.

The Most Radical Plan Offered.—"The proposed scheme of monetary reconstruction is the most radical yet suggested. It provides for the extinguishment of the United States and treasury notes within ten years, through the issue of three-per-cent. gold bonds and the application of any surplus revenues available. It provides further for the gradual sale for gold of silver bullion held by the Treasury against the treasury notes of 1890, and for the redemption of silver dollars in gold as presented. It finally sweeps away the bond basis for bank circulation and permits the banks to issue notes to the amount of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, such notes to be a prior lien upon all bank assets. Five per cent. of this circulation is to be held in the Treasury in gold as a guaranty fund. Bank-notes issued within 60 per cent. of the bank capital will be free of tax; issued above 60 per cent. and below 80 per cent., the tax on the excess will be 2 per cent.,

ANY appreciable reforms in the pension system, however, would add about two thirds of the Congressmen to the great army of the unemployed. —*The Tribune, Detroit*.

and on the excess above 80 per cent. the tax will be 6 per cent. State banks will be admitted to the scheme presumably by merely submitting to government examination and the other conditions.

"This is the plan in brief. It differs materially from the Gage plan, which continues the bond basis of bank circulation to a large degree, and which takes up some portion of the United States and Treasury notes on an issue of gold bonds, but does not provide for the cancelation of the notes. It is preferable to the Gage plan in respect to the abolition of the bond basis of bank circulation, but as a whole the scheme is more far-reaching probably than Congress is prepared to entertain. Expediency has not been consulted in its preparation, as Mr. Gage felt bound to consult it in preparing a practicable measure of reform. Therein lies the great difference. Both plans have the same end in view, but one recognizes the political difficulties in the way while the other pays no attention to them."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield*.

Keynote of the Report.—"The keynote of the report is the clear and even solemn recognition of the fact that the great trouble under which we are laboring is uncertainty as to the monetary standard of the nation. In the whole of what relates to the Government's dealings with the currency, this is the predominant thought. 'The most serious evil affecting our present monetary system,' says the commission in an early portion of the report, 'is the threatened degradation of the standard.' Far from saying, as did President McKinley in his message, that there is no doubt now that our currency is all as good as gold—crying peace, peace, when there is no peace—the thing insisted on throughout is that the maintenance of the gold standard is uncertain, and that this uncertainty is disastrous. One of the strongest statements on this head is contained in this passage:

"The uncertainty of this situation is increased by the fact that the issue of bonds rests with the executive department, and whether it will be resorted to or not will depend upon the personal views and discretion of the officials at the head of the department. More serious still is the fact that it is in the power of the executive department, as the law now stands, to decide absolutely whether the government notes shall be paid in gold or in silver. An end ought to be put to this anomalous and hazardous situation by making specific and adequate provision for the payment of the demand obligations, and directing in the law that such payment shall be in gold at the demand of the holder."

"This is the very antipodes of that way of talking about the subject which tries to veil the real evil under misleading talk about the mere expense of redemption. And if action is ever to be taken, it must be based upon a recognition of the vital necessity for a remedy. The nation can no more be brought around to a great measure of currency reform by representations as to the mere trouble and expense of the present system, than a patient can be got to submit to a heroic surgical operation on the plea that he will feel just a trifle better after it is over. We need currency reform because the country is in vital danger under the present system; and we shall never get it until that fact is made central in the discussion."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Baltimore*.

Plan of Greenback Retirement.—"No new bond issue is recommended, and in this respect there is an important difference between methods suggested before and the commission's scheme.

"To the 'greenbacks' proper the commission adds the sum of \$109,313,280, representing the treasury notes issued under the law of 1890. The note obligations payable in gold on demand under the parity requirement are thus reckoned at the sum of the greenback and coin notes, \$455,994,296. What are the measures recommended in relation to these obligations, with a view to their withdrawal and cancelation? They are four in number.

"1. The creation of a separate issue and redemption division in the Treasury, and the transfer to it of the gold reserve and other resources, the notes to be redeemed in gold on demand.

"2. The reserve to be maintained from revenue when adequate, and by sale of bonds when strictly necessary, the proceeds of bond issues to be used for no other purpose.

"3. Notes once redeemed to be canceled up to the amount of \$50,000,000, and the cancelation to continue thereafter for five years, but not in excess of the increase of bank paper. After five years the notes paid in gold to be retired at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum of the amount then outstanding; but at the end of ten years the legal-tender quality of outstanding notes is to cease.

"4. No note once redeemed to be reissued otherwise than in exchange for gold, except that in case of excessive accumulation

of redeemed but uncanceled notes bonds may be purchased with them by the Treasury.

"The last measure is, and with perfect justice it seems to many, criticized by Professor Laughlin as inconsistent with the spirit and principle of the plan in its entirety. He says that the increase of circulation should not be left to the decision of officials; that they would be exposed to great political pressure and urged to reissue the notes regardless of business conditions; and that government notes should not be reissued when bank issues can be easily and safely provided to meet emergencies.

"Be this as it may, the course favored is certainly not a radical one. Contraction is guarded against by the provisions for an increase in bank circulation, and the sentimental friends of the greenback have a long period in which to reconcile themselves to the change. The objectors against new bond issues have no grievance against the commission's plan, and the only argument left is that based on a frank preference for government paper issues; a preference not shared by many, since it means greenbackism in the original sense—irredeemable notes."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

To Increase Bank-Note Circulation.—"The changes in the national bank law are designed to increase the bank-note circulation, and to make it more sensitive to business conditions. Banks are to be allowed to issue notes up to the full amount of their paid-up capital. Up to 25 per cent. of the capital stock the notes issues must not exceed the value of the United States bonds required to be deposited with the Treasury, tho after five years the amount of these bonds shall be reduced each year by one fifth, the purpose being to base circulation on assets. From the very beginning, however, banks are to be allowed to issue 75 per cent. of their notes without a deposit of bonds. The present tax on circulation is done away with, and in lieu thereof there is a tax of 2 per cent. a year on the notes outstanding in excess of 60 per cent. and not in excess of 80 per cent. of the bank's capital, and one of 6 per cent. on the notes in excess of 80 per cent. of the capital. The notes up to 60 per cent. of the capital are untaxed. The result of this plan would be expected to be that banks ordinarily would not issue circulating notes in excess of 80 per cent. of their capital, as they would seldom find it profitable to issue notes on which they were taxed 6 per cent. They would only issue notes in excess of 80 per cent. of their capital in periods of great financial stress, as in 1893, when clearing-house certificates were issued. Indeed, the 2-per-cent. tax would often be sufficient to prevent an issue of notes above 60 per cent. Thus the bank currency would expand automatically to meet the demands of the business world.

"A guaranty fund is provided of 5 per cent. on all the notes issued, and all the banks are made responsible for the notes of each bank. This is in addition to the present redemption fund. The tax on circulation, too, is to be held in gold coin, and shall be supplementary to the guaranty fund. The notes are made a first lien on all the assets of the banks, and the stockholders are made liable for their redemption up to the full value of their stock. Provision is made for the organization of banks with a capital of \$25,000 in places of 4,000 population or less, and also for the establishment of branch banks. Tho it is proposed to establish the gold standard, it is nowhere provided in express terms that national banks shall be required to redeem their notes in gold. This, it seems to us, is too important a matter to be let to mere inference. The redemption fund, the guaranty fund, and the tax on circulation must be held in the Treasury in gold coin, but the bank reserves may be held in 'lawful money,' one fourth of which must be 'coin.' There ought to be no doubt on this point."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Indianapolis*.

The Indianapolis Currency Scheme.—"After three months of deliberation, the monetary commission appointed under the resolutions adopted by the Indianapolis convention of January 15, 1897, has made, in a pamphlet of forty-two octavo pages, a preliminary report of a scheme for the reformation of the currency. It presents a mass of arguments and of suggestions the substantial points of which are these:

"The standard of monetary values should be gold and gold only.

"The government notes now used as currency should be retired gradually, but as soon as possible.

"The banks should be allowed to issue notes to serve as cur-

rency, up to the limit of their paid-up and unimpaired capitals, exclusive of so much thereof as is invested in real estate. . . .

"The first principle has the cordial support of *The Sun*, but to the other two it is inflexibly opposed. Meanwhile, we can only express our regret that a commission composed of so respectable citizens should have repeated the stale and often refuted assertions that the debt incurred by the Cleveland Administration was 'incurred chiefly if not wholly in consequence of the existence of the government notes,' and that the redeemed notes *must* be paid out again and again under any conditions of the national revenue. Assertions so groundless as these suggest a consciousness of a lack of sound arguments, and weaken the cause they are used to support."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, *New York*.

Government in Banking Business More than Ever.—"The commission would create a department of issue and redemption in the Treasury Department, and the Secretary would have extraordinary powers under the proposed plan. This department would have charge of all government coin and bullion and a complete control over the government reserve. The Secretary of the Treasury would have authority to issue and sell 3-per-cent gold bonds running twenty years, redeemable in gold at the option of the Government after one year, and he could sell them at 95 per cent. of their face value. He might issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$50 or multiples thereof, payable to the bearer in from one to five years and drawing interest at 3 per cent., such certificates being subject to the exemptions provided in the refunding act of 1870.

"A novel feature is that which would make the national Treasury a general savings-bank. Whenever money is to be borrowed on the credit of the United States the Secretary of the Treasury might receive deposits of not less than \$50, record the depositor's name in the books, but issue no bond or certificate. On such deposits the plan provides that the depositor shall draw interest in gold coin at the rate of 3 per cent., and the principal is to be paid through money-order post-offices at the termination of the period of the loan. To preserve the integrity of the silver coinage already in circulation the Treasurer would be authorized to pay out on demand gold coin for gold certificates, silver dollars for silver certificates, silver dollars in exchange for gold coin or gold coin in exchange for silver dollars. This measure is designed to hold the silver dollar above prejudice, but so far as appears there is nothing to prevent a syndicate of financiers from taking a carload of silver dollars to the United States Treasury or to any of the sub-treasuries and demanding gold coin in exchange. In time of peace and prosperity there would be little danger of such a raid, but business depression or a menace of war would apparently precipitate the speculators upon the gold reserve and the Treasurer would have no authority to prevent them from withdrawing the gold.

"Such is the sublimated opinion of the uncompromising element in the gold party. It dishonors the silver dollar and then inconsistently puts it on the same plane with gold. It gives the Secretary of the Treasury absolute control over the finances of the country. It bestows upon him some of the functions of Congress and it plunges the Government into the banking business more than ever."—*The Tribune (Sil. Rep.)*, *Detroit*.

State Bank Issues and Safety-Fund Plan.—"The main thing contended for by the Atlanta convention [of bankers last month] was the right of state banks to issue notes subject to federal supervision and control. Now it happens that this very privilege is embraced in the report of the monetary commission, the last paragraph of which makes provision for admitting 'any bank or banking association incorporated by special law of any State, or organized under the general laws of any State' to become a national bank under the system proposed, 'with the same powers and privileges, and subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations in all respects, as shall have been prescribed for associations originally organized as national banking associations under the proposed act.'

"The monetary commission makes the point that if the banks of the United States are not generally sound, nothing is sound, and that government bonds are in that case worthless. This is manifestly true. The Government derives its sustenance from the surplus of goods produced by the people. This surplus is to a very large extent lodged in the banks. The latter hold the substance of what the Government lives on, and if they fail the Government must fail at the same instant of time. Hence it is

argued that any system of bank-note issues which provides fully for accidental and occasional failures will be as safe as government-bond security.

"It is said, however, that if government-bond security is not required, banks will be started expressly to swindle the public by their note issues—that designing rascals will go into the business in order to put out notes, get value for them, and then abscond. This objection overlooks the fact that no bank can be organized without a certificate from the Controller of the Currency. The discretion has been wisely left to him to grant the certificate or not. . . . Of course, there will be occasional bank failures, but the plan provides for the protection of note-holders in such cases. There is no reason why the system should not work as well here as it does in Canada, where the notes of a failed bank are secured by a common guaranty fund and a first lien on the assets, and where no losses to note-holders ever occur. On the contrary, the notes of failed banks in Canada generally command a small premium because they draw interest from the day of the failure.

"It is quite easy to engraft this system upon the state banks of the South. If it is good for the national banks, it is good for them also. We believe with Mr. De Saussure that the adoption of it by Congress would detach so large a support from the Bryanites that their control of the Democratic Party would be severely shaken if not lost in the next Presidential campaign."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

RUMORS OF SECRETARY GAGE'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON correspondents are responsible for the story that differences between Secretary Gage and the President regarding measures of currency reform which ought to be pushed by the Administration, caused the Secretary to tell the President that if his policy did not meet the approval of the Administration he would tender his resignation. If any such an intimation were made in conversation with the President, it is emphatically asserted that the President did not desire it. The declaration of Secretary Gage, to the effect that the object of currency reform should be to place this country more firmly on the gold standard, excited the opposition of Senator Wolcott and other Republican advocates of bimetallism, and it is supposed that their criticisms gave rise to the story that Mr. Gage had said he would not stand in the way of the President's policy. The *Hartford Evening Post*, owned by the President's private secretary, Mr. Porter, says of the relations between the President and Secretary in part:

"There is no truth in the assertions or insinuations that President McKinley desires that Secretary Gage retire from the Cabinet. The Secretary's financial views are excellent and just what ought to be expected from an expert, who doubtless would prefer a purely financial position to one that must carry with it some political astuteness, some statesmanship. Against his bill, which is radical, nothing can be said from the radical standpoint. It ought to be, and will be, considered as embodying the views of the extreme gold wing of the party. The other bills before the committee indicate other views. The President's recommendations are of the same nature as some of Secretary Gage's. And when the monetary commission finally reports, its views will be found somewhat different from the others.

"The President favors doing that which is for the best interest of the people. The great mass must always be taken into consideration. Their prejudices to a degree must be consulted. . . . If there is a safe middle way between what the bankers, business men, and other people want, that is the course to pursue. President McKinley can be depended upon to support the Republican platform. At a Republican conference in Indianapolis yesterday, Senator Fairbanks quoted the President as saying to him: 'I am going to keep the bond. I am going to vindicate the sound-money plank in the St. Louis platform.' How absurd to say, as anti-Republicans are saying, that Secretary Gage is to be forced from the Cabinet. If he goes it will be of his own free will, because he prefers private to public life."

CARTOON AND QUIP ON THE CHINESE SITUATION.

THE situation in China opens up a fresh field for the cartoonists and paragraphers, which they are not slow in cultivating. The artists portray some grotesque features of the developments, while the funny men seem to find texts bearing on almost every other question under the sun as well as on the Chinese Empire itself. An idea of the productive capacity of the Chinese soil under American cultivation may be obtained from a grouping of cartoons and paragraphs.

THE partition of China has not yet reached the arbitration stage.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

There is a palpable straining for high-sea effects in the latest European concert.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

CHINA is in a way to become recognized as the resort of the oppressors of all nations.—*The Sentinel, Milwaukee.*

IN Wei-Hai-Wei the Japs have captured one of the finest college yells on the map.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

ALL Europe appears to have agreed upon a policy of international spoliation for plunder only.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

THE Emperor of Korea devoutly hopes that commerce will not require his annihilation along with that of the seals.—*The Star, Washington.*

THE incidental troubles which will follow the introduction of war into China are most apparent to the proofreaders.—*The Post, San Francisco.*

IN justice to themselves the powers should require China to pay an indemnity to cover the costs of dividing the empire.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

THE natives of the outlying provinces of China are kept busy changing

their clothes to suit their nationalities. To remain a citizen of China a man has to keep on a dead run toward Peking.—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

CHINA still has the satisfaction of knowing that there isn't one of the nations threatening her that would trust the others as far as a man could throw a boulder with a broken arm, and there is some hope in that.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

"PEACE hath her victories no less renowned than war," quotes England as she winks the other eye and guarantees the Chinese debt.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

JAPAN is so busy retaining its grip upon Wei-Hai-Wei these days that it has given up its former deep interest in Ha-Wa-Ii.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

A FEW hundred years from now, perhaps, a mixed population of Russians, French, Germans, English, and other nationalities will be rallying to the battle-cry, "China for Chinese!" And the original Mongolian will be on a reservation, supported by the Government.—*The Times, Washington.*

THE concert of Europe would do something to justify its existence if it were to bring the career of Monte Carlo as an international gambling "hell" to a close. The Prince of Monaco, the ruler of the tiny state, is about to renew the concession of the gaming tables to the Casino company for about two and one half millions of dollars, spot cash, a promise by the company to build a new theater, and pay about four millions of dollars more in 1913. Some time this thing will end, but not until after China has been divided and the pagan world redeemed by Christian Europe.—*The Republican, Springfield.*



A FAMOUS TRADES-UNION CASE.

IF a representative of a trades-union, by threatening a strike, be instrumental in securing the discharge of employees objectionable to the union, is the union representative liable for damages? This is a question, after years of consideration and reconsideration by various judicial tribunals in England, to which the court of the House of Lords finally answers, No.

An Important Case.—"The facts were as follows: Two shipwrights, Flood and Taylor, were employed by the Glengall Iron Company to repair a ship, then lying in one of their docks. The Boilermakers' Union thereupon objected, claiming that shipwrights must not work at iron works on an iron ship, and that such work could only be done by members of their union. The union sent Allen, its delegate, to the Glengall Company, who told the manager that unless Flood and Taylor were discharged all the members of the Boilermakers' Union in the employ of the company would be called out. The result was that Flood and Taylor were discharged, and they then brought suit for damages against Allen for maliciously procuring their dismissal.

"The case was tried before a court and jury, and the latter awarded £20 damages to the plaintiffs, finding that the defendant had maliciously induced the Glengall Company to discharge them. The case was carried through the various courts of law,

Lord Chief Justice Russell himself deciding in the high court of appeals in favor of the plaintiffs, until finally it was brought before the House of Lords.

"That tribunal now reverses the decision of the lower courts, the majority of the lords holding that Allen's conduct did not amount to legal coercion and intimidation, and that the Glengall Company in discharging Flood and Taylor followed the course most conducive to their own interest. Consequently Allen was not liable for damages to the plaintiffs.

"The case has been pending for several years, and, owing to the fact that it raised a question never before determined by the courts, has excited more than usual interest among labor organizations. It apparently makes the walking delegate a more important personage than ever."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.), Chicago.*

Minority Judges Were Right.—"It was taken from the Court of Appeals to the House of Lords and heard there before seven law lords—all most eminent judges. When it had been argued there was much differences of opinion among the judges, and they therefore called in the judges of the lower courts to hear another argument of the case with them and give them the benefit of their advice. At this second hearing ten additional judges were added to the court.

"When the case came to be decided it was found that there was a great divergence of opinion among the judges. The judges

who were called in had no vote in rendering the decision. They could only express their opinions in the way of advice. The case was actually decided by what are called the law lords—that is, the judges who have seats in the House of Lords. Of these, six were for reversing the decisions of the lower courts and three were for maintaining them, and among the judges who were called in there was a great variety of opinion. The net result was that thirteen judges who heard the case thought that Flood and Taylor had a right of action against Allen, while eight judges thought they had none. But a majority of these eight were law lords and they decided the case, so that the case now makes it law that men in the situation of Flood and Taylor have no right to sue a man in the situation of Allen.

"We have thought of the case a good deal and are inclined to the opinion that the minority of the judges—those who made the law of the case, are right.

"The case amounts to no more than this: Some of the workmen were willing to work with others. They had a perfect right to make this choice if they chose to. Having come to this conclusion, they had a perfect right to notify their employer that they would not remain in his employment if he retained the objectionable ones. Having the right to notify him themselves, they had an equal right to send their agent Allen, with their message to him. Allen did, therefore, no more than what the workmen themselves might have done, and as they would not have been liable, neither was he liable.

"There is a good deal in the very elaborate opinions of some of the judges to which we are not able to give our assent. But as for the particular point decided, we think the minority was right and that the majority would have imposed an intolerable restriction upon the liberty of the citizen."—*The Times, Richmond.*

Personal Liberty and Malice.—"The question which really caused most trouble in the case may be stated thus: A, for objects of his own, persuades B to discharge C, as B has a right to do. Can C sue A, and if he shows that some improper (*i.e.*, selfish) motive operated on A's mind, recover damages? This and all the questions presented were fully disposed of by Lord Herschell's judgment, and his exposition of the law is so luminous that we can not do better than follow it. It should be said in advance that the trial judge, Mr. Justice Kennedy, held that no case of conspiracy, coercion, or intimidation had been made out, but left two questions to the jury: (1) Did Allen maliciously induce the company to discharge the plaintiff? (2) Did Allen maliciously induce the company not to engage the plaintiff? Both these questions were answered in favor of the plaintiff, and damages were awarded. The question on which the judges were asked to advise was: 'Assuming the evidence given by the plaintiff's witnesses to be correct, was there any evidence of a cause of action fit to be left to the jury?'

"Lord Herschell, after stating the facts, said that the question before the court was whether the findings of the jury entitled the plaintiff to a judgment. This question, he said, must be answered in the negative (because the defendant had done nothing unlawful) unless the finding that his behavior was 'malicious' made him liable. This made it essential to determine what 'malice' meant, because there could be no greater danger to a community than that a jury should be 'at liberty to impose the penalty of paying damages for acts which are otherwise lawful because they choose' to call them malicious. He then showed that the judges who took the opposite view from him, in attempting to define malice, had got no further than making it equivalent to some sort of bad motive, or 'such a disregard of his neighbor as no honest and fair-minded man ought to resort to.' But this is no legal test, because it 'makes men's responsibility for their actions depend on the fluctuating opinions of the tribunal before whom the case may chance to come, as to what a right-minded man ought or ought not to do in pursuing his own interests.'

"He then cites some cases in which it seems to have been suggested that legal malice includes persuasion where the object is to benefit the person who uses the persuasion at the expense of another, and points out that numberless instances may be put where such persuasion, 'which is of constant occurrence in the affairs of life,' is not considered even reprehensible. One of the commonest illustrations would be persuading a workman to strike, but Lord Herschell puts his whole reasoning in a nutshell, and enforces it by a homely illustration, easily understood by every one, man or master, employer or employed. Every one, he says, has a right to pursue his employment without molestation or obstruction, but this is only a deduction from a wider right to do what

we please generally, and this wider liberty includes the right to say what we please (the right of free speech)—*i.e.*, to exhort, command, advise, and induce, provided we do not slander, or deceive, or commit any other legal wrong. Unless one is shown thus to have abused his right, he can not be called upon to justify himself because his words may interfere with some one else in his calling. If the butler, says Lord Herschell, quarrels with the cook, and tells his master that they can not remain under the same roof, and thus induces him to discharge the cook, must the butler pay the cook damages?

"While finding the decision entirely in accord with the general drift of American authority, we should be inclined to suggest that in this class of cases another principle, which for some reason judges and counsel of great eminence often fail to notice, has an important bearing on the true conclusion. This is the principle that, as a rule, legal liability only exists when the efficient cause of the damage complained of is found in the defendant's act. When it is found in the voluntary act of a third person, the defendant is not liable, because he is not, in fact, as men look at such matters, responsible. In *Allen vs. Flood* the act which caused the damage was the act of the master and not of Allen. He had a perfect liberty of choice to discharge or not to discharge, and the discharge was consequently his individual act. But for this principle, legal responsibility, as we know it, would cease to exist, and a new system would be introduced, under which a man could not open his mouth in any matter in which he had an interest, without running great risk of an action for damages. The Lord Chancellor, in his opinion, actually goes so far as to suggest that the lawfulness of what we say or do depends on there being no 'indirect motive' present; the prevailing opinion is founded on what we believe to be the sound and ancient principle, that civil liability has no necessary connection with motive, but is closely and inevitably related to that notion of responsibility which we apply every day to one another, in our ordinary dealings and judgments."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON IMMIGRATION.

THE German-American press shows unusual interest in the immigration question coincident with the reappearance of proposed legislation in Congress. Its sympathies are exclusively on the side of the immigrant, and no distinction as to nationality is made. The educational test is rejected on the ground that every immigrant able and willing to work increases the national wealth of America, and that our own masses are not sufficiently educated to apply the test to themselves which the foreigner is to be made to undergo. The *Abend Post*, Chicago, is very wroth with Professor Lombroso, of Italy, for lending his name to the Nativists by contributing an article some time ago to *The North American Review* which is not very flattering to the immigrants. The *Abend Post* goes so far as to express doubt that Lombroso wrote the article himself, and adds that "if he did, it is proof how advantageous it is to have a name. *The North American Review* would hardly have taken such stuff from an unknown writer." The paper then proceeds to cut up the article in a lengthy review to the following effect:

There is no excuse for the statement that crime is more frequent whenever immigration is very strong, for a close examination of the statistics on the subject dispels that idea. Massachusetts, the State which Lombroso regards as the best behaved, has no less than 42.2 per cent. of immigrants among its inhabitants. Wyoming, supposed to be very wicked because of its immigrants, has only 32.5 per cent. of them. There were in jail in 1890—the census year which Lombroso uses for his calculations—3,045 persons of native birth convicted of murder or manslaughter, and only 1,163 of foreign birth, and neither the colored population nor the women are included. The percentage of criminals is therefore nearly the same for natives and foreigners. Lombroso accepts the statement that the Italians furnish a large percentage of criminals as correct; but he refuses to make allowances for them. He attributes the frequency of crime in our Southern States to the warmer climate. As if Italy and Spain were not warm! It is true enough that the children of the immigrants furnish a large percentage of criminals, but a glance at the criminal list shows chiefly Irish, not Italian or Hungarian names. Yet the writer of the article seems to be entirely ignorant of the fact that we have Irish criminals.

The *Amerika*, St Louis, points to the fact that foreign nations are not at all willing to let us have immigrants, and wants to know where America's phenomenal progress would be without

them. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, thinks the President himself is no longer for the restriction of immigration, but the Louisville *Anzeiger* doubts that McKinley "has changed into a lamb-like Paulus from a raving Saulus" in this matter. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, makes fun of the pretensions of the anti-immigration element on the score of education, while our own percentage of alphabets is so large. Moreover, if we examine into the actual knowledge of the people who have been educated at our country schools, we will come off still worse in comparison. The same journal proceeds as follows:

"We need the strong hands of the immigrants for work which people like Gompers and Powderly, who are always wagging their jaws, will not do. We need not go far for an example. In Long Island there are large numbers of Italians employed in making wild land habitable. That is hard work, and hard work our native-born young men shun as the devil shuns holy water. The work is badly paid, and, if the industrious and frugal Italians did not do it, nobody would do it. They have increased the prosperity of the district, and have pushed out nobody. Suppose a large percentage of them can not read, does that make any difference? . . . The immigrant has substituted rational agriculture for the senseless exploitation of the soil which has forced the New England people to go westward in search of virgin soil. They have built roads, and helped to maintain the Union; they have, to make it short, created the prosperity of America. We suppose that is the reason why miserable souls of the Gompers and Powderly type are against them."

"The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, is tired of the assertion that the immigrants, tho they do not belong to the highest type of Europeans, compare unfavorably with average Americans in morality. "To produce an unfavorable effect," says the paper, "statisticians fail to mention that the immigrants are nearly all adults and chiefly males. In calculating the percentage of criminals among the native-born population minors are included. If the percentage of the adult natives were compared with that of the adult immigrants, it would be found that the natives furnish a much larger contingent of criminals than the foreigners." The *Correspondent*, Baltimore, says:

"The following case illustrates better than anything else how void of sense many of our laws are: Some years ago an American diplomat made the acquaintance of a Vienna firm dealing in barrel-staves, which they received chiefly from Crain, Croatia, Slavonia, and the southwest of Hungary, where the material is good and the people trained in cutting the staves. He convinced them that America could furnish better and cheaper material. The firm purchased tracts of forest land in Mississippi, and hundreds of men were set to work in a part of the country where formerly no one lived. Thousands of dollars were paid in taxes, the transportation companies profited, and a new industry had been created in America. Yet because the stave-cutters who know best how to work for the Austrian customer are chosen among the men who did such work in Austria they are treated as contract laborers; for our Nativists regard as a criminal every man who only seeks to do useful work here, but does not care to stay in the country."

The *Tageblatt*, Philadelphia, says:

"The politicians fancy that the workingmen are solid for the exclusion of immigrants. They ought to be enlightened. We are not for a German agitation, such as Dr. Senner wishes to create in New York. Such an agitation would do more harm than good. But the workingmen must reject anti-immigration legislation when it is based upon the assumption that the laboring-classes will profit by it. The counter movement must, therefore, be taken in hand by the Socialists. Demonstrations should be organized throughout the country, and the resolutions adopted in mass-meetings should be sent to Congress."

The *Volksfreund*, Chicago, says:

"It would be very foolish for the Democrats to support any bill which still further hampers immigration. Whether the immigrant can read a few lines or not is a matter of small importance. The main question is whether he is able to maintain himself and his family. If an educational test is to be made at all, it should be extended to citizens born here as well. That the Republicans will not agree to, for they know that the ignorance of their own supporters is colossal. There is still time to protest, and it should be used in demonstrating to Senators and Representatives that further restriction is not advisable."

German-American papers think it passing strange that only the Italians, Hungarians, and Poles are mentioned as samples of undesirable immigrants, tho the educational standard of immigrants from English-speaking countries is very low, and their contingent of criminals exceptionally high.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEGROES AND DISFRANCHISEMENT.

THE means by which it is sought to accomplish the practical disfranchisement of negroes in Southern States are called to public attention again by reason of a clause of the new constitution in South Carolina, which did not take effect until January 1, 1898. This clause provides that a person, otherwise qualified, shall be registered, if he can read and write any part of the constitution submitted to him, or can show that he has paid taxes on property amounting to \$300. Under the new constitution, several years have elapsed during which, to be registered, it was necessary for a person to understand and explain any article of the constitution, if read to him. Mississippi requires ability to read or understand the constitution, and the call for a constitutional convention to be held soon in Louisiana has the enactment of a similar provision in view.

Tests for Citizenship Should be Increased.—"There are a great many more negroes than white people in South Carolina, but as a consequence of this registration system the electorate of the State now consists of about ninety thousand white voters, and only ten or twelve thousand colored voters. Those persons now on the rolls will be entitled to vote as long as they live. The great mass of illiterate colored voters is thus completely disfranchised. From the beginning of 1898 no man can be enrolled unless he is assessed upon three hundred dollars' worth of property, or is able to read and write. The understanding clause has so worked as to place most of the white voters on the rolls regardless of illiteracy, while the black illiterates are nearly all excluded. Henceforth, however, the blacks and whites will have to meet the same tests. Many well-informed friends of the colored race are firmly of the opinion that the new South Carolina arrangements are to be welcomed rather than condemned. The coming generation will value citizenship the more highly because the exercise of full political rights can only be gained by resolute effort to advance in the scale of intelligence and prosperity.

"The South Carolina and Mississippi provisions which discriminate against illiteracy have something in common with the pending immigration bill that Senator Lodge advocates so strongly, which applies the reading and writing test to new arrivals from other countries. . . . The cement that holds together our great nation is the widely diffused knowledge of the English language. There would be no hardship whatever in requiring that no naturalized citizen should be allowed to vote until he was able to speak, read, and write the English language, and could pass a creditable examination in the American system of government. The proposed immigration measure simply requires the reading test, and gives no preference to the English language over any other. But the subsequent tests for full citizenship should be made far more severe."—*The Review of Reviews*, New York.

Process of Disfranchisement.—"The constitution framed in 1875, modeled on that of Missouri adopted five years earlier, required that an applicant for registration as a voter should be able to read any section of the state constitution 'or understand and explain it when read to him.' It was clearly seen at the outset that this 'understanding' provision could be manipulated by election officials in a way to bar out few whites and let in few blacks. The event has fully corroborated this forecast.

"The registration books of the State have just been closed, and we are informed that they contain the names of about 90,000 whites out of the 99,334 of those entitled by age to claim the right of voting, and only about 12,000 blacks out of the 132,949 men of that color above twenty-one years of age. It is not believed for a moment that a really honest application of the reading and understanding test would have resulted in any such wholesale exclusion of the blacks. But even this condition does not satisfy the white voters. After the 1st of January, 1898, according to the same constitution, an applicant for the suffrage will be required to read and write any section of the constitution, or to show that he owns and has paid taxes on property assessed as worth at least \$300.

"Even the 12,000 blacks now admitted may find themselves disfranchised at the end of ten years—the period during which the present registration will stand. Good care will doubtless be taken to shut out few whites. The right of a State to adopt a severe test for suffrage is indisputable, but how is an unfair and

one-sided enforcement of the law to be prevented? It is significant that South Carolina is the first State to return to a property qualification. The last States to abandon it were Rhode Island and Delaware."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, Chicago.

Louisiana and Connecticut.—"The assumption on the part of *The Inquirer* [Philadelphia] that the constitutional provisions to be created in Louisiana will be enforced against the negro and not against the illiterate pauper white, is purely gratuitous, with no facts to support it. The law will be as fair a one as that which exists in Connecticut and not so stringent. The Connecticut law has plainly been framed to get rid of the naturalized foreigners who have become so numerous in that State. It not only provides that voters shall be able to read and understand the state constitution, but that they must be able to read it in English.* The great bulk of the negroes in Louisiana are illiterate and irresponsible. The purpose of providing an educational and property qualification for suffrage will be to get rid of them. There is no disguise of that fact any more than there is on the part of the people of Connecticut that they seek to get rid of the foreign vote.

"The admission made by *The Inquirer* that the portion of the Fourteenth Amendment which it quotes was intended solely for application in the Southern States was superfluous. It has always been well understood that the ultra acts of the reconstruction period were both sectional and partizan. They came of the great animosity toward the South existing at that period, and were further intended to strengthen the Republican Party in its hold on power. The enfranchisement of the horde of untutored and impoverished blacks was one of the most flagrant political crimes that history records. The fact that the negroes were not able to hold the supremacy granted them by law any longer than it was enforced by Federal bayonets was clear proof of their incompetency to govern."—*The American (Dem.)*, Nashville.

Why the North is Indifferent.—"The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says that the people of the North look complacently on the 'schemes that are being carried on in the South to disfranchise the negro,' and that many Northerners express their approval of these changes because they realize that negro suffrage has not been the success that was hoped.

"This being interpreted means that the Republicans of the North have learned that the negro vote in the South, instead of being a benefit to the party, has had the effect to keep the entire South in the Democratic column. But for the negro vote, the whites of the

South would long ago have divided on economic questions, and there would have been in every Southern State at least a respectable Republican minority with chances in some of the States, every now and then, of a Republican victory.

"This would have been better for all concerned, for if there is one thing that the South needs to-day, it is a prudent, respectable, and honest opposition in each and every State to the dominant party."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Richmond.

Negro-Suffrage Wrong Must be Remedied.—"To accept as political equals a multitude of freed slaves who were scarcely more than savages, and at the best barbarians, was in the beginning a sheer necessity, impose by overwhelming force; but that the evil was allowed to continue after the force was removed can only be explained by the fact that politicians had learned to wield the masses of the ignorant and degraded voters in forwarding private and personal interests and ambitions, and altho the entire body politic was made the victim of unutterable political corruption, the political bosses were able to count on the supine inaction or indifference of the so-called good citizens, and so enormous evils have been endured and perpetuated until Louisiana politics have become a byword.

"The people of this State can not neglect the approaching opportunity to purify their political methods and to insure honest government in their state, parish, and municipal governments, without covering themselves with lasting disgrace."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

The Danger in the Plan.—"In brief, the danger of the whole Southern process of negro disfranchisement is that it closes the approved modern vent to popular humors. There are lesser evils. For instance, the South Carolina Democrats have got so used to cheating the negroes illegally at the polls that now that they have made the process legal they can not get rid of the habit, and so cheat each other. At least this is the plaint of the *Columbia State*, a journal representative of the dominant faction. But the chief disadvantage is as we have put it. To withdraw from half the male adult citizenship of any State all legal means of expressing its opinions or its prejudices, however unenlightened, in public affairs is to prepare that much of social dynamite for the torch of the fanatic and demagog. When the explosion comes the black-belt States of the South can look nowhere for sympathy. They have laid the train."—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It is believed that General Blanco's autonomy policy has expired and that the underwriters will not renew it.—*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

THE farther he gets from Cuba the bolder General Weyler becomes.—*The News*, Detroit.

CAN it be possible that the Republican legislature in



[* The World Almanac for 1898, in its table, said to have been corrected to date by state attorney-generals, says that the Connecticut requirement is, "Citizen of the United States who can read English language." The Massachusetts provision is, "Citizen who can read and write." California excludes from suffrage "a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name."—Ed. LITERARY DIGEST.]

Ohio will go Democratic at this stage of the game? —*The Times-Herald*, Chicago.

"BILLINGER is going to lecture on the Klondike." "Fudge, he has never been there." "Well, neither have the people who will hear him lecture."—*Tid-Bits*.

"OF course," observed Xerxes the King, "my will is law." "Doubtless," answered the wise man of the court, after consulting a few authorities. "That is to say, if your Majesty doesn't leave too large an estate."—*The Record*, Chicago.

LETTERS AND ART.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S NEW SOCIALISTIC
DRAMA.

MUCH curiosity and expectancy had been excited in Paris and elsewhere by the announcement of the production of a revolutionary play, turning upon the conflict between capital and labor, at the Renaissance, Sarah Bernhardt's theater. The dramatist was a new man to the stage, Octave Mirbeau, one of the younger journalists, radicals, and novelists. The title of the play, "Les Mauvais Bergers" (Bad Shepherds) was rather indefinite, but Mirbeau was suspected of strong socialist sympathies.

The first production was attended by stormy scenes. The galleries noisily applauded certain portions of the drama, while the boxes and stalls cheered very different portions. There were threats of collision between these representatives of the several social classes. As a whole, however, the play is not entirely satisfactory either to the conservatives or to the radicals. The plot is as follows—the account being taken from the Paris *L'Aurore*, edited by Clemenceau:

Hargand is an ironmaster and large employer of labor. When the play opens, his five thousand men are on the eve of a great strike. The first act introduces the audience to the family of an old, wretched workman, *Thient*, whose wife is dying in the next room and whose daughter, *Madeleine* [Bernhardt's rôle], a pale, intense, courageous work-girl, tends two infants in dirty cradles. The surroundings are squalid and mean beyond description. The old man bows to the inevitable, but he feels that "it is not just," and he continually repeats this phrase without, however, encouraging any active resistance. *Jean Raule*, a young and intelligent anarchist, who has worked and agitated against "capital" in many countries, is also an employee of *Hargand*. He almost despairs of success in arousing his fellow workers, but he falls in love with *Madeleine*, and his faith in the future is strengthened by his love. He asks *Madeleine* to aid him in bringing about a strike, but she hesitates. The act closes with the death of *Thient's* wife, *Madeleine* weeping bitterly and the throbbing of the machines in the adjoining works distinctly heard.

Hargand has a son, *Robert*, who is a Christian Socialist and who has espoused the cause of his father's employees. This son is at first regarded with suspicion by *Raule* as a demagog seeking political elevation, but he soon becomes convinced of his sincerity and humanity. *Hargand* himself is no overbearing tyrant, no cruel slave-driver, but a rather benevolent capitalist who has tried to improve the condition of his men.

The situation develops; a strike is brought about; the luxurious mansion of the employer is threatened by a mob of enraged and disorderly strikers. *Hargand*, against his own inclinations, appeals for military aid. He reproaches his son for having encouraged the strikers, but he is persuaded by the latter to receive a deputation and discuss the strikers' grievances. *Jean Raule* is naturally the spokesman, and his insolent tone and extravagant demands are resented by *Hargand*. The demands are an eight-hour workday, "security of work," a popular library for the employees, and some minor things. The discussion becomes violent and personal, and *Hargand* drives the deputation, together with his son, from his presence. The arrival of the troops is then announced.

At the end of a five-months' struggle, involving terrible suffering, the men begin to entertain the idea of surrender. Confidence in *Raule* is shaken, and at a mass-meeting in an adjoining forest the discord becomes so acute that *Raule* is in danger of being torn to pieces. Then *Madeleine*, in a passionate harangue, vindicates her lover and changes the attitude of the men by her fiery eloquence. Force is decided on, and an attack is made on the works. The final act shows the works destroyed, houses wrecked and burned, and scores of strikers dead—killed by the troops. Shrieking women search for their near and dear ones, and the principal actors are brought upon the stage dead or dying. *Raule* is dead, *Hargand's* son dead, and *Hargand*, in despair,

confesses that he has been in the wrong. *Madeleine* falls dead on her lover's body.

In pointing the moral of this play, which is admitted to be thrilling and effective, critics differ widely. Clemenceau himself defends Mirbeau in a vigorous editorial against the charge of advancing no solution of the problem presented by him. He also pays his respects to those who demand the suppression of the last act as prejudicial to public peace. We translate freely a portion of his remarks:

"The social question on the stage! I watched the sad life of men, employers and laborers, arrayed against each other in a tragic struggle of infuriated egoism, and the words of Gambetta occurred to me—'There is no social question.' What is it that overwhelms us in this simple and strong play of Mirbeau, if not the consciousness that the scenes witnessed are from actual, living reality. What do these people want? To live!"

"In this drama the whole social question is embodied, presented by art so complete and puissant that the author effaces himself and we see nothing but real figures from life. Here we have man in his benevolence, ferocity, verity; the pitiless, implacable, tortured, and torturing, marching with bandaged eyes toward better things.

"I see that Mirbeau is criticized for having shown no way out, for having reached no conclusion. Showing us life, he has concluded as life itself does, in the terrible fecundity of sorrow. I agree that the wholesale condemnation of politicians and parliamentarians by *Jean Raule* as 'bad shepherds' can not remain without appeal. It is somewhat too sweeping an anarchistic judgment. I know something of the crimes and faults of public men in authority, but there are none the less among the leaders of the multitude true, elevated men who will make the progress of the future. And you, too, *Jean Raule*, what do you do, in your turn, besides leading men to their death?

"The slaughter in which the strike ends has offended the sensitive Parisians. But they can not deny the truth of the scenes. It seems to me they have better opportunities to protest against such things when the sanguinary reality is spread before them. 'Suppress the last act,' they say. Suppress, too, the same scenes in real life!

"Doubtless the time will come when our barbarous indifference will give place to grand, human compassion, of which we can only sing to-day, but which we dare not act upon. For having appealed to that time, which will make an epoch in history, Mirbeau and his interpreters should receive the applause of all men who hope for the happy justice of the human spirit delivered and rendered serene."

Charles Mastel, the critic of *L'Aurore*, says that for a long time the stage has not heard such a cry of alarm, such an appeal to justice. He differs from Clemenceau as regards the "moral" of the play. Instead of leaving the problem without a solution, Mirbeau, he thinks, has had the courage to vindicate the workman. "We see the striker," he says, "propose reasonable terms, the acceptance of which would obviate the catastrophe. We see these terms refused. If the striker kills, if he gets himself killed, it is because life is denied him. The employer himself is finally made to say: It is my fault."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Robbing America of Her Literary Laurels.—*The Bookman* (January) charges the English publishers with a suppression of truth in the case of meritorious works by American authors. Here is the charge, the evidence in support of it, and *The Bookman's* comments:

"The English have a pleasant little way, whenever they reprint an American book, of removing from its title-page all possible indications of its source. We said something about this two years ago, and several English publishers at once took umbrage at our remarks, and the ubiquitous Mr. Andrew Lang rushed into print to defend his employers. But here are two recent instances of how the thing works. A new edition of the Latin-French Dictionary of Quicherat has just appeared, and in it the Latin

lication, is credited to 'two English scholars.' This is because the Clarendon Press, which reprinted the book, after Oxford had adopted it as a standard, let it go forth as a purely British publication. Much the same thing happened in the case of one of Captain Mahan's works last summer. The English published it, suppressing the fact that its author was an officer of the United States navy. Consequently, the *Temps* of Paris spoke of Captain Mahan as an English naval officer, and Lieutenant Fitch, the American naval *attaché* at the embassy in Paris, had to write a letter to the *Temps* in order to make it correct this false ascription. As we said about two years ago, this sort of thing is neither just nor even honest, and we hope that American authors whose books find favor in English eyes will insist upon appearing as Americans, and thus gain for their country a credit which the English invariably begrudge it."

A DEFENSE OF THE POET-LAUREATE.

THE appointment of Alfred Austin as England's poet-laureate was, we are now told, "a foregone conclusion," and the flings that have been made at his expense since then and which continue to the present are the result of ill-conditioned journalistic jealousy. The writer who takes up the cudgels in Mr. Austin's defense is James Macray. Every London newspaper, he tells us, has on its staff or among its casual contributors at least one writer preeminently qualified, in his own judgment and that of his newspaper associates, for the post of poet-laureate. The fact that Mr. Austin, on the staff of *The Standard*, received the appointment, aroused the ill temper of all the other aspirants, and, with the single exception of Mr. Kipling, who has expressed his disgust over the abuse of Mr. Austin, they have set upon him with a "chorus of howls." Such is Mr. Macray's interpretation, in *The New Century*, of the attacks upon the successful poet. We give also what he says in accounting for the appointment:

"Mr. Austin's training and performances in the classical, only another name for the British or orthodox, school of poetry; his recent compositions of this sort on the death of the Duke of Clarence and the marriage of the Duke of York; his party services as journalist and pamphleteer; the valuable work done by him during thirty years as a principal writer for *The Standard* newspaper; his aptitude for a court position; his *savoir faire*; his knowledge of the world; his acceptability to the sovereign—these things conspired to make Mr. Austin's appointment a foregone conclusion. Those who had at all been behind the scenes remembered, too, that Mr. Austin was, except perhaps Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the only periodical writer who had been on really intimate terms with Lord Beaconsfield. That statesman had publicly congratulated Mr. Austin on furnishing, like Byron, another illustration of the truth that there is no such school as poetry for the writing of prose. Through her former Minister, the sovereign had become acquainted with Mr. Austin's 'Human Tragedy.'

"Under these circumstances, what was Lord Beaconsfield's successor to have done? . . . The simple truth, of course, is that unless a Conservative Premier had been prepared to snub, on principle, talent and service of any kind among his followers, and so to have made himself obnoxious to a charge of ingratitude equally impolitic and unjust, he could not have ignored Mr. Austin's claims. These were not approached by any other writer for the press. . . . No kind of obligation, official or traditional, rests upon the Crown or its advisers to select absolutely the foremost singer of his day. What is now generally expected by the public, who, after all, have as much right to a voice in the matter as the journalists, is that the laureate should combine established distinction in his craft with tolerable certainty of performance; that as a writer he should have made his mark; that as a poet he should have enough of inspiration at his command to turn off a respectable copy of verses on any subject such as that which, even in this prosaic age, sometimes presents itself, and appeals for commemoration in rime. Judged by these canons, Mr. Alfred Austin as laureate, so far from having failed, has been a distinct success. All the subjects officially eligible for his pen have been written also upon by his defeated rivals. If his performance had

fallen short of theirs there might be some ground for complaint. As it is, from Sir Edwin Arnold to the youngest of the tribe, Mr. Austin has placed all competitors, even in respect of actual performance, at a distance from himself."

THE BALEFUL INFLUENCE OF WAGNERISM.

IT is generally accepted as one of the facts beyond dispute that Wagner established a new school in operatic music. Reginald de Koven says he did not succeed in doing any such thing. He has left followers and imitators; but no successor has appeared, and it is improbable, if not impossible, that one should appear in the future. Nor has Wagner succeeded in his attempt to found a new art-form in the music drama and force the public to accept it in lieu of the previous form.

From this it must not be supposed that Mr. de Koven is decrying the fame of Wagner; but he is very positive that Wagnerism—Wagner at second-hand—has for the time being practically killed opera as a form of art. We quote a part of what he has to say on the subject in *Scribner's Magazine* (December):

"More than a dozen years ago an eminent English critic, commenting on the signs of that imitation, that plagiarism of the Wagner manner already then evident among composers, pointed out the danger that would exist if Wagner's most enthusiastic supporters should attempt—as they certainly have done—to carry his views and theories even farther than he carried them himself. He says: 'This warns us of serious danger, danger that the free course of art may be paralyzed by a soulless mannerism worthy only of the meanest copyist; danger, on the other hand, of a reaction which will be all the more violent and unreasoning in proportion to the amount of provocation needed to excite it.' He remarks further, and with truth: 'It would take us a long day to tire of Wagner, but we can not take him at second-hand. "Wagnerism," nor gods nor men can tolerate.'

"Does not this warning seem almost prophetic? Are not the operatic composers of the day imitators almost to the extent of plagiarism? Are we not, indeed, getting 'Wagnerism' Wagner at second-hand *usque ad nauseam*? Are there not two perils, stagnation and reaction, which lie in wait for us? and does it not appear more than probable that between the two opera is likely to come to a considerable amount of grief? There is certainly stagnation in opera at the present day. Operatic managers all over the world are looking for operatic novelties and find none. Within the last decade the operas written which have any artistic significance, or even the slightest element of enduring merit and lasting popularity, might be counted on the fingers of one hand, and as a result of this undoubted stagnation are we not more than likely to get a reaction which may well be in the direction of simpler forms, and a more euphonious, less pedantic and involved expression of musical thought? As the future that lies before us, whatever it may be, must be prepared by a careful and unremitting study of the past, so the leader of the new period of operatic writing, who is certainly yet to appear, must look to the past for the model and the basis of his future work, just as Wagner looked back to Jacopo Peri. But how far is he to look back? In what mold will his work be cast? After what model shall he build? On the lines of the dramas of the 'Nibelungen Ring' or of an earlier work?

"The world's history and development has been always carried along by great men, but it is quite possible, and history has shown, that sometimes the greatness of a man may be so intense, so overpowering, as to impede and even arrest the development which he himself inaugurated. It may seem both heretical and paradoxical to say so, but, while exalting opera as an art-form to a position that it had never held before, Wagner, for the time being at least, practically killed opera as a form of art.

"With all his genius, with all his overwhelming individuality and influence, Wagner did not succeed in founding a school."

In destroying our operatic theories and pushing his own theories to an extreme of development—in "The Nibelungen Ring"—Wagner set up an impossible and impracticable standard of operatic construction. The public have been willing to accept his theories so long as they do not change, past recognition, opera

as they have known it; but they will not permit the music-drama, however they may admire it, to supersede entirely that variety of art that has been the world's delight for two centuries and a half. Such is the attitude of the public, and if we could eliminate Wagnerism from among the composers we now have, we might have hopes of a reasonable and logical development in opera. The prevailing tendency of the age is individualism. Granting this, the future success of an opera must depend upon the forcibleness with which the characters are developed. The *leitmotiv* which Wagner invented is a stumbling-block to composers in this direction. What can be done without it has been shown by Verdi in his "Falstaff," of which de Koven says further:

"By discarding the *leitmotiv* entirely Verdi has attained a facility and diversity of musical expression, a power of faithful musical characterization, pictorial effect, and dramatic truth which has not been excelled, if equaled, by Wagner in his most transcendent flights. Here is a work which future operatic composers can study page by page, almost note by note, with advantage, for it contains the germ, at any rate, of a suggestion for a union of text and music quite other than that which Wagner outlined, and none the less admirable, which may well prove a guide and *vade mecum* to the opera-builders of the twentieth century."

IRISH LIFE AND ENGLISH LETTERS.

AUBREY DE VERE, who edifies and entertains us with his "Recollections" of a long life irradiated with fine scholarship, exalted ideals, and the intimate intercourse of famous men and women, among them being Wordsworth, Hartley Coleridge, Newman, Manning, and Carlyle, derived from his distinguished father, Sir Aubrey de Vere, the qualities of mind and heart which we find so admirable in his reminiscences. These begin in the Ireland of George III., at "Curragh Chase," the ancestral seat of the de Veres—the Norman name so proudly borne by the earls of Oxford. With the ardor and buoyancy of a fine poetic temperament surviving in old age, he tells us charming stories of his dear old home, beautified and hallowed by historic associations. He fondly pictures that stately dame, his grandmother, driving in the park with her four grays and an outrider, while his father, with whom she lived, had his four blacks, and took the road like a prince. Yet the poor adored them, and the intercourse of classes was familiar and kindly. There was the gathering of the humbler tenants on Sunday evenings at the gates of the long ash avenue for their rural dance, when some rosy peasant girl, half coquettish, half bashful, dropped a curtsy before one or another of the gallant visitors at the big house, challenging him to dance with her. The coach-and-four was not an ostentation, but a necessity, for the roads were rough and the hills were high.

De Vere's recollections of the Ireland of his youth are rich in incidents of the national recklessness, generous impulsiveness, and roystering hospitality. "In the last century," he says, "nearly every gentleman was put to bed drunk"; he had either to drink or fight. The hall door of a country house was left open all night; and he relates with disgust his later experience at a manor house near Bath, where, after strolling on the lawn in the moonlight when all the inmates were in bed, he tugged at the lock of the door and set a hundred bells clanging, high and low. Ladies and servants shouted "Fire!" and "Robbers!" and there was much display of night apparel and the views of remembered charms. "It was an awful sight!"

Most delightful is Sir Edward O'Brien, friend of the De Veres, who was regarded as an Irish chieftain by the masses in Old Thomond, for he was the direct descendant of Brian the Great, King of all Ireland, who at the battle of Clontarf put down forever the dominion of the Danes in Erin.

Sir Edward's tenants adored him, and no daughter of theirs was ever married without his consent, which was always be-

stowed, together with a pretty gown for the bride. He was full of wilfulnesses and quaint oddities:

"One day, as we sat after dinner over the wine and walnuts, he remarked, 'I have just been thinking that this is the year I have to die in.' My father replied: 'Nothing of the kind, Sir Edward; I never saw you better. You will probably live another dozen years.' Sir Edward was highly provoked. 'Do not say that, Sir Aubrey,' he rejoined; 'the head of our family always dies at the age I have now reached. It is our way; and I don't want to change it.' Soon afterward he spoke with more interest on some trivial topic of the day. His death occurred that year as he had predicted."

Sir Edward had the virtue of princes: he spoke his mind to every one, high or low. When the lord-lieutenant paid him a visit, he read him a lecture on his blunders of government; and to Aubrey de Vere he said, "I suppose you are Aubrey. I am told you write poetry. Is that a fact?" Aubrey confessed the soft impeachment, whereupon the O'Brien remarked: "I have no opinion of you minor poets. I respect Pope and Dryden and Milton, but that is because they have received the sanction of public opinion. I think very little of you minor poets."

One of the most delightful of Mr. de Vere's stories concerns an Irish priest who cultivated peculiar notions of conscience and duty. There was a boy whom the priest had taught to shoot, and as soon as he was big enough he bettered his instructions by shooting an agent. Then came remorse: "I'm tired out. I can't bear the pain in my heart any longer"; so he came to give himself up:

"'Is it to be hanged you have come here?' said the priest. 'It is, then, to be hanged, your reverence.' The priest replied: 'My boy, it is a very serious thing to die, and meet one's God. I'm afraid it's a long time since you were at mass and that you have forgotten your religion. Let me hear now if you can say the Apostles' Creed.' The youth strove to recite it, but failed. 'This is a strange thing,' the priest rejoined. 'Here is a man who does not know a B from a bull's foot, and yet he thinks he is fit to be hanged! Where are you living, my boy?' 'I am living down there, your reverence, about a mile to the west.' The priest answered, 'I will go to you every night about ten o'clock; I'd be afraid of going before it is dark, for I might be hanged myself as an accomplice; and as it is, that's likely enough, if they come upon us.' Every night the priest visited the self-condemned youth, and taught him the fundamental truths of the Christian faith, adding this promise: 'As soon as ever I find you are fit to be hanged, I will tell you so. Till then, don't dare to do anything of the kind.'"

Many nights, at the risk of his own life, the priest made his way to the boy and taught him—until that spurious repentance which is only remorse passed into that truer repentance which is of love, and is consoled by love:

"One night, however, before giving the youth his usual parting blessing, he said: 'I promised, my boy, to let you know when I considered you fit to be hanged; and now I have the satisfaction of assuring you that I never knew a man fitter to be hanged than yourself.'"

The lad informed against himself, and was transported—not hanged, as he and his priestly friend expected he would be.

In the spring of 1841 de Vere returned to England by way of Waterford and Wicklow. On the steamer at Kingston we are introduced to Daniel O'Connell, a big strong man—the eyes potent but crafty, the large mouth expressing humor and good-humor, the broad, strong forehead well built for butting his way through opposition. His language, tho abounding in drollery and "figure," was marked by force and precision.

De Vere passed several days, at this time, under Wordsworth's roof, and took long strolls with that devotee of nature. Subsequently, in an interesting letter to him, the poet writes: "Certain it is that old men's literary pleasures lie chiefly among the books they were familiar with in their youth; and this is still more

pointedly true of men who have practised composition themselves."

And again: "Publication was ever to me most irksome; so that, if I had been rich, I question whether I should ever have published at all, tho I believe I should have written."

Conducted by Miss Fenwick to a cottage under Rydal Mount, Mr. de Vere found Hartley Coleridge at home—a white-haired apparition, wearing the semblance of youth, with delicate skin and vividly bright eyes—saying things strange and quaint—perfectly unaffected, always amusing, yet revealing a mind whose thoughts abode in regions as remote as the antipodes:

"It was a strange thing to see Hartley Coleridge fluctuating about the room, now with one hand on his head, now with both arms expanded like a swimmer's. There was some element wanting in his being. He could do everything but keep his footing, and doubtless in his inner world of thought it was easier for him to fly than to walk, and to walk than to stand. There seemed to be no gravitating principle in him. One might have thought he needed stones in his pockets to prevent his being blown away. But he is said to have always lived 'an innocent life, tho far astray,' and he might, perhaps, have been more easily changed into an angel than into a simply strong man. He was touchingly reverent when referring to religious subjects, and in reading aloud his father's hymn on Mont Blanc, whenever he came to the name of God it seemed as if he could hardly pronounce it."

De Vere says: "I threw off Byron early, as a vicious young horse throws off a bad rider; and I have outgrown Shelley, tho not all my admiration for his wonderful genius." Sir William Hamilton used to tell him that the shallow views of most of the scientific men he met at the British Association made him melancholy; and that almost the only Englishman of that time whom he regarded as a philosopher was Coleridge.

De Vere's account of the great Irish famine is most interesting, and in his relation of striking incidents he blends the practical with the picturesque, and the pathetic with the humorous, in admired disorder. He tells us of the helpless suffering in all classes, worst among the poor and lowly, but not confined to them nor to the men. He tells us of ladies who succumbed under the labors and the concealed privations of those days, over whom came a change which did not pass away for years. "The eyes that had witnessed what theirs had witnessed never wholly lost the look which then came into them, and youth had gone by before their voices recovered their earlier tone."

And then he describes the machinery of relief committees:

"Here are the *dramatis personæ* of one: (1st) A man of high principles, but so modest that he can seldom get in a word; (2d) a man who seconds every motion; (3d) a wrong-headed man who contradicts every one, and does not know what he himself wants; (4th) a quiet, dry official, who, when questioned, answers that he is there to execute orders, and, when threatened, replies that if his career should be suddenly closed by assassination, he supposes that some other official gentleman will receive orders and execute them; (5th) (outside) a gloomy-looking crowd staring in through the windows with sharp, wolfish eyes, a clasped fist, and the other hand clutching a neighbor's shoulder; (6th) a few little boys waiting for the 'scrimmage'; (7th) a frantic old woman screaming like a Banshee; (8th) a big man who lives on whisky and snuff, with great staring eyes, a gaping mouth wide open, and dilated nostrils as black as if the jackdaws had built their nests in them; (9th) a smiling young girl pushing through the crowd to sell her cakes, and civilly requesting a policeman to stand out of her way; and (10th) an angry multitude blowing horns in the distance. Perhaps, however, you will say that we must not pity ourselves (and self-pity is certainly one especial source of Irish weakness), merely because gentlemen who choose to boat on Bantry Bay, and measure their strength against the Atlantic waves, do not find the water as smooth as the Thames just above."

De Vere's relations with the Cardinals Newman and Manning were intimate and memorable. He met Newman in Oxford—a

singularly graceful figure in cap and gown; the slight form and the gracious address might have belonged either to a youthful ascetic of the Middle Ages, or to a graceful and high-bred lady of his own day:

"He was pale and thin almost to emaciation, swift of pace, but, when not walking, intensely still, with a voice sweet and pathetic both, but so distinct that you could count each vowel and consonant in every word. When touching upon subjects which interested him much, he used gestures rapid and decisive, tho not vehement; and while in the expression of thoughts on important subjects there was often a restrained ardor about him, yet if individuals were in question he spoke severely of none, however widely their opinions might differ from his. As we parted, I asked him why the cathedral bells rang so loud at so late an hour. 'Only some young men keeping themselves warm,' he answered."

The intense personality of Newman was curiously illustrated by the remark of Woolner, the sculptor, as he contemplated in his studio the plastic cast he had made of the cardinal's bust. "Those marble busts around us represent some of the most eminent men of our time, and I used to look on them with pride. Something seems the matter with them now. When I turn from Newman's head to them, they look like vegetables!"

Then Mr. de Vere expatiates on the extreme intellectual self-possession of Cardinal Manning—"a quality in which he was in signal contrast to Carlyle, who seemed to me unable to do his thinking until he had worked himself up into an intellectual passion, as the lion is said to prepare himself for action of another sort by first lashing himself into a rage":

"The intensity of his nature, however, could not be doubted by any one who had seen him in church and at prayer. His stillness was one that seemed as if it could not have been shaken if the church had caught fire. Some human affections had also, it is said, acquired with him a character not less intense and indelible; but of these I had not been a witness, and never heard him speak. One of them was directed to his father. Every evening at Lavington he used to walk up to say his vespers in a little church where there were then few or no worshipers, wearing a cloak much the worse for the wear. It had been his father's."

Mr. de Vere is solicitous to impress upon his readers the significant fact that he is writing his "Recollections" and not his autobiography, for which he seems to entertain a wholesome scorn, as being a form of egotistical presentment with which the world has small concern. "Self," he says, "is a dangerous personage to let into one's book."

"THE GREATEST FIGURE IN GERMAN LITERATURE TO-DAY."

THIS superlative praise is awarded by Gustave Kobbé to the dramatist, Gerhardt Hauptmann: "He is the greatest figure in German literature—perhaps in all literature—to-day. He is the one living poet who is also a born writer of plays, the one living master of realism who is also a master of idealism." And yet there is, as yet, no published English translation of any of Hauptmann's plays, of which, tho he is but thirty-five, there are nine. While he is an exponent and leader of the new literary movement that sprang up in Germany about ten years after the Franco-Prussian war, he is not a "decadent." His plays are analytical; but they also have the throb of poetry, the warm glow of passion. He is no more to be classed with Ibsen or Maeterlinck than Goethe is. In one of his plays "Vor Sonnenaufgang" ("Before Sunrise") one of his characters speaks of Ibsen and Zola as follows: "They are not poets, they are necessary evils. What they offer us is medicine." "Hauptmann," observes Mr. Kobbé, "offers us drama, not physic; poetry, not pathology."

Hauptmann's latest drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke" ("The Sunken Bell"), has been described in these columns (May 22, 1897). His first drama, "Vor Sonnenaufgang" (1889) is described

by Mr. Kobbé. We quote his description from *The Forum* (December) as follows:

"'Vor Sonnenaufgang' might be classed by some critics as an Ibsen play; for it deals in a strong and almost brutal manner with the curse of heredity. But thus early Hauptmann proves that, while he is a physiological expert, he is not a physician. He treats the subject—a family steeped in the curse of alcoholism—with the hand of a master who has studied the soul as well as the body; who knows his psychology as well as his physiology. The family which he holds up to our view is as thoroughly repulsive as any of the figures in Zola's 'L'Assommoir.' He shows us the household of a rich peasant, a household in which drunkenness and its attendant vices are rampant.

"In this loathsome household there blooms, like a flower between the crevices of a mouldering wall, a pure and exquisite young girl, a daughter who has happily been brought up beyond



GERHARDT HAUPTMANN.

the contaminating influences of the corrupt life of this den of iniquity. It strikes terror to her innermost fiber; but, in what seems to be her darkest moment, there comes to her a promise of release. A social agitator, named *Loth*, whose special enthusiasm is temperance reform, arrives in the village. He meets *Helene*; and a mutual love soon ripens between them. To her, he seems a savior. But he has the weakness of his type: he has not mastered his principles; they have mastered him. Instead of controlling them, he is their slave; and, when he discovers that the curse of alcoholism rests upon *Helene's* family, he deserts her and leaves her to her fate, even tho he realizes the danger that she may, in despair, sink into the loathsome morals which forms her social environment. But the girl has a terrible courage with which to offset his weakness; and the climax which Hauptmann works out at the end of this play is one of the most awful, as well as one of the most powerfully constructed, tragedies that dramatic literature can offer.

"The girl, deserted by her lover, hears her drunken father approaching. Seizing his hunting-knife, she goes into an adjoining room. A servant, who is looking for her, enters the room into which she has just disappeared. A moment later, this servant, almost crazed with terror, rushes out, and, with piercing cries, dashes past the father, who utters a few thick, drunken exclamations as the curtain falls.

"It is interesting to note that in this, his very first drama Hauptmann shows, in the contrast between the exquisite and

highly poetic character of *Helene* and the brutal realism of the dramatic *milieu*, that characteristic which gives him a unique place among modern dramatists—the impulse and ability to unite realism and idealism in one and the same play."

Mr. Koppé takes up the nine plays, one after another, and briefly describes the central motive of each: "Das Friedenfest" ("The Peace Festival"), "Einsame Menschen" ("Lonely Beings"), "Die Weber" ("The Weavers"), "Kollege Crampton" ("Colleague Crampton"), "Hannele's Himmelfahrt" ("Hannele's Ascension"), "Der Biberpelz" ("The Beaverpelt"), "Florian Geyer," "Die Versunkene Glocke" ("The Sunken Bell"). Of these, "Florian Geyer" (1895) is described as a failure, and "Der Biberpelz" (1893) as "a curiously contrived thieves' comedy of questionable value." The play just preceding this, "Hannele's Himmelfahrt," displays Hauptmann's power in blending realism and idealism as fully and effectively as anything he has written. We quote the description of this also:

"A young girl, a mere child, horribly bruised and beaten by a brutal father, seeks release from her sufferings by attempting to drown herself. She is saved, almost at the point of death, by a young schoolmaster, who, on a bitter winter's night, tenderly carries her in his arms to the poorhouse—the only place in the village district where he knows she can be cared for, the villagers themselves being too poor to undertake such a burden. The realism of the play lies in the wonderful reproduction of the atmosphere of the poorhouse, the sordid jealousies and bickerings of its inmates, and the fidelity to life with which their various repulsive characteristics are drawn. It is only too apparent that the child will soon succumb to the shock that her system has sustained. Her poor little body shows the marks of the brutal treatment to which she has been subjected; and all the pathos, not to say horror, of a child half-beaten to death, half-dying by her own act, are portrayed with the keenest appreciation for dramatic effect. Equally effective, however, are the supernatural elements in the climax, which is a triumph of spirituality and idealism in drama. In her dying moments, the child has a vision, in which her dead mother appears to her as an angel; she sees the Savior; and all the beauties of heaven are disclosed to her. She herself dreams that she is ascending to Christ; and, when the apparitions have faded away and we see the dead body of the poor, bruised child lying upon the pallet, we feel that, for her soul at least, her vision has become a reality. Wonderfully subtle and poetic are the touches, throughout the drama, by which the schoolmaster, *Gottwald*—young, faithful, tender, and self-sacrificing—becomes, in a way, symbolic of the Savior, a symbolism that, in the performance, should be heightened by the actor's make-up, which must resemble the Christ apparition in the 'Vision' scene.

"It is impossible in any written description to give an impression of the beauty of this play, either as an imaginative work of art or as an acting drama. In the performances, the mistake is usually made of having the apparitions in the 'Vision' scene walk upon the stage or come up through trap-doors and then pose or group themselves. The effect is immeasurably heightened when they are thrown, by the reflection of mirrors, directly upon the spot on which they are finally to stand.

"This 'Vision' scene gave Hauptmann an opportunity to demonstrate the value of the psychological effects in the drama. It enabled him to show the working of a child's soul—its secret longings, dreams, and motives. It was a daring experiment; but it was wholly successful."

ZOLA TO WRITE A NOVEL ON THE DREYFUS CASE.

TRUTH is again proved to be stranger than fiction, for it seems that Émile Zola has determined to write another novel of Parisian life and manners, based not on the imaginary experiences of a socialistic priest, but on the facts of the sensational Dreyfus case. M. Zola has been savagely assailed from many directions for his bold championship of Dreyfus and his emphatic declaration that the captain is innocent. He contem-

plates a literary revenge. His intentions have not been disclosed to Parisian journals, but here is what he said "in confidence" to a representative of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*. The interviewer asked the realist whether, having idealized Paris in his latest book, he was not going to avail himself of the intensely dramatic Dreyfus situation to give a realistic picture of the politics and government of Paris. He answered as follows:

"Yes, as soon as I really became acquainted, thoroughly acquainted, with this case, I decided to make literary use of it. What passions we have in this extraordinary case, what material for studying human psychology, what a conflict of interests! To give it the form of a dialog—not for the stage, not to make money, not to exploit a scandal, not to entice the agitated crowds, but to create a work in which the whole matter should appear to be—as it is—a desperate struggle between justice and selfishness—seemed at first desirable; but I have abandoned that idea. There is nothing so appropriate, so adequate, so instructive, as the form of a historical romance in the present instance. Yes, I shall write a history of the entire case. I know the truth, and I assure you there is nothing more shocking and oppressive in the political annals. I had contemplated using the Panama scandals; but in them I find much petty rascality, dirt, and meanness. Here we are confronted by mighty and unusual factors. Here then figure rare beauty, an extraordinary crime, to say nothing about the treachery of the spy, which is not specially novel in international relations. And the characters of the chief personages, the central types whose like it is difficult to find! There is the innocent victim Dreyfus, the real criminal, the man who is working might and main to bring the truth to light. And what richer field is there for the imaginative historical delineator than that of a fierce encounter of right and wrong? There are as many enlisted on the side of justice as there are on the side of injustice. I do not share the general belief that the truth will speedily triumph; the interests opposed to it are too mighty and influential. In the end justice will be done, but it will cost much effort and trouble.

"Of course, I shall await the end of this drama. The story would not be complete without it. The most startling and revolting thing about the whole matter is the attitude of the press—the prostituted and riotous press. It has trampled human sentiment under foot, perverted every right feeling, and deliberately obscured and befogged everything that could have unraveled the mystery. What will Russia think about this Homeric injustice, about this terrible tragedy revealing so much rottenness in political and military life!"

Several of the younger writers and radicals are supporting Zola and repelling the assaults upon him. They insist that a novelist has as much right, and is as bound morally, to take a stand on great public questions as any other citizen. A Russian writer remarks that the Dreyfus novel will be a curious sequel to "Paris," rather inconsistent with the hopefulness and optimism and idealism of the apotheosis of the French capital.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ONE OF GERARD DE Nerval's LETTERS.

THE interesting account of de Nerval's pathetic career, which appeared in our issue of January 8, taken from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, contained also a letter written by the poet to Mme. de Sohns just before his second incarceration in an asylum. It is a letter not only worth reading, but, in the light of the poet's history, worth weeping over, even now, forty-three years after the writer went to his tragic death. It is a marvel of grace and tenderness:

"You must not give me, dear beneficent fay, the beautiful book that you promised for my Christmas. I have wished for it long—those beautiful volumes with gilt edges, that unique edition! But it will cost a great deal, and I have something better to propose to you—a good deed. You are trembling with joy, I feel it; you whose heart is seeking ever to do good. Ah well, my beautiful friend, here is something to keep you busy for the whole week! Rue Saint Jacques, number 7, the fifth story, a father and mother, seven little ones, sunk in frightful, hopeless misery

—without work, without fire, without bread—without light. Two of the children are half dead with hunger. Chance, that leads me often haphazard, led me yesterday to that door. I gave them all that I possessed—my cloak and forty centimes. O misery! Then I told them that a great lady, a queen of seventeen years, would come to their kennel with her hands full of *louis d'or*, fine clothes, coverings, and bread for the children. They looked as if they thought me crazy—but no matter. I really believe that I promised them rubies and diamonds. And the poor people—they didn't understand it at all—but they began to laugh and weep.

"Ah, could you have seen it! Quick then—run, fly, with those large sweet eyes that seem those of an angel, haste to make good what your poor poet has promised in your name. Let the price of my Christmas gift (for I absolutely must have a part in it), go for this good work; or rather, return to D—the 25 francs which the *chef d'œuvre*, that I shall never think of again, would cost; and I will run to the Temple, and buy from Father Verdureau a whole Santa Claus out of it for them, for the holidays.

"That will be fine, don't you think? You will be dazzled. I shall go to Bé ranger to make a collection. *Au revoir*, little queen, *à bientôt*, at the garret of our poor. Our poor! I feel proud as I write that. Is there any one then anywhere in the world poorer than I am myself? Don't forget the number, on the fifth floor, second passage, the door on the left.

"Adieu, Mignon, dear Mignon, sweet Mignon, providence of the afflicted, *mignon* Mignon, so sweet, so rare, so modest, and so *gentille*. Put on your robe with the long trail, and your high-heeled boots. I have promised them a princess, more powerful than the grandest crowned head on earth. They will wonder when they see your seventeen years, and your childlike smile. But I prattle—I prattle. Adieu, *Mignon*—again adieu.

"Madame, pardon!

"To give these poor people bread, you understand, will not be enough. The thing is to give them poetry as well. That may be the idea of a fool, but it is *jolie*."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

MME. SEMBRICH is quoted in *The Musical Record* as saying that the old Italian music is the best training for the voice, especially in developing it for such music as Leoncavallo, Mascagni, or Wagner. She says: "It is such music as 'La Sonnambula,' 'Lucia,' 'Linda de Chamounix,' and 'Il Barbiere' that trains one to sing well. Learn that thoroughly and let the modern composers alone for a while. If there was anything needed to prove the truth of my theory, one would only have to look at Mme. Patti. She is over fifty now, and yet she sings remarkably, and she has her voice left still. Of what other women can the same thing be said? Look, too, at Lilli Lehmann, who began her career as a singer of the Italian music and is to-day another great example of what that training will do. It was not until she had learned thoroughly the Italian repertoire that she began to sing Wagner. She and Mme. Patti are two of the last great singers. No young ones are coming up to take their places, and the reason is that the old music which trained the voices best is no longer taught to-day."

TENNYSON has been criticized recently by W. W. Ward. It will be remembered that Tennyson said that he never put two "s's" together. Mr. Ward took the trouble to search the poems of the great master of musical verse to see if this was true; and it is not surprising that he should rush into print upon finding several apparent contradictions of the statement. Mr. Ward, in turn, is now corrected by W. T. Malle son, who writes to *The Spectator* that Mr. Ward should distinguish between the printed and the sounded or sibilant "s." Speaking of the sibilant or hissing "s," Mr. Malle son says: "The instances of two 's's' together which Mr. Ward marshals from Tennyson's poems are not of this kind. In 'his song,' 'his sons,' 'his side,' in 'as she' and 'was seen,' the first 's' has the 'z' sound, and phonetically the words would be written 'hiz song,' 'az she,' 'waz seen.' In the Highlands, indeed, the 's' in 'was' is sibilant, and Mr. Black and others, to mark this, write the word 'wass.' Were this the English pronunciation, Tennyson in accord with his rule, or rather his perfect ear, would certainly not have written—

"She in her poor attire wass seen;"

but by 'was seen,' as we pronounce the words, the rule is not violated. To take another of Mr. Ward's examples—

"No more by thee my steps shall be."

Here the 'sh' has not the hissing, but the hushing, sound;—make it, indeed, sibilant; read it, 'my steps s'all be,' and one is reminded of the grinding of scissors! One quotation of Mr. Ward's remains which seems to prove (or test) the rule rather sharply—

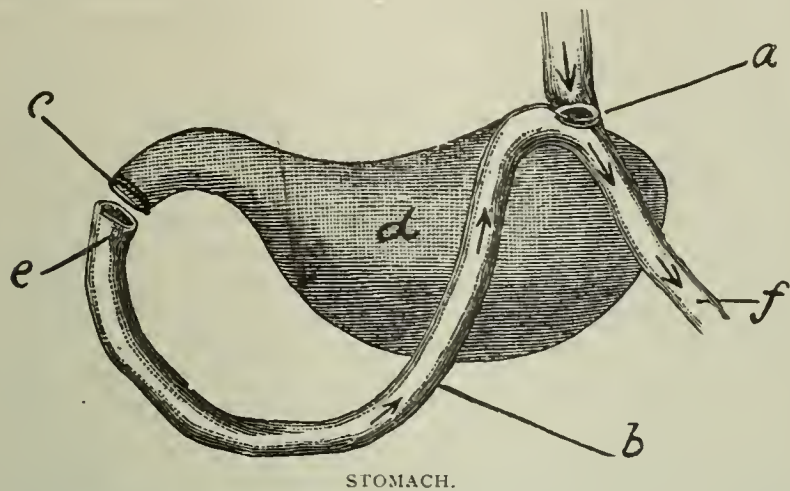
"She seemed a part of joyous spring;"

but let any one read this line aloud, and he will find that he blends the two 's's' into one. Tennyson's verse is not for the eye but the ear."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LIVING WITHOUT A STOMACH.

THE opinions of physiologists regarding the functions of the stomach have been somewhat altered by the success of a recent rather sensational surgical operation in which the entire stomach of the patient was removed. The subject, a Swiss woman, is still alive and well, and naturally her condition has excited wide interest. A brief note of the operation has already appeared in these columns, but we are now enabled to lay before our readers more particulars from an accurate account of the case contributed by the operator, Dr. Carl Schlatter, of Zurich, Switz-



STOMACH.

Preparatory Steps for Operation. *a*, Oesophageal cut; *b*, duodenum; *c*, duodenal slit; *d*, stomach; *e*, slit closed by suture; *f*, jejunum.

erland, to *The Medical Record* (New York, December 25). In an introductory note, Dr. E. C. Wendt, of New York, says of the case, which he terms "remarkable and unique":

"At the date of the present writing, December 9, 1897, over three months since the operation of total ablation of the stomach, the woman is still under observation at the county hospital; but she is to all intents and purposes a well woman, and does her full share of the daily work of the ward. On the date of my first visit I found her in a very cheerful frame of mind, and quite loquacious. She is already beginning to realize the interest and importance attaching to her case, as she has had medical visitors from many quarters of the globe. The lay press of all Europe has got wind of this extraordinary instance of a 'live woman without a stomach.'"

"On my several examinations of the patient I was particularly struck by her ruddy complexion, fair general appearance, clean, moist tongue, absence of all *factor ex ore*, moderately full and vigorous pulse, and general alacrity. She informed me that her appetite was good, but that she was never allowed to feel really hungry. She relished her meals and her taste was unimpaired. The bowels acted naturally once in twenty-four hours. Her sleep was normal. She complained of no pain.

"In a word, save for some degree of emaciation, a noticeably dry skin, and her abdominal cicatrix, the woman at present offers no apparent departure from ordinary average health. How long can she survive the non-existence of gastric digestion? Who can tell? Clinical observation sometimes rudely disturbs our most cherished school-taught physiological dogmas."

Dr. Wendt tells us that altho several surgeons have recently reported cases of total removal of the stomach, these operators have always allowed some small part to remain, so that this is the first real case of the kind on record. Animals have survived complete destruction of the stomach, however, so that there was reason to suppose that it might not be fatal to a human being.

Dr. Schlatter's technical account of the case can not, of course, be reproduced here at length. The patient, Anna Landis, was a sufferer from a tumor that involved nearly the whole stomach. After the removal of the organ, the oesophagus was joined directly to the intestine (see illustration) so that food would pass into it as before. Nine days after the operation the patient was eating

milk, eggs, meat, gruel, tea, and wine, and she steadily improved. An interesting feature was the occurrence of vomiting, which most physiologists have regarded as proceeding only from action of the stomach. Says Dr. Schlatter:

"How can a person vomit without a stomach? No matter what theoretical physiological notions we may have imbibed from lectures and text-books, the woman under observation had repeated attacks of ordinary nausea, retching, and vomiting. We must needs conclude, therefore, that the rôle of the stomach (*i.e.*, its antiperistaltic efficacy) in this direction has been very much overrated."

"In view of the fact that the patient ejected as much as thirty ounces at one time, it seems reasonable to suppose that the remaining portion of the duodenum may have already begun to show distention sufficient to produce a sort of compensatory receptacle for food—perhaps nature's attempt in the direction of the new formation of a stomach.

"In endeavoring to explain vomiting without a stomach, we should remember that the act itself is far from being a simple process. It is due to nervous action on a complex motor apparatus, consisting of pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, diaphragm, and abdominal muscles."

Dr. Wendt draws the following conclusions from the results of Dr. Schlatter's interesting operation:

- "1. The human stomach is not a vital organ.
- "2. The digestive capacity of the human stomach has been considerably overrated.
- "3. The fluids and solids constituting an ordinary mixed diet are capable of complete digestion and assimilation without the aid of the human stomach.
- "4. A gain in the weight of the body may take place in spite of the total absence of gastric activity.
- "5. Typical vomiting may occur without a stomach.
- "6. The general health of a person need not immediately deteriorate on account of removal of the stomach.
- "7. The most important office of the human stomach is to act as a reservoir for the reception, preliminary preparation, and propulsion of food and fluids. It also fulfils a useful purpose in regulating the temperature of swallowed solids and liquids.
- "8. The chemical functions of the human stomach may be completely and satisfactorily performed by the other divisions of the alimentary canal."

In commenting on the case, *The Medical Record* speaks editorially as follows:

"It is rather an unexpected slight to what has always been considered one of the essential organs of the body, and one governing all others with undisputed sway and unquestioned autocracy, to imagine that it may not be of much use after all. Its fabled quarrel with the other parts of the body, in the story of Æsop, would appear in the present light as scarcely more than the mythical hypothesis of a wild and unreasonable fabrication. Whatever we may venture *pro* or *con* on the question at issue, the fact appears to be proven that the human subject can live and be reasonably active for months at a time without any stomach whatever, and obtain all the necessary digestion and nourishment from what remains of the intestinal tract. Is it possible that the latter may have a new set of functions not yet understood, or has the importance of stomach digestion been misapprehended and overrated? In any event we are now brought face to face with a very curious demonstration, which destroys the validity of many preconceived opinions and in a great measure nullifies the results of many previous experiments.

"In the matter of a brilliant achievement the operation takes first rank, and the daring and brilliant surgeon will receive the well-deserved congratulations of his peers throughout the world. He has opened the first chapter in a new history of surgical triumphs."

A New Half-Breed: the Zebroid.—"The mule," says *Cosmos* (December 18), "partakes of the qualities of the ass and the horse. The zebra having now been domesticated, it has been asked whether we can not obtain from it an analogous half-breed. The Baron de Parana has obtained one and calls it the 'zebroid.' The young animal is now six months old; it is a male of a bay

color with stripes similar to those of the zebra. These stripes are well marked on the neck, the head, and the legs; those of the body are not visible, because of the thick winter coat. The mane is black and resembles that of the zebra; the tail looks like a mule's, but has longer hair. The ears are small with rounded points like the zebra's. The haunch is well formed, rounded, and quite large; the chest is long and high, which makes the animal hold its head high and consequently gives it a good carriage. The eyes are large and full of feeling; the nostrils large; the lips small and much like those of Arab horses (the mare, the mother of this zebroid, was one-quarter Arab); the head is small; the legs muscular, but delicate, showing that he will be very agile; the hoofs small, black, and very hard. He is very lively, but very gentle, and loves to be caressed. He eats very well, not only in the stall, but in pasture." These facts, we are told, are from a communication made by the breeder to the National Acclimation Society, which is shortly to be presented with a set of photographs of the new creature.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GROWING USE OF THE ALTERNATING ELECTRIC CURRENT.

THE most conspicuous modern tendency in electrical practise, according to *The Electrical World* (January 1), is the substitution of the alternating for the direct electric current. It makes this a text for a brief historical review of the dynamo:

"When the first dynamos were built it was found necessary to introduce a device for straightening the pulses of current that flowed from their armatures first in one way and then in the other, into an orderly current, something like that given by Volta's pile or Galvani's 'crown of cups.' The commutator was invented, elaborated, and, after much travail, perfected so far as such a thing could be perfected. Electricians viewed the chaotic currents emanating from the whirling wire with disfavor. They would not energize an electromagnet, they would not work a telegraph, so the commutator was called into being to rectify them. Later, when motors had progressed beyond the stage of scientific curiosities, commutators were used upon them to again distribute the straightened current into its elements."

Now, however, we are going back to first principles, according to the writer. To quote another paragraph:

"To-day the commutator is sinking slowly into comparative obscurity. A new race of dynamo mechanisms has grown up commutatorless, of the original simplicity of the sine wave current. It is a return to first principles, a going back to the current conditions that puzzled and appalled the early experimenters and caused them to devise the rectifying sliding-contact machine that has given such a world of trouble ever since. Who is there to-day who shall say that the direct current is the normal variety or deny the alternating its claim at least to priority of origin? At best turning it into direct current was a makeshift resorted to in the early days, because it was not then known how to utilize it in its original simplicity. Happily we are now learning how, and the obvious and manifold advantages of the alternating current are beginning to be appreciated.

"It is in this direction that one of the most evident tendencies of present progress is directed. The great lighting-stations are changing over from the complex methods formerly in vogue, to the simple and satisfactory polyphase system of generation and supply. Long-distance power transmission is a commercial possibility only for the alternating current. The last stronghold of the direct current, the railway, is now being invaded by its rival, and before many more years shall have passed the applications of direct current will be restricted to those uses for which it alone is fit. Even the one advantage of the direct current, long contended for, the possibility of its use in connection with accumulators, is nullified by the rotatory converter.

"There is no other tendency so conspicuous as this. The substitution of alternating for direct-current methods is becoming more and more widespread. The great installations now under construction are practically all of the alternating type. In railway work the day can not be far distant when the commutator motor will be regarded only as an evil memory. Even in telegraphy and telephony the alternating current is coming into use.

Such, to-day, seems the most marked direction of advance in the electrical field, and no doubt ensuing years will see the practical disappearance of much of the direct-current apparatus now used for many purposes."

CUD-CHEWING HUMAN BEINGS.

CERTAIN human beings ruminates or chews the cud like cattle. This curious condition or habit is of course abnormal and is called by physicians "merycism." An article on the subject has been published by M. Nattan-Larrier, a French authority, in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux*, Paris. We make the following extracts from a brief notice in *The British Medical Journal* (December 18):

"There is no certain evidence as to the influence of sex; certain authorities make out that merycism is most prevalent in the male, but since that opinion has been repeatedly copied in textbooks, Ludwig and several other observers have recorded numerous cases where it occurred in women. According to five independent reports, merycism may be hereditary. Bouchard, of Ghent, has published the clinical history of a ruminating family. Out of ten living members eight ruminated—namely, two brothers and an aunt, the grandfather and four grandchildren. Close scrutiny into individual cases, however, tends to show that merycism may represent an extreme form of eructation, or else be evidence of mental disease. It may be voluntary or involuntary, the latter type often representing the first stage of what becomes the former. No special change in the chemistry of the saliva and gastric juice has been proved to be associated with merycism, but human ruminants are often dyspeptics with sensory-motor phenomena. Involuntary merycism, at least in its earlier stages, is specially prevalent among dyspeptics troubled with neuroses. Voluntary rumination, as a bad habit, is a practise observed most frequently among idiots, lunatics, and 'degenerates,' a true intellectual perversion, in fact, where a man wishes to be like a cow. Yet voluntary rumination, on the other hand, may be the result of imitation in fairly sane subjects; on that account it is relatively common among children. The mechanism of rumination is the same in man as in animals that naturally ruminates. No malformation or lesion of the stomach or œsophagus has been detected in any case. . . . In children the condition is often traceable to imitation. M. Nattan-Larrier holds that the ruminating child must not be spoiled by the sparing of discipline, but believes that suggestion might prove a quicker and more thorough therapeutic agent. It is certain that it would be preferred by the patient. When distinct mental disease is present attempts at cure are seldom successful, and some idiots are very clever at bringing up their food the moment they are no longer watched; they can retain it for hours till they desire its return to the mouth."

MORALITY IN ANIMALS.

THAT moral feeling exists in animals, and even that its basis is found in the very lowest organisms, is maintained in an unsigned leading article in *Our Animal Friends* (January). The writer regards such feeling as a direct result of the development of energy due to the struggle of life, and he looks upon hunger as the first manifestations of the "force which in its nature tends to virtue and without which virtue could not exist." He says:

"It is not necessary to our purpose to dwell on the struggle of the individual for the food by which it is sustained, further than to note that, without some other necessity than that of nutrition, there could be no moral relation between individuals. But even in the lowest life of the protoplasmic cell, side by side with the necessity of nutrition, we find another imperious force in the necessity of reproduction. The rudimentary creature draws in food enough for its own subsistence through the surrounding tissue within which it is contained; by the abundance of nutrition it enlarges itself; and, strange to say, by that very act it increases its own hunger. For its bulk increases as the cube of its diameter, while the surface increases only as the square; and if the diameter of this living stomach is doubled, the demand for sus-

tenance is multiplied eightfold, while the mouth by which it is to be supplied is increased only fourfold. At that rate the creature must speedily die of hunger simply because it has consumed more food than enough! How, then, does nature provide for this contingency? Very simply. The cell which can no longer sustain itself divides into two, and so saves itself by giving life to another. Thus the *self-regarding* instinct of nutrition leads onward to what we might call the *other-producing* instinct of reproduction; and still we have here no moral element, because the separated cells which were once one have no longer any relation to each other, and are therefore destitute of that *other-regarding* principle which is essential to morality.

"It is only in the rudimentary protoplasmic cell, however, that we find this other-producing necessity apart from the other-regarding principle in which the foundation of morals is laid. The moment we examine any living creature, however little advanced above the rudimentary form of the individual cell, we find ourselves in the presence of the mystery of *sex*. How that mystery begins we know not. What we do know is that it prevails alike in the vegetable and in the animal kingdom, and we also know that its essential characteristic consists in what Haeckel calls 'the elective affinity of two different cells' as the condition of reproduction. Here, then, we have the physical basis of something different from the purely selfish struggle for life; in the relation of sex we have not only the rudiment of an other-regarding principle, but the beginning of a *struggle for the life of others*, purely instinctive, doubtless, at first, but capable of development into the highest characteristics of morality."

The altruism of the mother is of course not developed at once. In the lower animals it is quite absent. To quote again:

"Mr. Drummond says that 'it is doubtful whether in the invertebrate half of nature it exists at all; if it does, it is very rare; in the vertebrates it is met with only exceptionally till we reach the two higher classes'; and even there we first find it in a rudimentary form, in the preparation of the nest and in the care for eggs. In the lower forms of nature, when the eggs are laid, often with an appearance of extreme solicitude for their safety and an almost prophetic outlook for their future sustenance, the mother's work is done, and so she leaves them. Only a step higher brings us to the mother brooding on her nest and caring for her young more devotedly than for herself, until they need her care no longer. It is at this point, too, that we begin to find the function of fatherhood approaching moral conditions, in the male bird, joining in the preparation of the nest, nourishing his mate, relieving her from time to time in her function of brooding over the eggs, and at last uniting with her in the joyous care of the young ones."

So far the author has followed pretty closely the line of thought of the late Henry Drummond. But Mr. Drummond, he thinks, makes too little of the moral influence of association between the sexes in higher animals. He says of this influence:

"In some species, perhaps in many, it is so strong that it lasts for life, or, in other words, monogamy prevails, and so the beginnings of a true family relation are laid, with all the subtle moral influences which that relation implies, and includes and fosters. Mr. Darwin has truly said that, in the course of evolution, 'those communities which included the greatest number of the most sympathetic members would flourish best.'"

Prince Kropotkin is here called in as an additional witness. He is quoted as follows:

"As soon as we study animals—not in laboratories and museums only, but in the forest and the prairie, in the steppes and the mountains—we at once perceive that tho there is an immense amount of warfare and extermination going on amidst various species, and especially amidst various classes of animals, there is, at the same time, as much, or perhaps more, of mutual support, mutual aid, and mutual defense, amidst animals belonging to the same species or, at least, to the same society. Sociability is as much a law of nature as mutual struggle. . . . If the numberless facts which can be brought forward to support this view are taken into account, we may safely say that mutual aid is as much a law of animal life as mutual struggle; but that, as a factor of evolution, it most probably has a far greater importance,

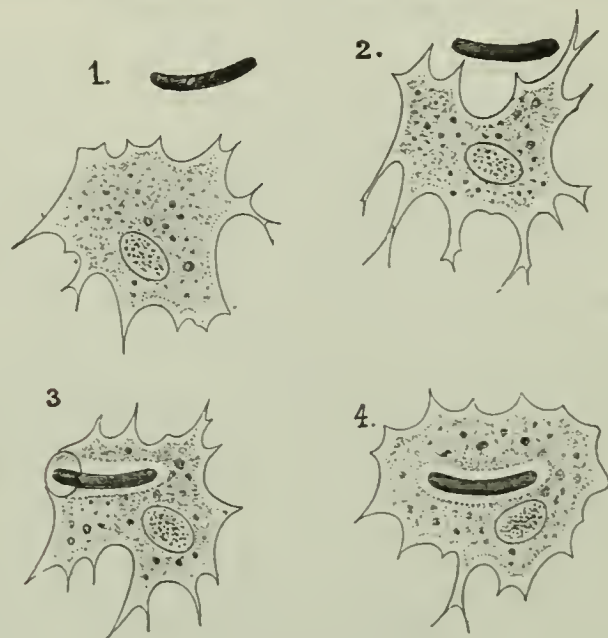
inasmuch as it favors the development of such habits and character as insure the maintenance and further development of the species, together with the greatest amount of welfare and enjoyment of life for the individual, with the least waste of energy."

The writer concludes as follows:

"At this point, in our opinion, Mr. Drummond's vision is obscure. He does not see the full significance of the facts. He does indeed admit and assert that the other-regarding principle, which he calls Altruism, exists in the lower animals; he says: 'At what precise stage of the Ascent, in association with what class of animals, Otherism began to shade into Altruism in the ethical sense, is immaterial. Whether the Altruism in the early stages is real or apparent, profound or superficial, voluntary or automatic, does not concern us. *What concerns us is that the Altruism is there*; that the day came when, even tho a rudiment, it was a reality; above all that the arrangements for introducing and perfecting it were realities.' That suffices for our own contention, which is this: that the foundations of human morality are laid in the very nature of the animal life which we share with all our humble fellow creatures, and consequently, that the highest ethical attainments and aspirations of man as a social being are only developments of a principle which exists and operates, often in a most wonderful and admirable way, in them as well as in mankind."

THE CONFLICT OF DISEASE.

WE have long been accustomed to speak of disease as a battle; we say that the sufferer is "making a splendid uphill fight," and that he has "subdued" the disease or that the disease has "vanquished" him. It is only recently, however, that physicians have had grounds for the belief that the patient is



PHAGOCYTES AND BACTERIA.

1, 2. The phagocyte or leucocyte approaches a bacterium and extends its pseudopods toward it to envelop it. 3. The bacterium, surrounded by the pseudopods, penetrates into the protoplasm of the leucocyte, or is *envacuolated*. 4. The bacterium is digested by the phagocyte.

rather the battle-field than an active contestant. The real battle is fought out within him between the attacking germs armed with their deadly poisons or "toxins," and the white blood-cells, "leucocytes" or "phagocytes," which strive to overcome them and thus save his life. In an article on "The Blood" in *La Monde Moderne*, Paris, November, Dr. J. Laumonier describes the process graphically. He says:

"Besides the red globules there are in the blood white globules or leucocytes. These are colorless cellules without membrane, mobile, and of changing form, whose constituent matter, or protoplasm, is granular and contractile. They are much less numerous than the red globules, and there is only one of them to every 350 or 400 of the red globules; but to make up for this they are found elsewhere than in the blood, notably in the conjunctival tissue, the glands, the lymph, etc. This ubiquity of the leucocytes is due to their mobility, to the plasticity of their protoplasm, which enables them to slip into the smallest intercellular spaces

and thus to migrate from tissue to tissue. This journeying about is called 'diapedesis.'

"We may ask, 'What is this diapedesis for?' Like all cells the leucocytes are very sensitive to the action, even at a distance, of certain reagents, certain chemical substances, which, for this reason, attract or repel them. Among the substances that attract the leucocytes most energetically are the 'toxins' or substances secreted within our organism by pathogenic microbes such as the charbon bacillus or the staphylococcus of pus. When such microbes exist in any part, and their presence is revealed by the presence of toxins carried by the blood, the leucocytes move toward the contaminated point and proceed to devour, by enveloping them in their protoplasm, the bacteria that they meet (see figure). For this reason the leucocytes are called also 'phagocytes' or devouring cells. But all the leucocytes do not succeed in thus devouring their prey; a certain number die, poisoned by the microbial toxins, and their accumulated bodies form pus. When the leucocytes finally succeed in destroying the pathogenic bacteria, the contagious or virulent malady is stayed, the invalid is cured; when, on the contrary, the leucocytes are vanquished by the number of their adversaries or the virulence of their secretions, the malady spreads and the patient is in peril of death. This process of 'phagocytosis,' which was discovered only a short time ago, is one of the most curious processes of defense in our organism, and the vaccinations so widely employed in our day have for their object, by the previous attenuation of the inoculated virus, to habituate the phagocytes progressively to the poisons against which they would not be able to struggle were they introduced all at once and with no opportunity for adaptation."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE SPEED OF THE SCREW-PROPELLER REACHING A LIMIT?

THE recent phenomenal speeds attained by small boats driven by propellers, especially when, as in the case of the *Turbinia*, rotary engines are used, has led some to expect still more wonderful results in the future. But there is a limit to all things, and in the case of the propeller recent experiment seems to show that we are already near it and that it will be caused by a phenomenon named "cavitation," which is the formation of hollow spaces in the water behind the swiftly moving propeller-blades. The subject is discussed in a paper read by Sydney W. Barnaby before the recent Congress of Naval Architects in London and printed in *The Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers* (November), from which we quote the following extracts. Says Mr. Barnaby:

"In a paper upon torpedo-boat destroyers, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1895 by Mr. Thornycroft and myself, we gave some particulars of the screw trials of the *Daring*, and described briefly the reasons which led us to conclude that a new phenomenon was manifesting itself. This phenomenon seemingly pointed to the probability that the speed of vessels was approaching a stage at which propulsion by screws would become less efficient, and we said that it appeared inevitable that reduced efficiency must be submitted to as the speed of vessels increased.

"If a cavity be formed in any manner in the interior of a mass of water it will tend to become filled with water vapor and with any air which might be in solution, since ebullition takes place at ordinary temperatures in a vacuum. We believed that at the speed at which the screws of the *Daring* began to give trouble such cavities were being formed, and were the source of the great waste of power and of other difficulties which were experienced.

"This view met with not a little incredulity at the time, but I believe it to have been perfectly correct. The trials of the *Turbinia* and the experiments made by Mr. Charles Parsons, . . . afford very strong, if not complete, confirmation of our contention."

After a discussion of the experimental facts that seem to him to uphold his views, Mr. Barnaby thus describes exactly what he believes takes place with a very rapidly revolving screw-propeller:

"A screw propels by putting water in motion sternward. It

effects its object partly by pushing the water with the after face of the blades, and partly by pulling it with the forward face. I will ask you to imagine that we have replaced the screw of a ship by a disk of rather less diameter than the screw, and that, instead of revolving the screw-shaft, we push the shaft and disk sternward at such a speed that the momentum of the water moved by the disk is equal to the sternward momentum of the water put in motion by the screw. The propelling effect would be the same as that of the screw, and so far as the action between the forward face of the screw-blades and the contiguous water is concerned, which is what I wish to illustrate, the action of the disk affords a sufficiently close analogy. As the disk moves sternward, it puts water in motion not only astern of it, but also ahead of it. There being no air between the water and the front face of the disk, a pull can be exerted upon the water, which is forced to follow the disk in the same manner that water is forced to follow the plunger of a pump.

"But the pull which can be thus exerted by the disk is limited. At a little depth beneath the surface of the water, if the tension exceeds 15 pounds per square inch (one atmosphere), the surfaces of the disk and adjacent water are torn asunder, and a cavity is formed between them."

Mr. Barnaby believes that this effect is certainly making swift propellers less efficient than they ought theoretically to be. He says in closing:

"That cavitation will be the cause of trouble in the future is, I think, certain. Already it is becoming difficult to obtain the requisite area in screws of destroyers without either resorting to an abnormal width of blade, or to a larger diameter and pitch ratio than would otherwise have been preferable. The one expedient gives undue surface friction, and the other necessitates a reduction in the rate of revolution, and therefore a heavier engine. The fact that the designer of the *Turbinia* has been forced, doubtless against his will, to employ nine screws in order to avoid cavitation, is an evidence of its influence."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE OMNIPRESENT GERM.—"A new and startling discovery has recently been made that threatens the lives of school children, authors, and printers," says *Modern Medicine*. "Leading bacteriologists of Berlin and Leipsic have discovered by investigations that our ordinary inks 'literally teem with bacilli of a dangerous character, the bacteria taken therefrom sufficing to kill mice and rabbits inoculated therewith in the space of from one to three days.' The germ seems to be no respecter of persons or things."

"A GERMAN chemist," says *Merck's Report*, "has prepared a fluid that has the power, when injected into the tissue of a plant near its roots, of anesthetizing the plant. The plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, tho its vitality is apparently suspended. It is also independent of the changes in temperature, the most delicate hothouse plants continuing to bloom in the open. The composition of the fluid is shrouded in the greatest secrecy, but it is said to have a pungent odor and to be colorless."

"PRACTICALLY all the results of experiments," says *The Electrical World*, December 18, "have so far pointed to the truth of the hypothesis that Roentgen rays differ from ordinary light rays and other manifestations of radiant energy only in the item of wave-length. The supposition that they are radiations of almost inconceivable frequency of vibration, and having a wave-length many times less than that of violet light, is a competent explanation of most of the phenomena due to them, leaving their remarkable action in discharging electrified bodies and certain other as yet dimly comprehended actions for further explanation."

"It is curious to reflect," says *The Electrical Engineer*, London, "that many of our so-called modern inventions have been invented long before and forgotten, but that this is so many authorities can vouch. We are so constantly hearing of them that they pass almost unnoticed, and our revelry in the newness of them remains undisturbed. An author writing on this subject in an evening contemporary a short time ago referred to an early discovery of the electric telegraph, which may have escaped the notice of many of our readers. Arthur Young was on a visit to Mr. Lomond, at Paris, in October, 1787, when he saw what he describes as something very remarkable. He says: 'You write two or three words—Mr. Lomond takes them with him to his room and turns a machine which is enclosed in a cylindrical case. A wire connects it with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment. His wife stationed there, by remarking the corresponding motions of a ball, writes down the words they indicate. Length of wire makes no difference in the effect.' Mr. Young does not go into details, probably for the very reason that they were beyond him, but it is somewhat remarkable that, considering how much we know of Mr. Lomond as a savant of his time, we have no other record of his discovery. The Revolution was responsible for a good many things, and perhaps the forgetfulness of this invention must be attributed to the same disturbing element."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE AND CHURCH.

IT is not as well known as it might be how entirely the continued existence of the Armenian people depends upon the continuance of the Armenian Church. If the Armenian Church should cease to exist, the Armenians, as a separate people, would cease to exist also. This, at least, is the explanation made by a native Armenian, Mr. Minas Tcheraz, professor at King's College, London, in *Le Museon* (Paris, October). The professor also describes at some detail what the Armenian Church is and in what respects it differs from other Christian churches. After pointing out the excellence of the Armenian version of the Bible, which has been called by competent critics "the queen of all versions," the admirable liturgy of that church, the fine poetical quality and spirituality of its hymns, he proceeds thus:

"It is Christianity, become the national church, which has preserved the Armenian nationality. Without that, the Armenians would have been absorbed in Mazdeism, or Zoroastrianism, and later on in Islamism, for, in that nest of religions which is called the Orient, it is religion which produces nationality, and the various peoples are only religious communities. This is why the Armenians, especially since they have lost their political independence, are displeased by attempts to detach the faithful from their church. Surrounded at the present time by orthodoxy, Catholic and Protestant, each of which wishes to draw within its fold this martyr church, they think it their duty to preserve strictly the *status quo*, because they would be unable to satisfy the three churches at once, and because their church is the last asylum of their nationality. They possess a national church, just as they possess a national language and literature and alphabet, a national era and history, a national music and architecture, and they do not wish to sacrifice all these to the national characteristics of more numerous peoples. For them number does not constitute merit and human civilization owes more to microscopic Greece than to colossal China. They have a high idea of their mission in Asia, and M. Felix Neue did not in the least exaggerate when he wrote these lines: 'By a double phenomenon which is rare in history, the Armenian people, strong by an admirable fidelity to their character and to their faith, have survived wars and revolutions which have decimated them: they possess in their literary and liturgical idiom a sign of their vitality and a pledge of their perpetuity. It is not difficult to believe that they will be called on some day to take part in the regeneration of Asia.'

"The foreign missionaries who find it convenient to preach Christianity to the faithful of a church almost contemporaneous with Christ, should not forget that their first duty is not to weaken in any respect the position of a church which is carrying on a daily warfare with the powerful religion of Islam. Blessed be the church which will undertake to propagate among the Christians of Armenia, not this or that form of Christianity, but that instruction and that education which render a people capable of reconciling respect for the past with the demands of the spirit of the age. From this point of view the American College at Constantinople does better service than those who lose their time in preaching Puritan simplicity to the brilliant imagination of our Oriental people.

"The Armenian Church belongs to the Church of the Orient and its rites do not differ much from those of the Greek Church; but it is completely autonomous and is governed by its own deacons, priests, and bishops, whose sacerdotal vestments are like those of the Greeks and Latins. It has a special hagiography, which covers the entire ecclesiastical year. It has a special ritual, a special missal, a special breviary, a special hymnal. It admits seven sacraments, but administers extreme unction to ecclesiastics only. It recognizes neither penance nor indulgences, and administers the communion with unleavened bread and wine without water. It celebrates Easter at the time fixed by Christians before the Council of Nice, and the Nativity and Epiphany on the 6th of January. It prescribes fasting on Wednesdays and Fridays and has a period of Lent and a series of saints which are all its own. It believes that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the

Father. It is not Eutychian, because it professes explicitly the dogma of two natures, two wills, and two operations in Jesus Christ. It rejects the Council of Chalcedon, which declared the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Bishop of Rome the heads of the Christian Church. This is not a question of dogma, but a question of jurisdiction. Its conduct in this respect is guided by a feeling of personal preservation and is dictated by the necessities of its situation. As long as Armenia has no political independence, the Armenians can not, without danger, recognize the Council of Chalcedon. That is a rampart which separates the Armenians from the Greek or Russian Church. If they abandon it, nearly half of the Armenian nation, which lives under the Muscovite rule, would easily be absorbed in the Russian Church and nationality. The condition of servitude in which the Armenians are equally prevents them from introducing reforms into their church, the popular character of which allows them to accept without opposition improvements desired by the faithful.

"These are nearly all the differences which separate the Armenian Church from other churches. It has its reasons for maintaining these differences, and it hopes that other churches will be as tolerant of it as it is tolerant of its sisters.

"Another glory of the Armenian Church is its democratic spirit. It puts no obstacle in the way of the faithful reading and studying of the Bible. It employs in the mass the ceremony of cordial salutation, which the faithful render to each other 'with the kiss of holiness.'

"Its deacons and its priests, who are allowed to marry, live by the voluntary offerings of their flocks, and the high clergy, who alone are required to be celibate, receive a salary which is a very modest sum. No one has to pay a certain rent, as in some civilized churches, for a seat in church; every Christian is received there gratuitously, and rich and poor kneel side by side before the Eternal. The clergy, from the humblest deacon to the supreme Patriarch, are chosen by the free-will of the ecclesiastics and the laity. In the middle of the consecration of a candidate the bishop stops to ask the congregation if the candidate is worthy to receive orders. If a single individual declares that the candidate is not worthy, the consecration is suspended, and if the objector proves his assertion to the bishop, the candidate is set aside on the spot. It may be said in all conscience that the Armenian clergy are the servants and not the masters of the church.

"Such is the Armenian Church, venerable by its antiquity, proud of its orthodoxy, and glorious in the purple mantle of its martyrdom. Every stone of this sanctuary is cemented by the tears and the blood of its persecuted children. The sentinel of civilization and the advance guard of Christianity, the Armenian Church has bravely done its duty on the confines of the Oriental world. It has survived the attacks of Mazdeism and Islamism, as it has survived the attacks of Christians who do not understand liberty of conscience, and, in the midst of the sorrowful and painful crisis it is passing through at this moment, it sends a paternal salutation to all pious souls."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPIRITUALISM AND THE DEVIL.

A RECENT French writer on hypnotism and allied phenomena, in enumerating the various explanations of these phenomena in general vogue, found it necessary to include prominently what he called the orthodox Catholic theory that they were due to the direct agency of the devil. That this belief is a real one and must be reckoned with, is shown by the following passage from a recent sermon by Cardinal Vaughan in London. Said the cardinal:

"You are present, we will suppose, at some *séance*, where table-turning and table-rapping is going on. You ask a number of questions, the table replies. It raps three times for 'Yes' and twice for 'No,' and follows a regular code of signals. Now, either the whole thing is a delusion and a snare—a piece of trickery and humbug—and then, if it professes to be anything else, no one should encourage it—or else the answers are sensible, true, and according to fact, and then we can not attribute them to a lifeless object such as a table, which has no sense nor intelligence; but must put it down to spirits, to disembodied and invisible intelligences—in a word, to the agency of Satan."

Light, a London spiritualistic newspaper, which quotes this

passage (December 15), does not object to the cardinal's ascription of the phenomena to the agency of "disembodied and invisible intelligences," but it regards him as taking a very illogical leap when he says that these must be diabolical. Not that there are no evil spirits at all:

"Let us assure him at once that we are not among the unbelievers [in the devil or devils]. Our difficulty is that we know not where to stop. We agree with the preacher that their name is Legion, and we should perhaps find some where he would never think of looking for them; for we should not confine our gaze to the spirit-world. But, on the other hand, we should not look in directions that seem familiar to him. His devils, he says, 'are made up of those rebel angels who were hurled out of heaven for refusing to obey God.'"

"These rebels, he says, were 'hurled out of heaven,' we presume into hell, 'prepared for the devil and his angels,' we are told. And yet these 'malicious spirits' seem to be always here. 'They retain their spiritual form; they are still clever, intelligent, subtle, and by nature more than a match for the wisest and cleverest man'; moreover, 'they are ever seeking, by every means in their power, to gain an influence over us, to drag us into sin, and to plunge us finally into hell.' This is all very difficult. Have these fallen angels escaped from hell? If so, why does not God capture and confine them? It all seems amazingly chaotic. In truth, we are driven to ask: And what is our Heavenly Father doing all this while? Why does He permit only devils to get at us? Why does He expose us to such a horribly unfair conflict with unseen antagonists?"

"The real truth is that beneath all this belief in the omnipresence and activity of the devil there is a latent unbelief in God. This priest sees the devil everywhere; we see God. We see, indeed, also a perilous array of evil forces and evil beings; but it is rank infidelity to say that they are dominant, that they press upon us to the exclusion of the forces of God. It may seem strange to this preacher to tell him that his unbelief in God shocks us; but it is true."

IS CALVINISM DEAD?

REV. DR. JOSEPH D. BURRELL, of Brooklyn, finds occasion for an argument on this subject in a recent statement made by a minister of Boston to the effect that the chief doctrines taught by the great Genevan are no longer held except in a formal way by any body of Christian believers. Dr. Burrell contends that, in all its essential principles, Calvinism is as much a living force now as at any time in the past. He says (*The Observer*, New York):

"It is true that ministers no longer preach the doctrine of the damnation of infants, if they ever did, which is doubtful. Nor does reprobation appear in modern sermons. But these are not essential Calvinism. Its constructive principle, the sovereign grace of God, is the presupposition of every sermon. 'Every man is a Calvinist when he preys.'

"The mystery of divine election, which is an unescapable corollary of the truth of God's sovereignty, can not be utterly obsolete while Paul's interpretation of Christianity has force. The endeavor to make all of Paul's words refer to national rather than individual election, is not considered successful by Sanday and Headlam, the latest commentators on Romans.

"Moreover, men will theologize to the end of time, and it is inconceivable how any one can construct a system of thought concerning the universe of which we are a part, without having as a foundation the truth of the sovereignty of God. President Roswell Hitchcock said: 'As long as there are thinking men there will be Calvinists.'

"This is strikingly corroborated by the modern philosophies. The cosmology of Huxley, Spencer, and John Fiske is nothing else than a Calvinistic interpretation of the world and its life in terms of science.

"No, Calvinism is not dead. Its constructive principle is worked into all our thought. It is only the form in which the truth has been stated in the past that needs readjustment. As President Patton said in his Pittsburg address, we want an interpretation of Calvinism in terms of the thought of to-day. That

is a giant task which may well challenge and inspire some of our younger theologians. This broad-minded age welcomes everything new in thought which justifies itself; but its breadth surely will be found to cover also the old truths when they are set in new lights. There is something in Calvinism which is true and must be potent of good."

A HINDU'S VIEW OF CHRIST.

THE Swami Vivekananda has been succeeded in America as lecturer on Vedanta philosophy by the Swami Abhedananda. The latter's views concerning Christ are given at some length in the form of an interview in *The Sun* (New York, December 26). Incidentally, in maintaining the theory that Christ was a yogi, and that any one of us may become such as He was,



SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

the Swami advances the thought that Abraham Lincoln also was, "to a considerable extent," a yogi. We quote from the interview:

"To understand Christ one must understand the Hindu conception of the soul and the universe, for Christ, altho a Jew by race, was in every fiber of His character a Hindu or Vedantist, and when the Christian looks at his Savior from the Hindu point of view he will not only get a more beautiful and sublime conception of Christ, but he will receive a much better opinion of himself and his fellow men. All that Christ did and said will become vastly more interesting to him, for he can himself confidently hope some day to become a Christ. The beauty of the Vedanta view of Christ is to be able to realize from experience that you and I and all of us will some day, on this very earth, clothed in blood and flesh, become Christ, for in every one of us is the pure and sublime soul that shows forth from Him on the Mount of Transfiguration. It needs only to be set free, to connect itself with this cosmic intelligence that stands behind and directs, evolves, and projects all these gross forms of matter that we see. In every one of us is a spark of this universal intelligent energy that is moving toward freedom. In Christ, in Buddha, and in many of our Hindu sages this cosmic energy was set free.

"What do we see in ourselves? 'First, the body, then behind it

the mind, and behind that something that is conscious of them both. One can by effort separate all three of them in such a manner as to see their difference. The mind is tied to the body and the soul or self to the mind. The body dies, for all forms of matter are changing. The soul departs and takes the mind with it, and again they incarnate themselves. This goes on till some day the mind is able to renounce its passions and desires for the world, and the soul is free to direct it.

"This soul, or cosmic consciousness behind everything, is able to manifest itself in man more freely than in anything else, because of the more nearly perfect form of his mind and body. It is all along the line evolving toward him and through him to freedom. But not in the sense of changing its nature; it never does that. Hence the reason for the evolution of all animal life, and the Vedanta philosophy has been sustained or confirmed by the system of evolution. Every law and fact yet embodied in material science corroborates Vedanta.

"In a perfect man like Christ the mind stuff has been purified, culminated in the absolute renunciation of all earthly desires. He was able to connect his own soul with the cosmic soul or God, and he then exclaimed: 'I and my father are one.' When a Vedantist reaches that state he says: 'I am Brahman'; when a Mohammedan Sufi reaches that state he says: 'I am He.' Every perfect man realizes that he is a part of this universal intelligence which we call God or Brahman, and when he is able to make the connection with it through his purified mind he partakes of its omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence."

If a minute history of India for the last six thousand years could be written, we are assured that there would be descriptions of many miracles performed by the sages as remarkable as any credited to Christ. After laying some stress on the dissimilarity between the Old and New Testaments, a dissimilarity amounting to antagonism at many points, the Swami continues:

"Schopenhauer says the New Testament must be traced in a certain way to Indian sources, and the connection can be shown. Asoka, the Buddhist Emperor of India, some 260 B.C., sent Buddhist missionaries to every part of the known world, as stone tablets still testify. These missionaries preached in Palestine on down till near the birth of Christ. They left their impress upon the country.

"It is most probable that Jesus got His inspiration to begin with from this source. We know but little of Him until He was thirty years of age. Not till then did He realize His own true nature, else He would have been heard of sooner."

"The New Testament is full of suggestions of practises by which Hindus have become sages. Witness the long meditations of Christ, His prayers, His long fasts, and those of His disciples. His sufferings and resignation at His death are conclusive testimony that He was a human being with a soul, as you and I are, but whose soul was laboring and succeeded in throwing off His mind and body and joining itself to that larger soul that is manifesting itself so grandly throughout the universe.

"In the last hours of His life he retired and prayed three times: 'If it be thy will, Father, remove this cup.' He saw with all the terrors His approaching ignominious death, to be inflicted in the most cruel manner. From His first prayer He could not summon the courage to face such a painful death. Why? Because He could not control His mind. He could not entirely withdraw the senses from the body. He could not detach His soul from His mind. In the second prayer he failed. But after the third prayer He became resigned. 'It is thy will.' He had now reached the state of mind known to Hindus as samahdi or super-consciousness, and there was no pain for Him on the cross. The nails driven into His hands and feet excited no more sensibility than they would if driven into so much wood. Painters have sometimes painted His face on the cross as showing great anguish, but the life and resignation of the Man deny this idea.

"It is well to explain briefly what is meant by the control of the senses as illustrated in the case of Christ. A friend of mine in London not long since went to see a Spaniard who claimed to have mastered the control of his senses. The Spaniard agreed to submit himself to a thorough scientific test. A doctor drove a needle between the nail and flesh of his thumb. The Spaniard did not wince, but went on laughing and talking to his friends. After some minutes he was requested to relax his mind. Of

course when he did so he was seized with the most excruciating pain and blood began to run from the wound.

"In India one of our great sages, Chaitanga, went to another sage for instruction. 'Can you control your senses?' Chaitanga was asked. 'Test me,' he replied. The sage then put some powdered sugar upon Chaitanga's tongue. 'Hold it there for five minutes and I will believe you.' Chaitanga held it ten minutes and blew it off as dry as ever.

"But this is only the first step to the state of the mind of Christ reached when crucified. An incident in the life of one of our great sages in India is a parallel case. This sage, when walking along the road outside of a city, fell into the hands of a band of robbers. The robbers took the sage for a spy and chopped off his right arm with a sword. He quickly walked back toward the city, the blood pouring from the stub. He met a kind-hearted Brahmin on the way, who recognized him at a glance, and fell at his feet and bandaged the wound. But the sage was hardly aware that he had been wounded. His countenance glowed with deep calmness and tranquillity. He had not only withdrawn his senses, but he had shut his soul entirely in from his mind. Other sages have been chopped to pieces uttering the declaration all the while that they could not be killed."

What, then, is the significance of Christ's death? Christ foresaw, we are told, that His life and death would fix the minds of other men upon Him, and this act of concentration would help them to realize, as He realized, the divine nature within us all—our oneness with God. It is by such concentration of the mind that one is able to separate the soul from the mind and free it from the bondage of matter. Christ again and again enjoined upon His disciples prayer and meditation, and the fact that some of them saw Moses and the prophets in the scene of transfiguration shows that they also had learned to realize the divine in their natures. The interview closes as follows:

"All the great spiritual leaders and all the great geniuses have to a certain extent been yogis, and many of them without knowing the fact. From what I have heard, I believe your own great President Lincoln was to a considerable extent a yogi. He acted very much at times like an inspired man, and has been called so. He must have known how to commune with the cosmic spirit. And so there have been many others, and so many of us can become to-day with practise."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Independent gives a table of the benevolent contributions of the Methodist body from 1840 to 1890, showing that the annual average for each of the five decades has advanced from \$108,290 to \$2,304,900; and the average per member, from 13 cents to \$1.04.

A SPEAKER at a recent missionary convention held in Exeter Hall, London, said that less than one seventh part of Her Majesty's 350,000,000 subjects are Christians; 240,000,000 are in the darkness of heathenism, and 60,000,000 in the partially lighted darkness of Mohammedanism.

THE Zionist journal, *Die Welt*, published at Vienna, announces that the scheme proposed at Basle to establish a bank to assist Jews to emigrate to Palestine is to be put into effect, and that the seat of the bank will be in London. The capital of \$10,000,000 is to be divided into shares of five dollars each.

A CHRISTIAN Science Temple was dedicated in Chicago November 14. Its cost, with the land, was \$108,000, and it is free from debt. At four successive meetings the same service was repeated, the audiences crowding the great auditorium. A dedicatory address was read at each service, written by the high priestess of the denomination, Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The substance of the address was that the existence of evil is impossible, for God made all things, and all that He has made is good. Therefore sin, sickness, disease, and death are imaginary, and Christian Science frees those who believe in it from the delusion that these things exist.

THE Russian peasants settled along the Volga in the province of Astrakhan are in a state of intense excitement over the appearance of "Antichrist" in their midst. In a village near the mouth of the Volga a girl gave birth to an illegitimate son. The child was one of exceeding beauty, and at the time of his birth there raged a terrible thunder-storm the like of which the oldest inhabitant had never before experienced. In some unaccountable way the report got abroad that the child was "Antichrist." His entrance into the world was accompanied with all the manifestations which the Russian peasants have been taught to look for at his coming. The girl had to fly with her child from the village, and has sought refuge somewhere on the pathless steppe.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE RIOTS IN PRAGUE.

PRAGUE, the ancient capital of Bohemia, has been, as the cable has informed the world, the scene of serious riots. The Czechs, embittered by the partial success of the Germans, attacked the latter throughout the city, plundering stores and houses until the military forces cleared the streets. The consensus of opinion of Europe seems to be that the Czechs have as much right to agitate for national independence as any other race; but that they estrange many of their friends by lawless actions. Women were beaten in the streets for the crime of speaking German, over eight hundred houses were plundered, hospitals attacked, and even the baby hospital was not excepted—tho most of its inmates are Czechs—because it is an adjunct to the German university. The Slavonian races are much dissatisfied with the behavior of the Czechs, and disclaim all kinship. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Moved by hatred against everything German, the mob did not attempt to repress its wild instincts. They did not act as mere rioters or mere plunderers; they became wild beasts. . . . In vain the mob was told that the baby hospital contained chiefly infants of their own race. Its staff was German, that was enough. . . . At a private hospital an invalid seeking to propitiate the mob, appeared at a window. A volley of stones was hurled at him. . . . This mob has long been the recipient of Austrian charity and civilization, and its deeds appear all the worse when we remember that it was led and managed by well-dressed agitators, who claim to be the representatives of Czech civilization."

Much harm was averted by the timely discovery of a bomb placed in a German theater. The Prussian papers are not astonished at these excesses, which only remind them of the barbarities committed upon the Prussian wounded in 1866. But, on the whole, there is an ardent desire in Germany to smooth over matters. The *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says:

"Altho the Czech races in the Dual Monarchy number only about 8,000,000, including the Bohemian Czechs, the Hannakes, Moravians, and Slovakians, they are numerically stronger than the Germans in Bohemia proper, and it can not but increase their national fanaticism that science, industry, trade, and capital are mostly in German hands. Moreover, Bohemia is surrounded by German territory, and is a favorable subject for Germanization. This must naturally rouse opposition in the Slavic race. In the battles of 1866 many Czechs lost their lives, which fact further increases Czech nervousness and suspicion. The Franco-German war aroused sympathies between the French and Czechs, which have been encouraged by the former. The House of Austria has often treated the Czechs with draconic rigor, confiscating their property, as in the rebellion of 1618-20, when many Bohemians emigrated to Brandenburg. The year 1848, with its revolutionary upheavals, could not but raise the hopes of the Czechs. They opposed a Slavic movement to the German Nationalist movement, and Prague was the scene of bloody riots.

"But the Czech movement is unable to preserve the sympathies of fair-minded persons, for their national aspirations are always subordinated to the desire for plunder. The Russians regard this branch of their family with undisguised contempt, and the Poles, too, look upon them as inferiors. Since the Old Czech party has lost all influence, and the Radical Young Czechs lead the movement, all moderation has been thrown aside."

The *National Zeitung* points out that the Czechs are continually emigrating to Germany and the German provinces of Austria. Czechs who are possessed of energy, admits the paper, are thereby lost to their nationality; but the absorption carried on in this way by the Germans is a peaceful and perfectly legitimate one, while the Czechs endeavor to strengthen the Slavic element by the wholesale annexation of districts inhabited by Germans.

The *Teplitzer Zeitung* thinks the most disquieting phase of

the riots was that the rioters ignored utterly the imperial authority. It says:

"That excesses have taken place in Prague, that the mob plundered the Germans and the Jews—the latter without distinction of nationality—is not sufficiently unusual to cause comment. We are used to such things in Bohemia, altho it is going from bad to worse, and only Turkey reveals as great an insecurity of life and property."

The Hungarians, who have jealously guarded their independence since it has been obtained, and who talk occasionally of complete separation, nevertheless draw back a little now that internal troubles seriously threaten the strength of Austria. The *Pesti Hirlap*, Budapest, says:

"From Andrassy to Bauffy, influential Hungarian statesmen have always regarded the federalistic movement in Austria as dangerous. Badeni's experiments can not change this opinion, as the dissatisfaction of Hungary with the recent treatment of the Austrian Germans, and the pleasure at Badeni's fall, conclusively prove. Hungarian public opinion is now, as in 1867, that of Francis Deak and his brilliant group, who believed that dualism, founded upon German hegemony in Austria and Magyar hegemony in Hungary, must be preserved. To-day as ever Hungary hopes that the *Ausgleich* [arrangement of the mutual expenses of both countries] will be settled under the auspices of the Germans in Austria."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A JUSTIFICATION OF OUR CUBAN POLICY.

AS a rule, the Cuban policy of the United States is looked upon abroad as inspired by jingoism, unjustifiable desire for aggrandizement, and a want of knowledge of the condition of the island. Occasionally, however, we run across an article in which our attitude is explained satisfactorily.

The *Boersen Zeitung*, Berlin, explains that we could not, from a strictly business point of view, preserve strict neutrality. Our industry, our trade, our shipping are too closely bound up with the Pearl of the Antilles. The paper says:

"Next to Spain and Great Britain, the United States is most interested in Cuban trade. Before the insurrection, the Americans used to send more than one thousand ships annually to Cuba. But more than 75 per cent. of the imports and 45 per cent. of the exports are sent *via* Havana, which is held by the Spaniards; and the insurgents, who wish to ruin the port by preventing its trade, and who have destroyed a large part of the plantations, have ruined also the trade of the Americans. At a time like the present, when it is difficult to open new markets, this must necessarily irritate the people of the United States. Moreover, many Americans are interested in the telegraph lines, railroads, and other industrial enterprises of the island. Hence all ranks of the Americans are anxious for its welfare. The island also commands the Bahama channel, the Straits of Florida, the Straits of Yucatan, and the Windward Passage, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the whole communication between Europe, Mexico, and the Mississippi Valley. There is no reason to doubt that the American coasting trade would immensely benefit and that the trade with Cuba would increase enormously if the island belonged to the United States. The present high tariff in Cuba would certainly be abolished."

The paper does not think that Spanish military ardor and ability are as much at fault in Cuba as is generally supposed, for the following reasons:

"Traversed through its entire length by a chain of mountains, the island has on each slope large tracts full of caves. The climate being tropical, the entrance to these caves is generally hidden by lianas and vines. Often they contain good water, and are connected with each other. People living in the neighborhood of these caves can easily hide in them and continue to harass the troops. Nor is the task of the troops easier in the lowlands. Here the ground is swampy and covered with creepers, many of which are poisonous. The stagnant waters of the swamps often look like meadows, but they are a delusion and a snare, fit only

to breed fever and mosquitoes. Paths lead through the thickets and the swamp, but only the natives know where they end. A few hours in the swamp is often sufficient to cause death, just as in German East Africa. The insurgents, when retreating, cover their trails and are safe. In the healthy parts of the island they never attempt to attack the Spaniards."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW THE LIVES OF JAMESON AND HIS MEN WERE SAVED.

WE find in the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, a graphic description of one of the scenes resulting from the Jameson raid, when the stern old Boers, discussing calmly the fate of Jameson and his band, determined to execute the leaders of the gay band at daybreak. They were induced to change their mind only when their own leaders resorted to a parable in order to save the prisoners. We quote as follows:

"When Jameson and his fellow officers had been forced to surrender, a meeting of the Boer commanders took place in President Krüger's house. Some twenty were present, and the great majority, wild with indignation at the sudden inroad into their territory and the manifest attempt to rob them of their independence, were for shooting the British officers right off, if not the men under their command. This, they thought, would be a wholesome warning to others. President Krüger opposed this summary plan, and used all his eloquence, all his influence, to save the prisoners. For a long time his efforts were useless. At last General Joubert, one of the few who agreed with the President, had recourse to the old-time Boer method of convincing his hearers: he made use of a parable. It was then four o'clock in the morning, the President's opponents were still for execution, and the life of the filibusters hung by a thread. General Joubert, however, said: 'Friends, will you not listen to my voice once more? Suppose that close to my farm lives a bad neighbor who keepeth fierce hounds in his house, worrying my sheep exceedingly, also killing some. What, then, would you have me do? Should I kill the hounds to be free of this worry? Truly, my neighbor would say unto me: 'Thou hast killed my hounds, yet their value is greater than the value of the sheep. Pay thou me!' Is it not better that I should take the hounds, and, going unto my neighbor's house, say: 'These are thine, now pay thou me for the harm they have done to my flock?' There was silence and General Joubert continued: 'We have caught the pack. Is it not better to send them to the British Government with demands for reparation, lest the British send more hounds to worry us anew!' And once more the Puritan mode of arguing was successful. The council of war accepted the advice of their chiefs."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FAR-EASTERN PRESS ON DEVELOPMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

LATEST advices are to the effect that the Son of Heaven has graciously consented to lease Kiao-Chau and adjacent territory to the ruler of the Teutons for a term of fifty years. A legal reason for the presence of the Germans has, therefore, been established. But that does not free Germany from the censure of the other nations. This censure is especially strong in Japan. Some people living in the far East nevertheless consider that Germany is justified in her course by the examples set by other nations. Some English papers published in China even welcome the Germans.

The *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, declares that Germany has simply done on a very moderate scale what England, France, and Japan have done before, and Holland, Spain, and Portugal had done before them, that is, taken care that her industrial produce shall not be shut out from the Asiatic markets altogether. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, is not at all displeased. It says:

"We are not averse to seeing the occupation of Kiao-Chau by

Germany lead to the development of the natural resources of the great province of Shantung. This has generally been regarded as a poor province, and, indeed, there is much poverty in some parts of it, notably the regions bordering the Yellow River, which have suffered from flood and famine. Under a good government, however, the province might well prove a source of great wealth. . . . The people, altho nicknamed *Kwa-tze*, *i.e.*, 'Bumptious,' by their countrymen of other provinces, are admitted to be much more straightforward and honorable than most Chinese, as is becoming in the fellow provincials of Confucius and Mencius, whose ancient homes and whose graves are found within the borders of this province. . . . It is in the nature of poetic justice that such an anti-foreign governor as Li Pinghêng should have been caught by this incident, and made the scapegoat of Imperial wrath. Had he been ever so friendly to foreign methods, he would hardly have been able in his time to have worked any such radical change as to have averted the attack and murder of the unfortunate priests, or prevented the landing of the Germans; but, after his recent tirade against foreign schools, it is but just he should be made to note the superiority of the learning he despises."

In Japan many people are deeply shocked at the proceeding of Germany, whose integrity was supposed to be too great to expect such a flagrant violation of international rights on her part. *The Japan Gazette*, Yokohama, thought it probable, however, that England, France, Germany, and Russia had come to some understanding in the matter, in view of the partitioning of Africa. But *The Japan Mail* defends England against such imputations, and declares that such robbery is entirely foreign to British character. "It is wearisome," adds Captain Brinkley,

"to have to deal with a proposition so strangely lacking in discrimination. Africa's case is in no sense parallel with China's. In Africa the various powers already possessed colonies which were gradually expanding, and their mutual expansions threatened to result in collisions."

The Japanese papers nearly all censure Germany's action as entirely unjust and unwarrantable. *The Yorodzu Chuo*, Tokyo, points to the annexation of Kiao-Chau as a "fine illustration of Christian principle." *The Jiji Shimpō* compares Germany to a big bully coming to the bedside of his debtor, sword in hand, to demand payment of a small debt. *The Nichi Nichi Shimbun* fears Germany represents pretty much the entire West in her lack of morality. *The Mainichi Shimbun* calls upon Japan to increase her navy to be ready for possible future complications. There are, however, some Japanese papers that find explanation, if not excuse, for the action of Emperor William. *The Nippon* (we summarize from translations in *The Mail*), thinks Japan has sometimes acted in a similar tho not quite so gross a manner. *The Chuo Shimbun* says:

"Four reasons combine to show that this is no sudden step on the part of Germany. She is anxious to cut into the trade monopolized by England. She is trying to provide in the Orient diversions which will occupy the attention of rival states in Europe. She is weary of waiting for her share in the action regarding the Liao-Tung peninsula, in which she assisted France and Russia. Finally, the Emperor of Germany believes in the 'Yellow Danger,' and he is anxious to strike the first blow. Japan certainly is threatened as well as China, and she must join hands with England to protect herself."

The *Osaka Asahi* thinks it quite natural that Germany, in view of her rapidly increasing commerce, should desire a basis of operations such as England, France, Russia, Spain, and even Portugal have, and that she should seize the present pretext to obtain such a base. *The Tokyo Shimpō* thinks nothing can ever wipe away Germany's disgrace, and calls upon the Japanese Government to defend China against the bullying Kaiser, as she defended Korea against China. *The Shogyo Shimpō*, however, forms a notable exception. It says in effect:

The Japanese, in commenting upon the affair, should remember the heavy debt they owe Germany. From Germany Japan has

borrowed her military organization, her medical system, a great part of her constitution, and her local government. When she conquered China her victory was largely due to German instruction, and when she hears of the fame won by her medical men, her local government getting into satisfactory condition, and her representative institutions working well, this debt is continually recalled. Japan can only congratulate Germany, especially as the seizure of Kiao-Chau furnishes reasons for the permanent occupation of Wei-hai-Wei by the Japanese.

The Hongkong *China Mail* is disgusted that England should permit "a fledgling like Germany to reap benefits she has sown," and is confident that civilization in general and the progress of China in particular must be retarded if the Teuton is allowed to have his way. It adds:

"The question now arises, Is Great Britain to be quietly 'left,' while youthful interlopers come in and take the cream of influence and strategic positions in the far East? . . . Great Britain has for many years treated China too much as a civilized nation, and the Chinese Government as a civilized factor in international politics. Certain persons are of opinion that our leniency and fair dealing have placed us upon a plane much higher than that of any other nation. . . . Let us suppose for a moment that Hongkong has passed from the control of Great Britain into that of Russia, France, or Germany. Would not the Chinese people and the Chinese Government soon discover the difference? This consideration does not appear to have occurred to the high authorities of Peking, nor to the British Minister. But it is one which might be more carefully considered than it has yet been, both in connection with the concession on the Kowloon side, and as bearing upon any similar concession of territory or other privileges from the Chinese Government to China's best friend."

INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN ENGLAND.

THE engineers' strike has not yet been settled in England. The railroad employees were prevented with difficulty from beginning a general strike just before Christmas. And if the cotton-spinners make good their threat to stop working rather than accept a reduction of five per cent., their struggle may put all previous strikes in the shade. Meanwhile Germany, Belgium, and other Continental nations reap the benefits of British inaction, and American enterprise is laying the foundation for a competition which, tho comparatively small as yet, promises to become the most dangerous rival not only of English but of all European industries.

The St. James's Gazette puts the case in the main as follows:

The unions concede graciously the right of the masters to employ any man, whether he is a member of a union or not; but they decline to permit their members to work with non-union men. They further agree to allow their men to do piecework; but they decline to make allowances for efficiency. Compare the two proposals side by side:

MASTERS' TERMS.

The prices to be paid for piecework shall be fixed by mutual arrangement between *the employer and the workman who is to perform the work*. The Federation will not countenance any piecework conditions which will not allow *an efficient workman* to earn at least the wage at which he is rated.

The masters will not demand more than forty hours overtime, at usual rates, during every four weeks. The union will not grant more than eighteen hours—a difference between a possible one and one-third hours a day and a possible three quarters of an hour—stupendous energy, this, at extra pay! The union insists that every man must be paid alike, if he is employed at all. The employers do not want to cast off their older servants, but keep them on at what their work may be worth. The employers wish to put their machines into the hands of the best men, and pay

TRADE-UNION'S TERMS.

The prices, etc., shall be fixed by mutual arrangement between *the employer and the workmen* who are to perform the work. The Federation will not countenance, etc., which will not allow *their workmen*, etc.

them accordingly. The union wants the masters to employ men for what they are called rather than for what they are. If we prefer efficiency in work and consideration for fellow workmen, it seems to us our support must go to the employers. The champions of the men are much readier to fight for generalities, like the "right of combination"; but the time has passed for these generalities. British law no longer allows British capitalists to tyrannize over British labor.

As instances of the immense power exercised by the trades-unions in England we quote the following instances among many that are given:

Two shipwrights, Flood and Taylor, did some work as iron-workers. This offended the boiler-makers, and they have been expelled from the shipyards—are not, in fact, permitted to obtain work, because any firm employing them risks a strike of its union men.

A London firm had an apprentice working between two union men, all on similar machine tools. The apprentice was "interviewed" by these two men because he finished three heads (part of a stamp mill) in his day against their two each day. The lad, threatened with a broken head, consulted his father, who reported to the firm. The firm did not dare to proceed against the union men, but left them to do their minimum of work, and put the youngster, who was too honest to cheat them, on some other work.

A heavy sole plate was being lowered through a narrow casing on board a vessel on the Clyde. The job could only be done at high water. It was begun an hour before stopping-time, but some hitch occurred, and it was but three fourths down when the 5:30 whistle blew. A few more minutes would have completed the job, and the fitters were quite willing to finish it; but the orders of the union were imperative, and they left, leaving the vessel in a precarious situation.

It is recognized by most papers in England that such a condition of affairs must necessarily affect the welfare of the empire. *The Weekly Chronicle*, Newcastle, a paper read chiefly by the middle classes in the north of England, reechoes the sentiments of hundreds of its contemporaries in the following:

"Even the stern realities and still sterner future possibilities of foreign competition, however, have been unable to prevent the British workman from adopting a policy that is calculated to drive the trade of the country to foreign lands. . . . The modern trades-union ideal is a dead-level of uniformity, this level being computed and fixed, not by the skill and attainments of the highest workman, but by the deficient acquirements and qualities of the lowest. The clever and the clumsy, the industrious and the idle, are mated by the new unionists, and the smart man must not do more work or earn more wages than the stupid and slipshod, while the amount of industrial output is measured, not by the standard of the superior workman, but by that of the slowest and idlest. . . . 'One man, one machine,' is the cry in England now. But in America one man minds three or four machines. Here it is the boasted policy of the men to produce as little as possible; in America, Belgium, Germany, and France, it is recognized that low production means low wages, and in their laudable desire to improve their own condition the foreign workmen are wresting from us our old industrial and commercial supremacy. . . . Soon the Orientals of India, China, and Japan will enter the field against us; and, as the Chinese and Japanese particularly are the most industrious and patient peoples under the sun, and can live for a year on what would be in the case of an English artisan a 'living wage' for a month, it is probable that before the new century is very old the British workman will find that in the struggle for existence he is neither the best nor the fittest to survive. . . . It is to be feared that the preparations we in England are now making for this contest are not such as to give us the best chance of success."

The British public would view the struggle between employers and employed with greater equanimity if it were certain that the most deficient Briton is still superior to the average or even unusually efficient foreigner. But the faith in this ancient English doctrine appears to be somewhat shaken. The Manchester committee recently sent on a tour through the other countries of

Europe to investigate industrial progress there, reported, according to the Manchester *Guardian*, to the following effect in the Municipal Council:

The members of the committee, most of whom had never left their native shores before, were inclined to believe that industrial competition with England exists chiefly in the minds of alarmists. Alderman Higginbottom informed his hearers that, incredible as it may seem, forty-nine of the fifty electric stations they visited in France, Italy, Germany, and Austria had been built by people of these countries, yet they were the best he had ever seen. Another alderman declared it was high time for Englishmen to improve their professional and general knowledge. He went so far as to say that an English workman stood, on the average, as far beneath his German comrade as a painted savage beneath civilized man. Another declared that English industrials would willy-nilly be forced to follow their despised German competitors in the practise of educating their sons for real work. At present the young Englishman is satisfied with football honors, while such technical schools as exist in England can not obtain sufficient pupils.

The defenders of the trades-unions offer no new arguments. Competition for first place in efficiency can not well be granted by the unions, they think. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"It is very easy to say that 'no employer shall be restricted in employing any workman at any rate of wages mutually satisfactory to them both,' or that alterations, restrictions, and extensions of the rules governing employment shall be by 'mutual agreement between the employer and the individual workman.' 'I don't compel him to take what I offer,' says the employer. 'If he does not like my terms he is not bound to take the job. As for the conditions on which I choose to work my machines, they are my business and nobody else's.' . . . Yet how does it look to the individual workman? Why, that the entire principle of selling his labor, for which he has been contending since the beginning of the century, upon which he has relied to render his position tolerable in dealing with the power of capital, and which by painful steps he has caused to be recognized in law—is at one stroke cut from under his feet, while the employer remains with a powerful combination at his back. 'How,' argues the workman, 'can I, as an individual, deal on tolerable terms with my employer, while I stake the whole of the wages which support wife and child on the refusal . . . of his terms, whereas he stakes nothing, or something infinitesimal, by my refusal to work for him?' When he reads the 'absolutely final' terms of the master-engineers it seems to him that he is being sent back sixty years—to the day before trades-unions, when the right of the master to do what he would with his own was tempered chiefly by the power of the workman to wreck his factory or assault his person."

HOW ASIATICS SHOULD BE TREATED.

OF all the nations possessing Asiatic colonies, none have been more successful in establishing order and insuring peace than the Dutch. Wherever the natives have been subjugated under the rule of Holland, remarkably cordial relations exist between the conquerors and the conquered. This is said to be largely due to the efforts of the Dutch press, which ceaselessly preach that natives must be judged by their individual merit rather than by their rank and the ancient customs of their race. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, acknowledges that this is up-hill work, for the European conqueror is much inclined to be arrogant. But the work is progressing sufficiently to warrant the hope that race prejudice will vanish under the Dutch tricolor. We quote as follows:

"Private persons and officials regard the native in a manner very different to-day from their attitude of thirty or forty years ago. Then corporal punishment was ordered for ever so slight a misdemeanor, and the European residents followed the example of the administration. Scolding, swearing, and beating were regarded as the best means to keep the 'lazy niggers' in order. That sort of thing is no longer countenanced, just as the use of the cane in our schools has been abandoned since the teachers

have discovered better method to stimulate their pupils. Our officials in India have not *all* learned to treat the natives justly, any more than all our teachers know how to exercise moral suasion. But rude officials are certainly not encouraged, and they are censured strongly by public opinion even in the colonies."

The paper then quotes a case in point from its numerous correspondence on the subject to the following effect:

"The son of a native regent, educated at a Dutch high school, was at home during his vacation. At school he did not in any way stand below his European competitors, and his behavior was excellent. During the vacation his father was visited by a European merchant, who did not fail to inquire after the health of the son. The latter, being called, approached the visitor in Javanese fashion—on his knees. But the Hollander said laughingly: 'Come, come, boy, surely you don't have to act that way to me. We know each other too well!' He insisted upon the young man's taking a seat at his side after the European fashion. A little while after a Dutch high official appeared, shook hands with all present, and entered into conversation. A little later an official of much lower rank appeared, and he, imbued with an enormous sense of his own importance, treated the young Javanese with contempt. He took care, however, to wait until the other two gentlemen had departed. What a funny idea this official must have of 'prestige' and how it is to be gained! Men who thus attempt to raise themselves make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of their superiors as well as the natives, and we fully agree with our Indian correspondents who think 'such behavior is unsuited to the spirit of the times.' Sensible, well-bred officials do not act in this way, and we wish that, for the sake of our prestige, they were all sensible and well-bred."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

SOMEWHAT late, the Russian government organs publish the number of persons who lost their lives during the stampede on the Chodynsky Fields, at the time of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. There were 1,429 victims, according to official count.

THE Paris police have informed their Berlin colleagues of the discovery of an "export business" in German babies. An agent obtains the children in Berlin and sells them to childless Parisian couples. The fellow escaped arrest in Paris, but his description has been furnished to the Berlin authorities, who are on the lookout for him.

PRINCE MOHAMMED ALI, brother of the Khedive of Egypt, is said to be in love with an American. He will be permitted to marry the girl of his choice if the Khedive has a son born to him. Otherwise Prince Ali must choose a partner among the ladies of his own rank for the sake of the succession. The fact that princes who are willing to become commoners are getting so numerous seems to indicate that the king business isn't what it used to be.

THERE is an ancient superstition among the nobles of the Alt-Mark, in Prussia, that if any of them is raised to an earldom, his family dies out in the next generation. Bismarck feared for a long time that this would happen in his case. About two years ago, however, his second son, Wilhelm, became the father of a boy. Since then Graf Herbert, the old Chancellor's eldest son, has also had a son, and so the direct succession of the earldom seems to be assured beyond the second generation.

THE death of the Duchess of Teck leaves the Duke with a very small income, for the \$20,000 granted to the Duchess as a princess royal reverts to the state. A grant will probably be asked for, and the English press will probably complain that the British people are made to keep a German "pauper prince." The Duke's epidermis is said to be rather thick in this respect. Henry of Battenberg was much more thin-skinned. It is said that the taunts hurled at him killed him.

THE craze for mementos, so aptly ridiculed by Mark Twain in his "Innocents Abroad," sometimes is attended by disagreeable consequences. An English doctor was recently sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for cutting off a tassel in the palace of Herrenchiemsee. The *Abend-Zeitung*, Augsburg, remarks on this: "The culprit did not at all make a bad impression; but the people of Prieu can not be blamed for enforcing the law when any one is caught red-handed despoiling the palace. Only recently a golden lily was cut from a valuable piece of tapestry by some person who did not mind ruining the property for the sake of a memento."

THE International Bureau of the Postal Union in Paris has published the income and expenses of the different postal services for 1896. The United States, it appears, still has to pay out more than it receives on this account. The income was about \$80,000,000, the expenses \$90,000,000. All other countries profit. The German post-office netted \$97,000,000, and expended \$94,000,000. Great Britain fared still better. Her post-offices took in \$57,000,000, and the expenses were only \$40,000,000. For France the figures were \$45,000,000 and \$37,000,000; in Russia \$32,000,000 and \$23,000,000; in Austria \$23,000,000 and \$21,000,000. The enormous extent of the United States and the low rate for second-class matter are thought to be responsible for her postal deficit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKING FORTUNES OUT OF HAND-SHADOWS.

A NEW profession, or "art," has just been developed in England. The hand-shadows so often used to quiet and entertain restless children on a stormy day are now making fortunes for two professional entertainers in London, one at Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, the other at the Crystal Palace. Bernard Miller



THE G. O. M.

tells us about them in *The Strand Magazine* (January), and numerous illustrations are given, some of which we reproduce. These illustrations are from the first photographs of shadow-pictures that have been successfully made, as

"the entertainment is one that does not favor the camera."

Most of the shadow pictures are in continual motion, a feature which appeals strongly to Piccadilly and Crystal Palace audiences. The operator first displays the simple shadow of a pair of hands and the spectator then sees every movement in the operation of making dogs, birds, prominent people, and funny situations. Some of the scenes are progressive, and it is really no small task for the operator to keep two dogs fighting, or represent a young lady before the glass, or picture an interrupted serenade, without making some false move that will destroy the illusion. Many of the portraits, also, are transformation portraits, one changing into another in sight of the audience, but so slowly that the various motions are distinct and can be followed easily by the keen-eyed. "There is a certain appropriateness," says Mr. Miller, "in the G. O. M. swiftly giving place to Lord Salisbury. Only, in this case, one can see at a glance how it is all done; there is no diplomatic concealment." Mr. Miller describes the paraphernalia as follows:

"The apparatus is not elaborate—merely a powerful arc light of 2,000 candle-power, whose beam passes through a small circular opening on to a sheet of ticket-writer's holland. Occasionally some little property—a pipe, a piece of cardboard, or what-not—is used for adventitious effect; but for the most part the 'artist' uses his hands simply and solely. What is more, the arc lamp can be dispensed with, and almost equally amusing results produced by the aid of a clothes-horse, a sheet, and a candle. If an oil lamp is used, care must be taken to turn it so that the edge of the flame is toward the sheet; otherwise the shadow will be blurred and hazy."

These shadow-artists actually make their preliminary studies from living models and practise patiently and persistently to bring out the fine points that make the shadow characteristic.



LORD SALISBURY ON THE ALERT.

On one occasion, M. Treway was observing a handsome bull. "The bull resented the whole business," says Mr. Miller, "and charged. He charged far more heavily than an ordinary human model would, so that what with damaged

clothes and person, and shattered camera, M. Treway found the bull a costly sitter." Mr. Miller continues:

"These shadowgraphists have pupils. Fathers of large families pay Mr. Devant eight guineas for a course of ten lessons in the art, that they may amuse their wives and offspring during the long winter evenings. Mamma cuts out and hems the sheet, while daddy gesticulates strangely in the endeavor to portray new figures of his own invention. M. Treway's most interesting pupil was an enterprising dentist, who wanted to learn shadowgraphy in order to beguile timid children while he removed their offending molars. Then clergymen take a few lessons that they may not be outshadowed, as it were, at parochial tea-parties by the efforts of amateur entertainers. Even lunatic asylum officials have been among Mr. Devant's pupils."

"Mr. Devant was on one occasion giving his shadowgraphic performance in the famous subterranean saloons at Welbeck Abbey [continues the writer], and the Duchess of Portland was present with her pet dog on her knee. Now, one of the funniest of Mr. Devant's scenes depicts a quarrel between two big dogs, which are portrayed solely by the operator's own two palms. When at length these shadowy animals were depicted at it tooth and nail on the sheet, Her Grace's pet could no longer resist joining in the excitement. 'That little dog,' remarked Mr. Devant, 'howled and barked with all the vigor it could muster. Evidently it was backing one or other of the combatants, or perhaps it wanted to have a hand—or rather a tooth—in the fight. At any rate,' added the popular entertainer, 'I considered the incident one of the sincerest and most unique compliments I ever received.'"

The young lady dressing for a party is one of the most laughable of the shadow scenes. Mr. Miller says:

"The lady is very much in earnest; evidently it is a toilet with



DRESSING FOR A PARTY.

a purpose. The hair is gradually curled, the hairpins placed in position one by one, so as to support an artificial dab of wool, which represents, we believe, a 'bun' unknown to confectioners. All this, with many delicate, inimitable touches; a look in the glass now and then; expressions of alternate disappointment and delight, and final movements of triumph that are simply irresistible. . . . Now and again during this wonderfully funny dumb pantomime the lady's enormous hand is seen busily at work placing the hairpins. Finally the exit of the 'belle' causes roars of laughter, her mincing gait and languishing mien being reproduced with overwhelming comicality."

The "interrupted serenade" is Mr. Devant's masterpiece. Considerable "property" is used in the shape of cardboard; but the injured air on the musician's face when ordered to stop, the defiant way in which he proceeds, and the climax in the "retribution" scene must be credited to clever fingers. As the water (sand really) teems down, amid shouts of laughter from the audience, the musician collapses, sadder and perhaps wiser, while the triumphant householder shuts down the window with a self-satisfied bang. A moment later Mr. Devant's flexible hands loom large upon the illuminated disk, and the performance is at an end.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FIGHT FOR A SENATORSHIP IN OHIO.

ONE of the most exciting contests for the election of a member of the United States Senate closed last week in Ohio, with a victory for Marcus A. Hanna. This carries into effect the indorsement of Senator Hanna as his own successor made by the Republican state convention held last summer. The remarkable feature of the fight was the organization of opposition to Mr. Hanna, which resulted in a Democratic organization of the legislature, altho the body is Republican, and which obtained for a Republican, Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, the votes of the Democrats and of enough Republicans to leave Mr. Hanna only the absolutely necessary majority of one on joint ballot. Besides commenting on the personal elements of this struggle, many newspapers find reasons for advocating a change in the method of electing United States Senators, and other lessons from the fight. Mr. Hanna's term of office will expire in March, 1905.

Two telegrams concerning the result have been given wide publicity by the newspapers:

President McKinley to Mr. Hanna:

"The result now plainly forecasted is one in which our best citizenship, irrespective of party, will profoundly rejoice. I congratulate you heartily, not only upon a victory beneficial to the country, but upon your leadership in a contest worthily won under the most trying circumstances."

Mr. Hanna to President McKinley:

"God reigns, and the Republican Party still lives."

Representative System Sustained.—"We speak in no partisan sense when we say that the defeat of Mr. Hanna in the circumstances would have been a great public misfortune. The attack on his candidacy was in form and essence an attack on the principles of representative government.

"His enemies could only have triumphed through violation of their pledges and direct disobedience of the mandate of the people on the part of members of the legislature. As *The Times-*

Herald was first to point out, the very principles that control our system of Presidential elections were on trial in Ohio, and if the Foraker-Kurtz-Bushnell conspiracy had succeeded no man could foretell the consequences in the impairment of the confidence of the people in their representatives.

"The most distressing phase of the struggle was its closeness. Mr. Hanna's margin was perilously small. Another vote against him would have beaten him. He won, but even in the presence of a most satisfactory victory—a victory that pleases honorable men of every party and has given new courage to public spirit in all parts of the Union—we can not forget that the result was in doubt to the last moment from the fear that considerations of the most objectionable nature might outweigh all obligations to people and party in the minds of one or more small politicians.

"In the bitterness of defeat without honor, Senator Foraker, if he were a philosopher, might be able to extract some comfort from the knowledge that his conspiracy has turned the attention of thousands of conservative men to the advisability of choosing United States Senators by direct vote of the people instead of relying upon the essential honesty and honor of a few men who may be besieged, in a case like the present one, by Foraker and such 'small deer.'"—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Mr. Hanna's Victory.—"Senator Hanna's victory was anticipated from the beginning; indeed, the circumstances made it seem inevitable. And yet it was achieved not by the highest skill in the employment of superior resources, but through the blunders of his adversaries after they had virtually won. All the advantages of position were on his side. His nomination by the state convention of his party was ratified by all but four of its county conventions; his election to the office which he had received by appointment from the governor was made a controlling issue of the legislative campaign, and was deemed a chief feature of the Republican victory in November. Thus he had throughout the contest which he almost lost the immense benefit of the prevalent feeling and indisputable fact that the Republican majority of the legislature was under an obligation of good faith to respect the verdict of the polls. Furthermore, it was thoroughly understood that Mr. Hanna's defeat would be proclaimed, and to some extent construed, as a condemnation of the national Administration, and it was felt that President McKinley had every claim to be exempted from such a penalty. And, finally, aversion to giving Senator Foraker a free-silver colleague was a potent factor in Mr. Hanna's favor.

"Nevertheless, with all these advantages, and with the prestige derived from his invaluable services and triumphant leadership in 1896, Senator Hanna barely escaped defeat. His experience should teach all who aspire to the control of political forces that the people of this country demand, and in the long run will insist on having, a free voice in the management of their own affairs. . . . Appreciation of what he has done for the party and the nation and confidence in his devotion to the principles which were vindicated under his leadership are still the prevailing sentiments of his countrymen. We do not need to say that they are ours. But it has seemed proper, at the close of a contest which has aroused universal interest, to review the facts with perfect candor in the hope that they may convey a useful lesson to all observers. There is every reason to believe that so sagacious a man as Senator Hanna will not miss their significance."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Senator Hanna's Career.—"Senator Hanna's career is a striking illustration of the quick transitions in politics. Two years ago, the general public did not know his name. He began to organize in favor of the nomination of William McKinley for President, and succeeded despite the opposition of the most powerful bosses in the party, such as Platt and Quay, and, probably, Foraker. He became chairman of the Republican national com-

mittee, and a rousing big majority in the electoral college was secured for McKinley. Hanna then bestrode the nation like a colossus. He was the biggest frog in the political pond. He was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Bushnell to fill Senator Sherman's unexpired term. A year passes, and now we see him forced to fight for his political life at Columbus. . . . By the rules of the game of politics he is entitled to win. And despite the outcry against him in many journals, as a boss, his career is a signal illustration of what one man without any political patronage to distribute, without political experience or reputation, can nevertheless do, when he sets about it with determination to break the power of bosses. All the same, we hazard the opinion that he has very few of the qualifications that go to make the ideal Senator."—*The Voice (Proh.), New York.*

Protection to Blame.—"Since there is no difference whatever, morally, between voting and asking others to vote for a bill which will bring in \$5,000 additional business profits next year and accepting a money bribe for the same amount or offering it to others, the ethics of the [protective] system lead inevitably to the establishment of the general rule of bargain and sale in political transactions.

"The next great State to Pennsylvania to seize upon the protective system and turn it to its uses is Ohio. Similar causes have produced similar results there. It is no injustice to say that political contests in Ohio are to-day almost wholly a matter of money. Mr. Hanna has set an example of the unstinted use of money in elections, and we can not be surprised that there should be a combination against him. This is curiously composed of two elements that are utterly antagonistic and as far removed as the poles from each other. The body of it consists of men who loathe and repudiate the use of money in politics, and oppose Mr. Hanna because he is at once a boss and a corrupter. To these is added a small number of men, probably constituting the balance of power, who are out for the cash. . . . So the details of the struggle down at Columbus reveal with unerring certainty a conflict of unworthy agencies and motives that is sickening to every decent American. It is as clear as daylight that there was a plan to bleed Mr. Hanna; that a large number of the members of the legislature are thoroughly corrupt, and that they are playing the situation for all the money that there is in it."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.), St. Paul.*

One Redeeming Feature.—"None will mistake the methods by which Senator Hanna's election has been accomplished. There was no popular tide that called either for his appointment or his election to the United States Senate. He is a great politician but not in any sense a statesman, and he is a conspicuous representative of the worst methods of modern politics as illustrated by all the movements which have made him a central figure in the political struggles of the nation during the last few years. He has won because political organization wielded in desperation, and debauchery employed without limit, have forced discordant elements into submission, and it will leave gaping wounds in the Republican organization of Ohio which are likely to fester and sadly impair the vitality of the party in Ohio. The one redeeming feature of Hanna's victory is that it was secured by the defeat of a Republican who pledged himself to the Democratic Senatorial caucus to accept the Chicago platform, including free coinage, denunciation of the Supreme Court, and all its other heresies as the price of his election."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

Dangerous Corruption.—"There is a great lesson being taught to-day to the people of Ohio. There is a man that has put up a large amount of money on the one side, who is known to be a candidate for the United States Senate; there is a man on the other side who has put up a large amount of money for the same purpose and his friends have put up for him. It is that corruption fund which has made the disaffection that is in the Ohio legislature this day. Last spring a large amount of money was used in the city of Cleveland in the election of mayor. On account of that fact hatreds were engendered and now those curses are coming home to roost. In the Presidential election millions on millions of money were used, and the party which spent the most money won the day. Napoleon said, that 'Providence is on the side of the heaviest battalions.' One may say, 'The political success is on the side of the largest barrel.' No man can tell the woes that are being generated for the future by this abominable

practise of the use of money in elections. If we ever have a civil war, and it is not improbable that such a calamity will come over this country, it will come because of the corrupt use of money in elections and the enactment of laws that give special privileges to the few against the many."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.), Cleveland.*

Direct Election Desirable.—"No one imagines that the direct election of Senators will effect a miraculous improvement in our politics. About the only thing said against the change by those who oppose it is that the evils of politics are too deep-seated to be removed by a mere change of procedure. This is true enough; but it is no reason for continuing to leave a substance in the body politic which is evidently an active poison, intensifying the evils that are organic, and serving no good purpose whatsoever. This question of the Senator, a question with which the business of the legislature has no natural connection, constitutes a wholly unnecessary aggravation of the difficulty of getting a decent session of the legislature. At the most critical time of all, the time when the members might be getting a better understanding of each other and of the business before them, and when public opinion also might be brought to bear upon them with most chance of good results, everything else is overshadowed in the intensity of the Senatorial struggle. The trouble, indeed, begins even before this stage; for the election itself is made to turn largely on the Senatorial succession, so that state affairs and the merits of the individual candidates are almost lost sight of. And all this for no earthly purpose, except that the Senator be chosen through the hole-and-corner combinations of a legislature instead of an open contest before the people. The agitation for an amendment of the Constitution providing for the direct election of Senators should be kept up persistently until the object is accomplished."—*The News (Ind. Dem.), Baltimore.*

"Mark A. Hanna is now the duly elected, by a bare majority, Senator from Ohio, to serve until 1905. The struggle for his seat was a fierce one, and charges of bribery were freely made. They are believed by many, but were not proved, and there is no talk of an investigation of them. Nevertheless, the contest has not bettered the reputation of Ohio politics and politicians, which was rather shady before, and that State will be hereafter, more than ever, the butt of jokers and the despair of patriots. Mr. Hanna is a man of great force of character, and may be an unobjectionable Senator, but he will not represent, in the true sense, either the State or the people of Ohio. He will represent merely a partizan faction, of which he is himself the most conspicuous part. Still, that will not give him a singular distinction in the Senate of the United States."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"The courtesy of the Senate' has become a safeguard against mutual exposures. Hanna will not only be admitted, he will



THE OHIO WOMAN IN POLITICS.—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

be welcomed and acclaimed for his success in 'stamping out Bryanism.' Infatuated Senators, Hanna has made a hundred times more Bryanites by his successful canvass for a Senatorship than his check-book will ever enable him to 'stamp out.'—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

"Among the amusing features of the contest the speech of Hon. Robert McKisson, of Cleveland, an anti-Hanna Republican, before the Democratic caucus should not be overlooked. Mr. McKisson declared that 'publicly and before the people I am and must be a Republican. But I assure you and pledge you that if elected to the United States Senate by this fusion, I will stand upon the Chicago platform.' A Republican standing upon the Chicago platform is a very peculiar spectacle, but the declaration shows the remarkable lengths to which the average Ohio politician will go to get office. Never before was political nomenclature more misleading than now."—*The Sun (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"It is fortunate for good government that Mr. Hanna has won. It is a victory for the Administration, for the cause of sound money, and for good faith in politics rather than for the candidate personally."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

PENSIONERS AND SURVIVORS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE correctness of the table of figures printed by the New York *Sun*, showing that the number of those drawing pensions as survivors of the Civil War is greater than the total number of actual survivors (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 8), has been challenged by numerous critics, some of whom are none the less anxious to secure whatever purging of the pension-roll is necessary and who favor the publishing of the pension "roll of honor." An editorial in *The Outlook*, New York, representing this class of criticism, says in part:

"The now Republican New York *Sun* published a startling and

doubtless honest broadside to the effect that the number of pensioners now on the rolls because of services they rendered during the Civil War exceeds the whole number of survivors. *The Sun* reached this conclusion by assuming the correctness of the returns published in the last census that there were in 1890 1,034,000 survivors, and estimating that nearly 200,000 must have died since that date, and that a further reduction of over 100,000 must be made for deserters and for men who had been enlisted less than ninety days. In this way it reached its estimate that there are to-day but 727,000 survivors of the war who could possibly be entitled to pensions, while 733,000 are already drawing them, and 187,000 more are on the list of applicants. To this wholesale arraignment of the honesty of the veterans, of the pension officials, and of the medical profession, a clerk in the Pension Department made the reply that the enumeration of veterans in the census of 1890 was confessedly incomplete, and that the number of survivors in 1890, according to the 'ablest of actuaries and statisticians commanding all the data in the War Department,' was 1,355,000, or nearly one third more than was returned by the census enumeration and assumed by *The Sun* to be correct.

"To this reply *The Sun* retorts in a contemptuous editorial ridiculing the statements of the '\$1,200 clerk.' *The Outlook*, after examining the records in the case, after consulting the English death-rates, and finally after securing from President Jacob L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the results of American experience, finds that the statements of the Washington clerk are entirely accurate. Tho the number of soldiers in our armies during the war began at less than 100,000, and was barely a million at the close, the total number enrolled was 2,100,000. If from these we deduct the 300,000 who died during the war and the 200,000 who deserted, the number of honorably discharged survivors at the close of the war was about 1,600,000. If these men, whose constitutions had been strong enough to stand the 'make-or-break' ordeals of army life, came out of the war as vigorous as the average of men, the death-rate among them during the thirty-two years that have since elapsed would but slightly exceed thirty per cent. The number of survivors at this time would therefore be about 1,100,000—or



W. T. MALSTER (REP.),
BALTIMORE, MD.



CHARLES P. WEAVER (DEM.),
LOUISVILLE, KY.



JOSIAH QUINCY, (DEM.),
BOSTON, MASS.



PATRICK WALSH (CITIZENS),
AUGUSTA, GA.



RUFUS B. DODGE, JR. (REP.),
WORCESTER, MASS.



MICHAEL CONNORS (DEM.),
HOLYOKE, MASS.



ALVIN F. SORTWELL (CITIZENS),
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



WALTER RAMSDOLL (BRYAN DEM.),
LYNN, MASS.

EIGHT RECENTLY ELECTED MAYORS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

less fishermen from other countries it will merely declare that foreigners shall not profit in the United States from a business in which our own people are forbidden to engage. This course is just and consistent, and has been made necessary solely by the stubborn refusal of the Canadians to join in less drastic measures to protect the mutual interests of the two countries in an industry which is sure to be utterly destroyed if present methods are permitted to continue."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

What is Canada?—"Now Lord Salisbury deliberately decides that he will keep the matter a cause of irritation. If England herself had a great interest at stake in sealing, his position could be readily understood, but she has not. In his letter to Ambassador Hay Lord Salisbury frankly admits that the interests of England in the matter are 'slight,' but makes the statement that it is not his policy to interfere with the foreign relations of Canada.

"This declaration raises the very interesting question—What is Canada? If Canada is a dependency of the British Crown how can her foreign relations be separated from those of the empire? If a treaty or agreement made with Great Britain is not binding throughout the extent of the empire, of what value is such an instrument? Plainly Canada can not be a colony and a nation too. The value of a treaty with a colony depends upon its approval by the suzerain. Lord Salisbury himself took that position and lived up to it when he disallowed the reciprocity treaty which Secretary Blaine negotiated with Newfoundland. If Canada has the treaty-making power to such an extent as to settle her foreign relations for herself without reference to London, then Canada, possessing the great attribute of sovereignty, is a nation with which we can deal as such. Lord Salisbury knows as well as any man living that Canada is not a nation, for she lacks that completion of judicature which is essential to sovereignty. An appeal from the highest tribunal in Canada may be taken to the Privy Council in London, which would not be the case were Canada independent.

"The truth is that Lord Salisbury in his game of chess with diplomacy seeks to play Canada as independent in one move and as dependent at another. When it serves one purpose she is a nation, when it serves another she is a colony. That this game can not be continued indefinitely, the United States may yet impress upon the English mind, recurring to our old-time position, that treaties with sovereign powers are not subject to colonial legislation. Should our Government point out to Lord Salisbury 'the grave inconvenience' occasioned by his reference to the 'foreign relations' of Canada, it might quote the recent opinion of Goldwin Smith that one thing that endangered the relations of the United States and Great Britain was the latter's policy of maintaining Canada as a political and military dependency on our border."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

Congress and Sealskins.—"The ninth section of the bill which passed Congress, prohibiting citizens of the United States engaging in pelagic sealing, provides that

"the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur sealskins taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States.

"We have carefully gone over the debates in the Senate and House on the bill and can not find that this section attracted the attention of either the advocates or opponents of the bill. . . .

"Last year there were, in round numbers, 20,000 skins taken on the islands and 30,000 taken in the water. Every one of the 50,000 skins was sold in London, as all the skins taken in previous years had been. In England they are placed in the hands of expert workmen, dressed, dehaired, and dyed. The skin is shaved down to the requisite thinness for working into garments, and in this state they are 'manufactured skins,' ready for sale to furriers and cloakmakers. . . . Not over 10 per cent. of the whole number comes to the United States in this state. . . . But the pelagic skins will not be sent over in this state of 'manufacture.' They will be made up into garments, sewn on silk and other materials, when they are no longer 'skins,' according to the language of the trade or of the law. . . . If an attempt should be made to apply the prohibition to sealskin garments—which is scarcely imaginable—every such garment will be vouched for by the importer as made from land skins, and how can the Government get behind the statement?

"Here, then, is the effect of the bill, if enforced. American citizens will be prevented engaging in pelagic sealing, while Canadians can continue in it without check. American furriers and makers of sealskin garments will be thrown out of employment, and importations of English-made sealskin garments will be considerably increased. A remarkable achievement, truly."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

An Inevitable Reprisal.—"The far-reaching consequences of the pelagic-sealing bill . . . are the result of obstructiveness that has taken a British imperial form under pressure of Canadian policy. If the bill have the effect of law the British industry of dyeing sealskins will become obsolete. The loss to the United States will be small when compared to that entailed upon British merchants and manufacturers. The bill not only prohibits American citizens from pelagic sealing, but also makes contraband the importation of any sealskins, raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured. Now, the United States is far and away the best market for sealskins. Thus by terms of the pelagic-sealing bill Great Britain and Canada will be made the chief sufferers from the results of their selfish policy.

"It has been pretended rather than argued by Great Britain, as the spokesman of Canada, that the United States has not lived up to the award made by the Paris convention of arbitration upon the seal fisheries. We have lived up to the latter, as well as in conformity to the spirit, of that award. The convention expressly refused to consider the issue of damages due from the United States to Canada for seizure of vessels engaged in suppositiously illegal sealing. All justly claimed damages we have been willing to pay; but we have objected to paying damages to United States citizens who have violated a United States law while sailing under a Canadian flag, and who now claim recompense for the losses that they have incurred by their wanton breaches of law. We have done justly; Canada has appeared in too many instances as a pettifogging prosecutor of illegal claims. We have exhausted the resources of diplomacy, we have accepted the results of arbitration, we have sought grounds of new adjustment, and we have been repulsed and politely insulted.

"The pelagic-sealing bill is in the nature of reprisal, but of an inevitable reprisal."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Canada Hard Hit.—"Canada, which will be hard hit by the branding of female seals on Pribyloff Island and the corraling of the 'bachelors,' can hardly make headway against this new measure if it becomes a law. The chief market for sealskins is the United States. They are not supremely fashionable as articles of dress in any other country, particularly in the European capitals where styles in feminine garb originate. Thus if the American trade is shut off the sealers can not count upon a profitable business anywhere. Between the protective measures in Bering Sea and the other protective measures at every American customhouse, what is there but large risk for small prizes in any sealing venture?

"Tho the new law might work a hardship to a select and exclusive circle, it seems to be the only one to fit the emergency. The letters which have passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Gen. John W. Foster reveal the utter impossibility of getting Canada to agree to the conference proposals of the United States except by granting her bonding and other privileges, worth a hundred times more to Canada than the seals are to us. There seems to be no way to bridge this *impasse*, a fact which leaves America with no remedial alternative except that which Congress has chosen."—*The Chronicle (Rep.)*, San Francisco, Cal.

International Boycott.—"To prevent the importation of the pelts into this country will be to reduce the demand for skins. If the American purchasers do not stop buying under the law, they may not be able to smuggle in enough of the commodity to fill the regular demand. When such a measure of exclusion from a great market has been adopted, it will of course be necessary for the United States to justify its action. The importation of Japanese and Russian skins will be permitted, and the production of the Pribyloff Islands will also find its way to this market. But the Canadian sealers will find themselves barred out of a large income-earning trade formerly open to them. The people of this country will probably, in that case, witness the furriers over the borders adopting all sorts of measures in order to secure a chance in this business field. But the Government will oppose the efforts which they make so far as possible. To refuse absolutely to buy

any form of merchandise of another country is a policy accepted, as a rule, only in war time. . . . What will Canada and England think when, if this bill becomes a law, a legislative resolve as menacing in regard to one article of merchandise as Napoleon's Berlin Decrees were to all British products, is enforced by the United States?

"It makes no difference that the interests involved in the sealing dispute are not so valuable as those affected by section 22. Or rather the feeling especially aroused by the whole dispute as to seals will probably so much more jealously inflame Canadian and British sentiment. The public of both countries knows now that the United States will not consent to a commission for the settlement of all disagreements, and also that Canada will not suspend sealing for a year. Matters are ripe for new excitement on this old subject, therefore, and it seems to be in the President's power to give the signal for the outbreak."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence, R. I.

The Bering-Sea Damage Case.—"While the Canadian Government and the friends of ex-President Cleveland are trying to make the people believe that the award in the Bering Sea sealing case amounts to a victory for the Canadian poachers, such is not the fact.

"The amount of the award is \$464,000 [\$473,000], while Secretary Gresham offered to compromise for \$425,000 in 1895 and Congress refused to ratify his proposition. On the face of it, therefore, this country will have to pay more than it would have paid if the proposition made by the Cleveland Administration had been accepted.

"It must be remembered, however, that Great Britain originally demanded \$700,000, which amount was afterward reduced to \$542,000. The only actual damages claimed amounted to \$259,000, the remainder of the amount claimed being speculative and intended to cover the prospective catch of seals which the poachers would be deprived of. That was why Congress refused to accept the Gresham compromise. A principle established by the Geneva conference on the Alabama case to the effect that prospective damages can not be made the subject of compensation was involved, and Congress saw that the allowance of the claim of the Canadian sealers would establish a dangerous precedent.

"The award just made by the commissioners covers actual damages to the amount of \$264,181, and the interest on these claims, some of which have been pending for twenty years, brings the total up to \$464,000 [\$473,000]. This is larger than the amount offered by the Gresham compromise, but the principle established by the Geneva conference has been maintained, and that is worth much more than the difference."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

How the Claims Arose.—"The claims for damages arose out of the seizure by the United States Government of British vessels engaged in sealing in Bering Sea, these seizures dating back as far as 1886. Our Government claimed that it had acquired with its purchase of Alaska from Russia exclusive rights to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea, and at one time even set up the doctrine that that sea was '*mare clausum*,' that is, one over which we had entire jurisdiction. It was on the basis of these doctrines that the seizures were made. The question, along with others, was referred to an international tribunal which met in Paris in 1893, and which decided that our claim to exclusive jurisdiction or to exclusive rights to the fisheries was unfounded, and that we were therefore under obligation to pay damages for the seizures. The amount of these damages was not assessed, however, and when the Cleveland Administration, in 1894, undertook to settle them by agreement with the British authorities for \$425,000, Congress refused to appropriate the amount. Thereupon a British-American commission was appointed [Judge Putnam, United States circuit court, New England, and Judge King, of the Supreme Court of Canada]."—*The News (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

"Under the terms of the treaty the damages awarded must be paid within six months after the award, so this session of Congress will be asked to include this sum in its appropriations. We trust there will be none of the horse-play of 1894 repeated, but that the money will be appropriated and the incident closed. It has lasted long enough and brought this country nothing but humiliation."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.)*, St. Paul.

FEDERAL INJUNCTION AGAINST TENNESSEE OFFICERS.

TO the writs of injunction recently issued by federal courts against state officers, in one case to prevent the enforcement of the three-cent car-fare law in Indianapolis, in another to prevent the enforcement of features of the South Carolina dispensary law, and in still another to restrain the Kansas state superintendent of insurance from interference with the business of Eastern insurance companies, has now been added an injunction by Judge Clark, of Chattanooga, against the collection of taxes under an assessment by officers of the State of Tennessee. The state board of assessors is said to have increased the assessment of interstate corporations about 75 per cent., the increase on railroads being about \$32,000,000. Judge Clark holds that the board has not equalized the assessments on different forms of property, and that the railroads have been assessed "out of proportion to anything in past history in Tennessee or adjoining States." It is said, in reply, that real estate is assessed at about three fourths of its true value, while the railroad assessment is not half value. Judge Clark, in his opinion, takes exception to the justice of the attempt of the state board to base their assessments on stock and bond quotations, saying that "no more uncertain and delusive element in the attempt to fix values was ever resorted to than this stock and bond basis. To the person of average intelligence, it is well known that the stocks and bonds do not, as a rule, represent the money actually invested."

Governor Taylor has called a special session of the legislature, which will consider this condition of affairs, and has sent the following message to *The Outlook*, New York, which that paper prints in connection with a statement of some of the facts spoken of above. Governor Taylor says:

"The assessment of railroad, telegraph, and telephone properties was increased by the board of assessors after six months of thorough investigation as to the values of these properties, and this assessment was confirmed by the governor, secretary of state, and treasurer after a thorough review of the assessment. This assessment increased the valuation of these properties about twenty-eight millions. The federal judge stepped in and arbitrarily set aside the assessment, and made an argument against the State. Our own state courts were open, and we think they are thoroughly competent to settle questions involving the assessment and collection of our own state revenues, without the interference of the federal court. That judge set aside our assessments, and in effect made one of his own. Local self-government of the States is destroyed when the federal courts assume control of state affairs."

Effect of the Injunction.—"Judge Clark's decision has made it necessary for the State to borrow money with which to meet the January interest on the state debt. Fortunately for the State, Governor Taylor had delayed calling a necessary extra session of the legislature until after the decision of Judge Clark was made public, and has now included the subject of railroad taxation in his call for the extra session. In the mean time the State is out the \$225,000 railroad taxes, and there may be retaliatory measures against the railroads, as well as a fight between the federal and state authorities.

"The question at issue is whether the federal courts can revise the State's assessment of property for taxation. The case, of course, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision. The trouble all comes about from the establishing of a railroad commission in Tennessee by the legislature which met last January. Politics had a great deal to do with its creation. The power was conferred on the railroad commissioners to assess the railroads for taxation. This bill was only passed after a bitter fight. Governor Taylor named E. L. Bullock, Frank Thompson, and Newton White railroad commissioners, and they spent six months gathering statistics as to the value of the railroad property in the State. They then assessed the property at something near its cash value, the total aggregating \$73,500,000, an increase over former assessments of \$32,000,000, which meant an increase of \$100,000 in state taxes and a similar amount

in county taxes. The railroads filed exceptions and argued the cases thoroughly, but the commissioners stood firm. The railroads then appealed to the board of examiners, composed of the governor, secretary of state, and treasurer, but they reduced the assessments only a million and a half, leaving the net increase above thirty-one million dollars. The railroads then appealed to the courts. The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis, being a state corporation, filed its bill in the circuit court, but the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and several other railways filed bills in the federal court, enjoining the board of examiners from certifying the approved assessments to the state controller. The railroads attacked the constitutionality of the acts, and charged that the assessment of railroad property was out of all proportion to the other property in the State.

"Judge Charles D. Clark, of the United States District Court, heard the cases, and granted an injunction on the condition that the railroads pay to the State the amount that would be due under the assessment of last year. He said in his opinion that he felt a delicacy about declaring himself on the constitutionality of the act before the state supreme court had passed upon that question. He decided the case in favor of the railroads because he held that as county and district assessors had not assessed realty and personal property over the State at its full value, but only at 60 or 70 per cent. of what it is worth, it was manifestly unjust to assess railroad property at its full value. He gives the railroads until February 1 to pay taxes under the old rate, amounting to \$125,000, while under the new assessment they would reach \$225,000. The railroad commissioners in the mean time will probably back assess the railroads, as they have power to do, for the difference between this year's assessments and those of former years. The decision of the Supreme Court as to the assessment for this year will probably dispose of the back-assessment issue if it is made."—*The Railway World, New York.*

A Case for Courts, Not the Legislature.—"We can't conceive of such a thing in a State ordered like this one as a punitive exercise of the taxing power, and it is almost equally as absurd that a state legislature should begin a war with the federal courts, which seems in a manner contemplated in this call for an extra session. Whether or not Judge Clark improperly entertained jurisdiction of the assessment case that was taken before him on an injunction process is not a proper matter for the Tennessee legislature to determine or even consider. The Supreme Court of the United States is the final arbiter in a matter of that kind, and if we cast aside its decisions we must alter the laws and the Constitution. It is idle to attack the courts, either state or national. No civilized government can exist without courts, and a free people like those of the United States should abide by the institutions of their own creation until they see fit to change them.

"In considering what is necessary to replenish the revenues of the State there should be no vindictive spirit toward railroads or other corporations. They are not responsible for the deficit. They have in the most part paid their taxes promptly and without grumbling. It was not unnatural that they should object to a doubling of their assessments when there was no such doubling on other property. The proper thing for the legislature to do is to provide for the raising of sufficient revenue by equitable assessment of all kinds of property.

"If the railroads should pay taxes on the assessment as fixed by the railroad commission, the difference between that and the amount they will pay under Judge Clark's decision into the state treasury is not more than \$100,000, not by any means an adequate sum to stop the present deficiency. A larger sum than this may be easily expended in court costs and attorneys' fees if more litigation is brought on by attempts at invidious taxation that will prove provocative of more contests.

"If the State is to fight Judge Clark's decision, let the fight be made in the Supreme Court of the United States. That is the only proper and dignified way to proceed. If the matter had been decided in the state courts in favor of the State, the railroads, being non-residents, would have had the right to appeal to the federal Supreme Court. That tribunal would, therefore, be in any event the final arbiter. Judge Clark's decision provides for the collection of taxes on the basis of the assessment of 1896 until a final adjudication is reached."—*The American (Dem.), Nashville.*

The Rate of Taxation.—"In Tennessee—as nearly every-

where except Indiana and Connecticut—the property of railroads and other interstate corporations has been paying a much lower rate of taxation than is paid by the great body of individual property-owners. A long struggle secured a revision of the tax laws about two years ago, and under this revision the state board of assessors has increased the assessment of the interstate corporations about three fourths. The new assessment of railroads is about \$72,000,000, and the railroads claim that it is unjust. To determine whether it is or not we naturally turned to the estimates of the last census. The figures for Tennessee are as follows:

	True Value.	Assessed Value.
Real estate	\$484,000,000	\$383,000,000
Railroads.....	153,000,000	.....

Unless, therefore, railroads have declined in value more than real estate since 1890, this new assessment of railroads, \$72,000,000, will be only half of their estimated true value, while the assessment of real estate has been more than three quarters of its true value. Against the new assessment the railroads, like resident property-owners, had the right of appealing to the state courts, but, being owned almost entirely outside the State, they had the privilege of going to the federal courts. This they exercised, and District Judge Clark granted an injunction. . . . The legislature of Tennessee has been called together in special session, and this conflict between the federal judiciary and the state government is certain to be the subject of spirited discussion. It is possible that the outcome will be a law similar to that passed last year in South Carolina, requiring foreign corporations doing business in the State to subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the state courts."—*The Outlook (Ind.), New York.*

The Commission and the State Constitution.—"When it is remembered that in the decision in the injunction case the main and essential point determined was the fact that the assessments levied by the railroad commission were unconstitutional because they were palpably out of proportion with the assessments upon other properties, and therefore in conflict with the requirement of the Constitution that 'all property shall be taxed according to its value, that value to be ascertained so that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State,' we do not see where there is any present need of inviting a general and perhaps radical revision of laws in regard to such assessments. If the assessments made by the railroad commission are inequitable, as they certainly are, and in violation of the Constitution, as they certainly seem to be, there is no kind of legislation that can make them constitutional. There is certainly no need of extending the powers of the commission when it has already exceeded its powers, and the legislature can not be expected to pass any laws that will be effective in defiance of constitutional limitations. The common-sense policy would be for the commission and the equalization board to correct the assessments, and if this can not be done without special legislation, that is about all that should be done by the General Assembly under this head."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville.*

"This Chattanooga injunction is the country's affair. Judge Clark's attitude invites consideration. He says, virtually, that he will permit Tennessee to collect certain state taxes when he—a federal judge—has satisfied himself that the state's assessing officers have performed their work properly, and not before. If one federal judge can call a halt of this kind in Tennessee, another could do the same thing in Connecticut. This Chattanooga injunction touches the taxing power of every State in the Union."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

"Won't the legislature have a happy old time contriving to prevent taxpayers from seeking redress in the courts when their equities are invaded by politicians in office! And what a lovely recourse it is proposed to give those mulcted in the name of Tennessee—the privilege of suing somebody for recovery of the money unjustly paid over, or appealing to the legislature for relief by a special act! Wouldn't they get their coin back in a hurry, tho!"—*The Scimitar (Dem.), Memphis.*

The Ascent of Woman in Colorado.—Colorado is rising into prominence as a State where woman has equal rights with man. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the following resolution, presented at the closing session of the State Teachers' Association:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that better educational results would be obtained if beginning with the fifth

grade some of the teachers employed in the grammar schools should be males."

The News, Denver, under the caption: "The Passing of the Sterner Sex," makes the following comment:

"The exquisite pathos of this modest suggestion is not apparent until one reflects that it is the last, expiring struggle for recognition of a sex which once boasted of being lord of creation; that it was offered in an assemblage of teachers; that 'teacher' is invariably parsed in Colorado schools as a noun of feminine gender. Observe the humble deference with which the suggestion is advanced. Note that nowhere does the resolution arrogate to itself the positive terms of the indicative mood, but is couched in the meek indecision of the subjunctive.

"Alas, how have the mighty fallen! Time was when the male teacher alone occupied the throne of power in the schoolroom. At his frown children tremble. But now he stands on the outermost edge of the threshold while he humbly begs for an odd job in an occasional school to earn the price of a meal ticket. The pity of it is, the male teacher who has been deprived of his means of livelihood has no other field open to him. Wherever he turns he sees an impenetrable phalanx of petticoats between him and his daily bread. In common with some others of the male sex in Colorado, he has been put aside with the relics of a bygone age.

"This progressive Centennial State is run by women. They teach the schools, keep the books, sell the goods. There are women doctors, lawyers, mine superintendents, deputy sheriffs, special policemen, and inspectors of all kinds. Elective and appointive offices, state, county, and municipal, are filled by women. There are women undertakers and women pugilists. Women do the voting, women have ten times as many clubs as men. And they are still the best and truest of home-makers."

HEBREW POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN an article on "The Growth of the Jewish Population in the United States," published for the American Jewish Historical Society, David Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, has given figures by States to show the distribution and the increase of the race in this country. According to this writer, our Jewish population has increased from 230,000 in 1880 to nearly 938,000 in 1897. The most striking features of the statistics gathered by this writer are stated by the *Utica Herald* as follows:

"The first estimate, made about 1812, gave New York State a Jewish population of 400, Pennsylvania about 300, South Carolina about 1,000, and Virginia about 100, or a total in the United States of 1,800. By 1818 the total had risen to 3,000. In 1826 it was estimated at 6,000, divided as follows: New England, between 300 and 400; Pennsylvania, about the same; New York, 950; Virginia, 400; North Carolina, 1,200; Georgia, 400; Florida, 40; Louisiana, 100; the remainder scattered or unknown. By 1840 the total had reached 15,000, while eight years later it was fully 50,000, New York alone having one fourth of this number.

"Twenty years ago the first systematic attempt to obtain definite statistical information was made by the board of delegates of American Israelites with the assistance of the union of American Hebrew congregations. Incomplete reports secured showed a Jewish population of 189,756. By 1880 these figures had increased to 230,257. The total population of the country in that year was 50,155,783. It is calculated that since 1880 something over 485,000 Jews have immigrated to the United States. This addition, together with the increase through births, gives at a conservative estimate a present Jewish population of 938,000, the total population of the country is now estimated to be 75,000,000. In other words, it is one half larger than it was seventeen years ago, while the Jewish population is more than four times larger.

"The smallest Jewish population in any State or Territory is 1,000, that being the number in each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Wyoming. The Jews are not numerous in other agricultural States. Their greatest populations are in States having large cities, as for instance: New York, 350,000; Pennsylvania, 85,000; Illinois, 85,000; Ohio, 50,000; California, 35,000; Maryland, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; New Jersey, 25,000; Louisiana, 24,000; Massachusetts, 20,000."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that Mr. Sulzberger's figures are only estimates, but they are probably near the truth; they are slightly high for the South, and too low for the West. *The Times-Democrat* proceeds:

"There are, of course, no absolutely true figures obtainable for the reason that we do not take the census by religions or by races, but by countries. The Hebrews are enumerated as Germans, Russians, or Austrians. There is, it is true, a religious enumeration made of churches and church-membership, which shows the number of congregations, synagogs, etc., but this merely gives a hint at the number of Hebrews in the country, for all are not church-members, and the race is much scattered in the interior towns, where it is impossible to organize congregations.

"The increase in the number of Hebrews in the United States is extraordinary, nearly half of them having come here in the last twenty years. The Russian immigration, which has been very large for years, is composed almost entirely of Hebrews fleeing to this country from the persecution of the Russian Government, and nearly every country of Europe has sent us a considerable number.

"In 1818 there were only 3,000 Hebrews in the United States, as Mr. Mordecai M. Noah estimated, the bulk of them being in New York, New Orleans, and one or two other cities. There has been a steady increase since then, but it was about 1881, when the anti-Semitic movement, directed against the Hebrews, showed great vigor in nearly all countries of Europe, that the tide of Jewish immigration was turned in this direction. It has grown steadily since then, until the United States today contains one seventh of all the Hebrews in the world, and stands fourth in the number of Hebrews it contains, being exceeded only by Russia, Austria, and Germany; and if the present Jewish immigration to this country continues at as rapid a rate as lately, it will not be long before it stands second, if not first."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE wearer of the sealskin sacque is becoming interested in the sack of the sealskin.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

ENGLAND lends China money, China pays it to Japan as war indemnity, Japan uses it to strengthen her navy, and places her navy at the disposal of Great Britain. What could be nicer for John Bull?—*The News, Indianapolis.*

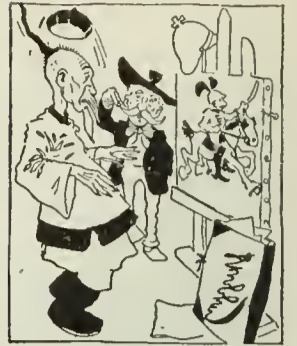
COULDN'T GET OUT.—"My wife was lost all day yesterday."

"Lost? Where?"

"She went shopping in a big department-store and forgot to take her map."—*The Record, Chicago.*

AN ALLURING IDEA.—"What I want to see," exclaimed Senator Sorgham, "is the annexation of Hawaii. I envy the men who will one day come to this Capitol to represent the interests of that far-distant State." "Yes," rejoined the enthusiastic young friend, "they will loom up as giant reminders of the progress of civilization and of the increasing power of this young republic." "So they will," answered the Senator; "so they will. And, in addition to all that, just think of the mileage."—*The Star, Washington.*

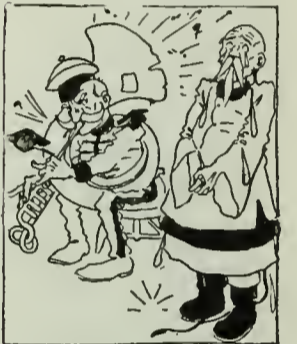
HOW WILHELM MIGHT WIN.



Might show him one of his original paintings.



Then an exhibition of his power as an actor.



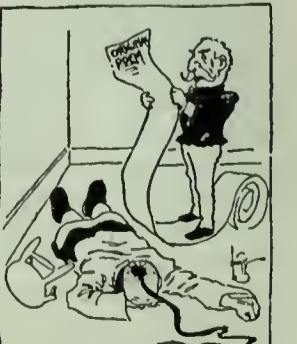
Or perform one of his original compositions on the Pretzelette.



These failing, to warble a few ballads from his original opera.



Might secure a groggy condition thus.



But this would be the knockout blow.—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE TRAINING OF A GREAT PAINTER OF WAR SCENES.

EDOUARD DETAILLE, the French painter, has reached the eminence at which one becomes a subject for biographers. He is already more or less well known in the United States. In not a few private galleries are admirable specimens of his art, and one of the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a canvas of some size, depicting the defense of a French country-house during the Franco-German war. As a military painter he is thought by some not to have an equal living. M. Marius Vachon, who has in press a book on Detaille, furnishes an abstract of it to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* (Paris, November) from which are made the following extracts:

"In one of his salons Diderot thus wrote: 'You must have seen, whether you paint or whether you write. Tell me, M. Casanova, have you ever been present at a battle? No. Well! no matter how much imagination you have, you will never be anything but mediocre. Follow the armies, go, see, and paint.'

"The contemporary school of military painting has realized, and even more than realized, the ideal of Diderot. It has painted war as it is, because it has seen war; and, into this exact representation, besides life, it has put soul, because it has taken part in war. All our contemporary military painters have belonged to the army; all have lived the life of the soldier, have known its sufferings and its miseries, its lighter hours and its gayety. As to Edouard Detaille, as soon as war was declared with Germany he obtained from General Pajol the favor of being attached to his staff in a civil capacity, in order to be near the scene of operations; he was doubly exempt from military service, as the son of a widow, and as having a brother in the ranks. After the foolish marches from Metz to Thionville, to Keydange, and other points on the frontier, and the frightful disorder which marked so sadly the beginning of the campaign—where he did not fail to observe every gaiter-button of our soldiers—despairing of being able to find his commander, he returned to Paris and enlisted in the Eighth Battalion of the Gardes Mobiles. Many times he was sentinel at an outpost. One day, with a reconnoitring party in the village of Bondy, he was caught between two fires. His little band barely escaped, leaving one dead comrade and bringing in a wounded one.

"Everywhere Detaille recollected the saying of Charlot: 'The true military painter ought always to sketch under fire.' At the height of the battle of December 30, he sketched on his notebook with charcoal some Prussian soldiers of the Saxon corps against whom he had just fought. By the advice and after the example of his master, it is thus that he put life into his work, realizing, so to speak, the dream of Meissonier, which had been 'to make sketches, to take here and there living notes and put them on canvas, just as Pascal was wont to put his notes on paper.'

"In 1884, continuing the rigorous application of his system of studies after nature, of impressions felt by direct contact with men, things, and events, Detaille asked permission of the Minister of War to take part in the campaign of Tunis, and he was attached as officer of the staff to the expeditionary corps. And when he wanted to paint the soldiers of England and of Russia, it was on the field of maneuvers, at Aldershot and at Krasnoë-Seh, while living among the soldiers for weeks, that he studied the uniforms, the equipments, and the manners of the troops.

"It would not be easy to find, in the history of art, a painter, either ancient, modern, or contemporary, whose biography can be used to demonstrate more thoroughly the theory of Taine as to the influence of race, of the times, and environment on an artistic personality. Detaille belongs to an old family of Picard origin, which became Parisian in the beginning of this city at a time when Paris had been transformed, so to speak, into an immense camp. His grandfather was contractor for the army under the republic and the empire; it was he to whom Napoleon entrusted the task of assuring the transfer post-haste of the Imperial Guard from the camp at Boulogne to Germany. . . . Every one is the son of some one, said Alexandre Dumas. Detaille, in art, is the son of Meissonier, but bearing no more resemblance to him

than there is physically and intellectually between two generations. Detaille has written to me: 'The influence of Meissonier over my career and my work has consisted in the artistic conscientiousness, in which he set me a daily example; and I have never dreamed of ceasing to follow his marvelous lessons, which he always ended by telling me to go to nature, always nature. I have tried to avoid composing pictures of the epochs and subjects of which he was fond; but I have never wished to forget his example, the cleverness and simplicity of his instruction, which was never complicated. I learned painting a little after the fashion of the conscripts of 1813, who got their education while on the march.'—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DAUDET'S LATEST STORY.

JUST as death came to Alphonse Daudet, his new story, "Soutien de Famille" ("The Prop of the Family"), made its first appearance as a serial in *L'Illustration* (Paris). Conversing about the story with Robert Sherard only a few days before, Daudet remarked: "Not a soul knows of its existence." Mr. Sherard gives the following interesting account of the genesis of the story:

"In 1884 there lived in the Marais quarter an excellent lady, of charitable disposition, who had as one of her tenants a worthy dealer in bronzes, whose affairs were in a very bad way—so bad, indeed, that he could not pay any rent. The landlady bore with him because she knew that he was a man of excellent intentions, and because she had a real attachment for his wife and children. When she died, in the same year—1884—the house went by her will to her nephew, who was one of the under secretaries of state. This under secretary of state was preeminently a business man, and wished to hear nothing about worthy tenants who had excellent intentions but did not pay their rent. So the dealer in bronzes received peremptory notice to quit. He quitted in the most effective fashion that he could devise; that is to say, he went and drowned himself in the neighboring Canal Saint-Martin. He, too, left a will, by which he bequeathed his two children to a friend of his, a novelist, who lived in the same Marais quarter, and whose name was Alphonse Daudet. On receipt of his friend's letter Daudet rushed off to his house, found that the wretched man had carried out his intention of committing suicide, took the two orphans by the hand and hurried to the house of the under secretary of state, M. Félix Faure. M. Faure was dining peacefully when the fiery Meridional arrived, and was terribly distressed at the news of what his late tenant had done and at the way in which it was imparted. There was a scene in the full acceptance of the word. M. Faure promised that everything that was in his power should be done for the unfortunate children, and very loyally kept his word, for they were educated at his cost. And Alphonse Daudet also kept his word, the word which was 'le mot de la fin' of the scene in M. Faure's hall: '*Le romancier n'oubliera jamais.*' The novelist has not forgotten, and the opening chapters of 'Soutien de Famille,' which nobody is reading [because of the public absorption in the Dreyfus matter] except perhaps the people at the Elysée, contain the story of M. Faure's unfortunate tenant and his children."

Zola's Account of Daudet's Last Years.—What we take to have been a letter from Zola to the family of Daudet on being informed of the latter's death, appears, in English, in *The Home Journal* (New York, January 5). From it we extract the following passage:

"Even the atrocious and continuous suffering of the last ten years did not weaken the activity of this mind, so potent in its charm. A frightful malady invaded his person, virtually depriving of the power of movement one who was free caprice itself; yet before the threat of the ever-approaching stroke he was superb, showing a firmness and serenity that filled us all with admiration. Reflect upon the cruelty of this fate, in the height of his energy and glory. What a frightful ruin of the future, of the hope of long life, of the works to finish, of the rest to enjoy,

after the triumphant harvest. And he had the great courage to still work, to still live.

"Goncourt said with truth that his intelligence seemed to enlarge. This lover of the sun, of long, wandering strolls, remained alone, face to face with his own heart and his own brain, when disease tied him to his study-table. And there he freed himself from many miseries; he liberated his ideas; so severely did he suffer that he learned to know and pity suffering. Every time that I saw him I found him more tolerant, more human, reading others with a pitying clairvoyance, gained at last to divine forgiveness. Thus we have talked for hours, I watching his thin hands tremble, his emaciated face—the face of Christ—pale with emotion; and I always went away shuddering and upset to think that this man in pain could speak so tenderly of human suffering.

"Think of what he had conquered, of what he leaves, at the age of fifty-seven, when still producing with the same fertility. Still, it is nothing that his literary work is interrupted; it is sufficiently complete, sufficiently lofty, to be beyond the reach of destruction."

THE GENIUS OF HEINE.

ALL the authorities that we have immediately at hand give the date of Heinrich Heine's birth as December 13, 1799, agreeing in this with the date adhered to by Heine's own family. *The Cosmopolis*, however, accepts the conclusion reached by Dr. Ernst Elster, of Leipsic, that the proper date is 1797, and in



HEINRICH HEINE.

commemoration of the hundredth anniversary has, in its December issue, three articles on the poet-satirist-philosopher.

In the French section of the magazine, Edouard Rod happily illustrates the peculiar nature of Heine's genius by a story of gifts bestowed by fairies on the child of the Jewish merchant of Düsseldorf. The good fairies gave the infant imagination, sensibility, great talent, and, finally, genius. Then a wicked fairy approached the cradle, saying:

"I can not take away anything that my sisters have given. But listen: each one of these gifts they have made, you shall possess in the highest degree. They have given you imagination. You will have too much. Sensibility—again, you will have too much. These qualities will be always manifested with

equal force, and since no one has given you moderation—a mediocre quality which is little thought of by elves dancing in the moonlight on the banks of the Rhine—I declare that you will never acquire it. Thus the precious gifts which have been given you, instead of being a source of joy, will cause you infinite torments, and because of your great endowments you will be more unhappy than those whom the fairies have altogether ignored."

To Heine on his death-bed came again the wicked fairy, and confessing that all the poet's sufferings were the results of her gifts of excessive imagination and sensibility, begged his forgiveness. His response was:

"The gifts of thy good companions would have made of me only a stupid blunderer, a frivolous being, happy but insignificant. Thy malediction alone gave to those gifts their meaning; in condemning me to suffer thou madest my greatness. Without thee I would not have been a poet, my useless imagination would not have run through the gamut of the emotions; my vain sensibility would not have extracted the harmonious essence of love and life—I should never have written my little songs. Now I am about to die, but my songs will live, they are there, around me—like a flight of singing birds. Do you not hear them? To many young men they reveal things unknown; many young women will love from age to age to listen to their music; and even those of mature years can not hear them without reviving their dearest memories. Is not this immortality well worth the suffering which thou hast imposed on me? Once again there has come out of much evil some good. And because of that I pardon thee."

Prof. Edward Dowden writes of Heine's Jewish parentage, his militant Hellenism, his radical sympathies, his protests against German feudalism, his beautiful love lyrics, and all the strange diversities and tendencies of his rebellious nature. Of his attitude on the political movements of his time, Professor Dowden says:

"For the people Heine had the sympathy, the pity of an aristocrat; and he had at the same time an aristocrat's alienation, an aristocrat's alarms. 'I love the people,' he wrote in the 'Confession,' 'but I love them at a distance; I have always fought for their emancipation; it was the great affair of my life; yet in the most ardent moments of the strife I avoided the slightest contact with the masses.' He was never, he declares, the sycophant of his Majesty, King Mob. How beautiful is the People! how good is the People! how intelligent is this good and beautiful People!—so cry the foot-lickers of the royal Caliban. No—Heine replies.—the poor sovereign People is not beautiful; on the contrary, it is very ugly; but the day may come when his Majesty will wash himself gratis in the public baths. The People is not good; it is often as wicked as other potentates; but the sovereign People is hungry, and one day it may have wherewithal to eat. The People is certainly not very intelligent; perhaps it is even less intelligent than other monarchs; it would now, as eighteen hundred years ago, cry 'Give us not Christ, but Barabbas'; but one day it may attend free schools and get bread and butter free along with schooling."

Heine was fond of calling himself a Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in one. While he had much of Cervantes's irony, Professor Dowden points out these deficiencies:

"Heine had neither the nobility of character nor the moral sanity of the great epic inventor of pain. Some of the dissonances which his poetry expresses were not those abiding incongruities of human nature which form the basis of Cervantes's humor; they were dissonances of the time, or dissonances which arose from his own infirmities of character; yet even these are delivered from much of their baser matter by the imagination, and find what we may term their 'catharsis' in irony. His purest joy conceals a pain; his passion of love is half despair; his intoxication of life ends in a galliard of skeleton dancers; his jests are keenest when the jester lies stretched upon the rack; his tears are repressed with bitter laughter; beauty weds grotesqueness in his verse; what is noble holds hands with what is mean; the flesh and the spirit encounter or embrace; faith and unfaith interpenetrate each the other; he leans toward the future while he turns

and gazes at the past. Nothing is concluded, no complete solution is attained; but it is something to state facts and to raise questions; it is something to be discontented with shallow or partial solutions; it is something to disturb a demure self-complacency; it is something to delay the answers to our problems until the conditions of an adequate answer have been considered.

"Thus out of the diversities which lay in Heine's nature there rises at last a certain unity, and the conciliation of his contending powers and tendencies is effected by an irony which detaches him from each of his inward moods and from each of his views of things external. He belongs to the race of skeptics, but he is a sceptic who inquires, a skeptic who hopes. He felt the need of a religion of joy, and also of a religion of sorrow, and he states the case on behalf of each."

Perhaps the most striking article that has appeared on Heine is that of I. Zangwill, entitled "From a Mattress Grave." In this story—half true and half fiction—of the last year of Heine's life, there is given an analysis of the subtle, powerful, inconsistent, and perplexing genius, that could only be written by a wit, a satirist, a poet, and a Jew. To the dying poet's fifth-story room has come an Englishwoman whom Heine had known when she was a child at Boulogne. He talks to her of his youth, his studies, his work, and his dreams. Of religion Heine is represented as speaking in the following strain:

"And where, indeed—if not in Judaism, broadened by Hellenism—shall one find the religion of the future? Be sure of this, anyhow, that only a Jew will find it. We have the gift of religion, the wisdom of the ages. You others—young races fresh from staining your bodies with woad—have never yet got as far as Moses. Moses—that giant figure—who dwarfs Sinai when he stands upon it, the great artist in life, who, as I point out in my 'Confessions,' built human pyramids; who created Israel; who took a poor shepherd family and created a nation from it—a great, eternal, holy people, a people of God, destined to outlive the centuries, and to serve as a pattern to all other nations—a statesman, not a dreamer, who did not deny the world and the flesh, but sanctified it. Happiness, is it not implied in the very aspiration of the Christian for postmundane bliss? And yet, 'the man Moses was very meek'; the most humble and lovable of men. He too—tho it is always ignored—was ready to die for the sins of others, praying, when his people had sinned, that *his* name might be blotted out instead; and tho God offered to make of him a great nation, yet did he prefer the greatness of his people. He led them to Palestine, but his own foot never touched the promised land. What a glorious, God-like figure, and yet so prone to wrath and error, so lovably human! How he is modeled all round like a Rembrandt—while your starveling monks have made your Christ a mere decorative figure with a gold halo. O Moshè Rabbenu, Moses our teacher indeed! No, Christ was not the first nor the last of our race to wear a crown of thorns."

Acknowledging his own self-contradictions and inconsistencies, Heine is represented as thus describing himself:

"Yes, I was born for paradox. A German Parisian, a Jewish German, a hated political exile who yearns for dear homely old Germany, a skeptical sufferer with a Christian patience, a romantic poet expressing in classic form the modern spirit, a Jew and poor—think you I do not see myself as lucidly as I see the world? 'My mind to me a kingdom is,' sang your old poet. Mine is a republic, and all moods are free, equal, and fraternal, as befits a child of light. Or, if there *is* a despot, 'tis the king's jester, who laughs at the king as well as all his subjects. But am I not nearer truth for not being caged in a creed or a clan? Who dares to think Truth frozen—on this phantasmagorical planet, that whirls in beginningless time through endless space! Let us trust, for the honor of God, that the contradictory creeds for which men have died are all true. Perhaps humor—your right Hegelian touchstone to which everything yields up its latest negation, passing on to its own contradiction—gives truer lights and shades than your pedantic Philistinism. Is truth really in the cold white light, or in the shimmering interplay of the rainbow tints that fuse in it? Bah! Your Philistine critic will sum me up after I am dead in a phrase; or he will take my character to pieces and show how they contradict each other, and adjudge me, like a schoolmaster, so many good marks for this quality, and so many

bad marks for that. Biographers will weigh me grocer-wise, as Kant weighed the Deity. Ugh! You can only be judged by your peers or by your superiors, by the minds that circumscribe yours, not by those that are smaller than yours. I tell you that when they have written three tons about me, they shall as little understand me as the Cosmos I reflect. Does the pine contradict the rose or the lotusland the iceberg? I am Spain, I am Persia, I am the North Sea, I am the beautiful gods of old Greece, I am Brahma brooding over the sunlands, I am Egypt, I am the Sphinx. But oh, dear Lucy, the tragedy of the modern, all-mirroring consciousness that dares to look on God face to face, not content, with Moses, to see the back parts; nor, with the Israelites, to gaze on Moses. *Ach*, why was I not made four-square like Moses Mendelssohn or sublimely one-sided like Savonarola; I, too, could have died to save humanity if I did not at the same time suspect humanity was not worth saving. To be Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in one, what a tragedy! No, your limited intellects are happier; those that see life in some one noble way, and in unity find strength."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS OF HAMLET.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON'S *Hamlet*, the flattering reviews of which were reproduced in our columns last summer, has had a hundred nights' run; and the effect upon the actors is compared by *The Saturday Review* to the effects of the six days' bicycle race upon the riders therein participating:

"On Monday last I went, in my private capacity, to witness the last lap but five of the Lyceum trial of endurance. The performers had passed through the stage of acute mania, and were for the most part sleep-walking in a sort of dazed blank-verse dream. Mr. Barnes raved of some New England maiden named Affection Poo; the subtle distinctions made by Mrs. Patrick Campbell between madness and sanity had blurred off into a placid idiocy turned to favor and to prettiness; Mr. Forbes Robertson, his lightness of heart all gone, wandered into another play at the words 'Sleep? No more!' which he delivered as, 'Sleep no more.' Fortunately, before he could add 'Macbeth does murder sleep,' he relapsed into *Hamlet* and saved the situation. And yet some of the company seemed all the better for their unnatural exercise. The King was in uproarious spirits; and the Ghost, always comfortable, was now positively pampered, his indifference to the inconveniences of purgatory having developed into a bean-fed enjoyment of them. *Fortinbras*, as I judged, had sought consolation in religion; he was anxious concerning *Hamlet's* eternal welfare; but his general health seemed excellent. As Mr. Gould did not play on the occasion of my first visit, I could not compare him with his former self; but his condition was sufficiently grave. His attitude was that of a castaway mariner who has no longer hope enough to scan the horizon for a sail; yet even in this extremity his unconquerable generosity of temperament had not deserted him. When his cue came, he would jump up and lend a hand with all his old alacrity and resolution."

The writer then proceeds to compare the old system of a stock-company playing two or three different pieces every night with the long-run system. He says:

"The truth is, it is just as impossible for a human being to study and perform a new part of any magnitude every day as to play 'Hamlet' for a hundred consecutive nights. Nevertheless, if an actor is required to do these things, he will find some way out of the difficulty without refusing. The stock actor solved the problem by adopting a 'line': for example, if his 'line' was old age, he acquired a trick of doddering and speaking in a cracked voice: if juvenility, he swaggered and effervesced. With these accomplishments, eked out by a few rules of thumb as to wigs and face-painting, one deplorable step dance, and one still more deplorable 'combat,' he 'swallowed' every part given to him in a couple of hours, and regurgitated it in the evening over the footlights, always in the same manner, however finely the dramatist might have individualized it. His infamous incompetence at last swept him from the reputable theaters into the barns and booths; and it was then that he became canonized, in the imagination of

a posterity that had never suffered from him, and the incarnation of the one quality in which he was quite damnably deficient: to wit, versatility. His great contribution to dramatic art was the knack of earning a living for fifty years on the stage without ever really acting, or either knowing or caring for the difference between the 'Comedy of Errors' and 'Box and Cox.'

"A moment's consideration will show that the results of the long-run system at its worst are more bearable than the horrors of the past. . . . The best system, of course, lies between these extremes. Take the case of the great Italian actors who have visited us, and whose acting is of an excellence apparently quite beyond the reach of our best English performers. We find them extremely chary of playing every night. They have a repertory containing plays which count as resting-places for them. For example, Duse relieves *Magda* with *Mirandolina* just as our own Shakespearian star actors used to relieve *Richard the Third* and *Othello* with *Charles Surface* and *Don Felix*. But even with this mitigation no actor can possibly play leading parts of the first order six nights a week all the year round unless he underplays them, or routines them mechanically in the old stock manner, or faces a terrible risk of disablement by paralysis, or, finally, resorts to alcohol or morphine, with the usual penalties. What we want in order to get the best work is a repertory theater with alternative casts."

LEADING ENGLISH WOMEN NOVELISTS.

THE reader of English fiction hardly suspects that the array of women novelists is a very formidable one. A few are being written about, but very little is known about the career and personal characteristics of the majority, in which are found names not unknown to fame and distinction. In *The Woman at Home*, a London magazine, Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley gives sketches of twenty-three English women novelists, and she has by no means exhausted the list. Without quoting from her remarks about such writers as Mrs. Humphry Ward, Ouida, Sarah Grand, Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett, and others, sketches of whom have ap-



EDNA LYALL.

peared in THE LITERARY DIGEST from time to time, we extract portions from the remaining pages of the elaborate essay.

Miss Braddon, who appeals to the lovers of exciting and sensational fiction of the higher order, and who writes to amuse and interest, is the subject of the first sketch. She is the daughter of a London solicitor and was born in the year which saw the Queen come to the throne. In her early teens she began to model her stories upon those of Charlotte Brontë, but they appeared only in obscure newspapers. Mrs. Tooley proceeds as follows:

"A printer at Beverley commissioned the young novelist to write, for ten pounds, a story which was to combine the humor of Dickens with the plot construction of G. W. M. Reynolds. Had she been told to combine the qualities of all the masters of

fiction put together, she would probably have set to work to accomplish the task, being brimful of literary enthusiasm, and perfectly reckless so long as she succeeded in making a sensation. The story born of this travail was her first novel, 'The Trail of the Serpent,' originally published under the stirring title 'Three Times Dead.' The story was written in some farmhouse lodgings at Beverley, Yorkshire, where the budding novelist, accompanied by her watchful mother, spent several months in rustic quietude, riding about the green lanes on a farm horse, desperately weaving plots and drawing characters, and returning home to fill sheets of foolscap with lightning-like rapidity, while the



OLIVE SCHREINER.

boy from the Beverley printer's waited in the farmhouse kitchen for the week's instalment of the story. It was a period of tremendous excitement, for the young author had likewise been commissioned to write a poem in the Spenserian meter, in which Garibaldi was to be the hero. But Miss Braddon was not meant for an heroic poet, and she grew to hate the Italian hero and his wonderful achievements, and loved far better to write prose about villains and fine London houses and ladies with hair like 'molten gold.'

"Miss Braddon was about twenty-four when she published 'Lady Audley's Secret,' which made her name as a novelist. This brilliant success was quickly followed by the equally popular 'Aurora Floyd' and 'Eleanor's Victory' and 'Henry Dunbar.' By the year 1864 her writings had attained a *furor*, for, despite some extravaganzas, there was action and drama in the stories which held the reader's attention to the last page. There was always a well-conceived plot and a good supply of villainy, secret intrigues, murders, forging of wills, and the whole stock-in-trade of high melodrama skilfully handled. More than fifty novels have succeeded these first successes, and Miss Braddon still remains one of the most popular story-writers of the day."

A most interesting story is that of Mrs. W. K. Clifford, who has been gaining fame since the premature death of her husband, the great mathematician and philosopher. She made three of her successes with anonymous works, "Mrs. Keith's Crime," "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," and "Aunt Anne." She belongs to a West Indian family, tho she was born in London. She was married in 1875, and in 1879 her husband died. To quote from the sketch:

"Speaking of the manner in which her first story was written,

Mrs. Clifford said: "I wrote so swiftly that my hand often ached, but with a certainty of what must be told that made the concluding chapter an agony. It was done on my knees. When it was over, the awful stillness and the empty room appalled me. As for the story being painful, human life is often an agony borne in silence, and because of the silence, it does not occur to us to give the sympathy and the help that might leaven it. Besides, it is surely the business of fiction to make us familiar with the joys and sorrows of life."

Miss Betham-Edwards is usually spoken of in connection with moral and serious topics. She is an advocate of higher education for women, an antivivisectionist, and a staunch supporter of the Salvation Army: She is not a voluminous writer, and among the novels which she has produced the charming story of "Kitty" is the most popular. It was a favorite book with Mr. Coventry Patmore, and, Lord Houghton said "Kitty" was the best novel he had ever read. She was born in Epswich, and her mother's family were the great friends of Charles Lamb.

"Edna Lyall" (Miss Ellen Bayly) is an established favorite, yet little is known about her. She was born at Brighton, and educated at home by her father, a barrister. Her first novel, "Won by Waiting," lifted her into the front rank. The second novel, "We Two," deals with a persecuted atheist (supposed to be Bradlaugh). She has written sympathetically about the Irish and likes historical novels. Mrs. Tooley writes:

"Music occupies some of her leisure, but her great delight is in seeing a good play, one of Shakespeare's by preference, and she often takes a flying journey to London for this purpose. It will be remembered that her own story, 'In the Golden Days,' has been dramatized. There is about Edna Lyall a beautiful charity which thinketh and speaketh no evil, and in these days when fierce competition for public favor induces a spirit of rivalry among most writers, one never hears from Edna Lyall one word of carping criticism about her fellow workers, even of those whose books you instinctively feel are not to her taste. She is content to do her own work steadily and quietly, and to leave the verdict to the public. That she suffers when adverse criticism comes seems natural, but she is one of those who make no sign. The dominant note of her writing is sympathy with the oppressed. We have seen it in the sympathetic portrayal of the persecuted for conscience's sake in her early books, and in the fair treatment of Irish questions in 'Doreen'; and it has been yet more recently exemplified in 'The Autobiography of a Truth,' a slight story in itself, but written for the purpose of showing the wrongs of the Armenians, and the proceeds of which have been devoted to the Armenian Fund."

It is not generally known that Meredith "discovered" Olive Schreiner. Her early history has often been told, but her social and philosophical views have received but vague reference. Touching these we read:

"Olive Schreiner is one of the most consistent advocates for the emancipation of woman. She throws the responsibility on the shoulders of the women themselves, and thinks it beside the mark to demand the franchise from men. It is women who must enfranchise themselves by rising above that which is paltry and trivial, and I am afraid that she does not consider the general tone of women's magazine literature as giving a very encouraging indication that women are on the high road toward emancipation. It is only justice to her to say that she hates the personal sketch like poison. Much as we honor the earnestness of Olive Schreiner's character, it becomes at times a little morbid. She lacks the saving quality of humor and the capacity to see more than one side to an argument. The latter is, perhaps, her great strength as a teacher of lofty morality."

"The building up of a great literary fortune is remote from Olive Schreiner's mind. She has always been a poor woman and is likely to die one. The hoarding of money and the accumulation of interest is against her socialistic ideas. It is the duty of each one to work that he may eat, she would tell us, but not to work for the sole aim of money-making. This may account for the fact that so little has come from her pen since her first brilliant success. When she has published it has been in the hope

of conveying some of the writer's joy to the reader or of righting a wrong. Her publications by no means represent the number of her compositions. Writing is with her a religion, and it is only now and again that she lifts the veil for others to read. She writes very little, if at all, when in this country; its luxuriant scenery does not stir her imagination like the lone expanse of the Karroo, amid which she has placed her home at Metjiesfontein. She dislikes the vicinity of crowds, and sighs for the solitariness of the veldt. Altho she is a bright and entertaining talker, full of interest in the people whom she meets, hers is essentially a soul which loves self-communion."

ANOTHER VISIT FROM JOSEF HOFMANN.

NEXT March we shall have another visit from Josef Hofmann, the musical prodigy who ten years ago (being then but ten years of age) kindled enthusiasm among music-lovers of America with his precocious recitals. He will come under the auspices of the Orchestral Association of Chicago, and will play a number of concerts with Theodore Thomas in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. The prediction was freely made ten years ago that Hofmann was one of the child-prodigies that never amount to anything more; and since that time he has done little to attract public applause. This has not been due, however, to any lack of ability. We quote what *The Musician* has to say about him:

"Ten years ago a little fellow in knee trousers stepped out into the musical arena of New York City. His primary purpose was to make money enough to enable him to complete a perfect musical education, while of course he was willing to carry away any honors which might be bestowed upon him. His public career at that time was, however, of short duration, for, after he had succeeded in arousing the greatest enthusiasm, and while his name and fame were being flashed over the wires from one end of the country to the other, the New York Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children stepped in and cut short a tour which, had it been permitted to continue, would have eclipsed everything of its kind the country had ever seen. He was deprived of his only means of support, but he had some good friends, for they came to his assistance with abundant finances, and enabled him to return to Europe and pursue a course of study with the best masters, the foremost of which was the great Rubinstein. So pleased was the great master with his ward that he is said to have often expressed his greatest satisfaction at having found a person worthy to inherit from him his own incomparable art. Even stern St. Petersburg, exacting more from a German than from another nationality, gave him the warmest reception, and in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other great musical centers press joined with public in giving him a place with the greatest pianists. As we have already said, Hofmann is only twenty years of age, but tho a boy in years, in his art he is a man, fully mature in his understanding of the different composers, and said to be able to give unusually clear and sound readings of their works."

NOTES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S son Leonard is following the example of the second Lord Tennyson in writing a biography of his father.

THE latest discovery among the thousands of papyri found by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Behnesa, according to a letter to *The Nation* from Rev. W. C. Winslow, is a portion of Thucydides of the first century A.D. The society is now to publish the more important of these literary and historical treasures. The first volume, a quarto of three hundred pages, with facsimile plates, will include: A fragment of the second or third century, containing most of the first chapter of St. Matthew's gospel; a leaf containing the Acts of St. Paul and Thecla; portions of a Sapphic poem, probably by Sappho; fragments of Sophocles's "Oedipus Tyrannus," of Plato's "Republic," of Xenophon's "Hellenica," of Isocrates and Demosthenes, and of a lost comedy—about fifty lines; a part of an important treatise on meter—perhaps by Aristoxenus, the chief early authority on meter; much of a chronological work, with dates from 356 to 316 B.C.; a lengthy proclamation by Flavianus Titianus, Prefect of Egypt under Hadrian; an interview between the Emperor Marcus Aurelius and a magistrate of Alexandria; a roll giving a list of the quarters and streets of Oxyrhynchus, and of their guards, in the fourth century A.D., and perhaps the portion of Thucydides, of the first century, just found.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC MIND CURE.

THE interdependence of mind and body have long been recognized; but it has remained for the patient investigators of the last quarter of the nineteenth century to place upon a genuinely scientific basis investigations of this relationship which promise to have an important influence upon human welfare and upon the practise of medicine.

Wide publicity has been given to the experiments made by Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, on the effect of the emotions upon the excretions and secretions; and on dirigation—the power of the individual to confine his consciousness exclusively to the sensations of any selected part of the body and by practise to send more blood to that part and to alter therein the lymphatic and thermic functions. In the December *Medical Times* Professor Gates has a highly interesting paper giving the results of certain experimental researches into cause and cure of disease along new lines and by new methods.

These researches, he says, originated in the observation, made many years ago, that during certain days or hours his mind worked with greater facility and originality than during certain other days and hours. Experiment showed him that certain bodily and environmental conditions invariably produced certain mental states. He expresses the conviction that we will be able finally to predict the precise mental change which will result from any given environment or bodily change.

He alluded to his well-known experiments upon groups of animals, giving certain ones excessive training in the use of some one definite mental function, depriving others of the chance to use this function, and then making chemical and microscopical comparisons of those cortical areas of the brain where the given function is located, to see if there would be structural differences. His emphatic conclusion is that such conscious mental experience creates in some parts of the brain definite chemical change and structural embodiment of that experience, the refunctioning of that structure being essential to the remembering of that experience. This led to the beginning of the art of brain-building for the purpose of embodying more mind. He continues:

"Mind is life. Life is not something different from mind. The life of a cell is its mind. The activities of a cell are psychological activities, and therefore the regulation of the psychological activities of cells and multicells is the basis of the long-looked-for fundamental laws of cure; therein lies the key to the mystery of disease and pain and evil, and therefore also lies the Ariadne's clew to health and happiness and success. I think no impartial mind can review with me the evidence upon which these conclusions are based and doubt for a moment that life and vitality and psychic processes are solely mental processes. If so, then we are in sight of the law of health and disease and crime, and we see it not by faith or through mysticism or symbolism, but through the medium of verified facts which are conquerors of scientific knowledge, and the study of this law comes within the province of strictest scientific research. If we can know how to regulate mind processes then we can cure disease—all disease. There are two methods of regulating the mind in an organism—first by varying the environment conditions and the bodily conditions of the organism, and thus bringing about modifications of the mental activities; and, second, by causing the organism voluntarily to vary its own mental activities, and thus change its bodily structures and its chemisms and environments."

Under the fascinating topic of man's organic relations to the sum total of living things upon the earth, Professor Gates asserts that in proportion to the degree of the mentation every living thing gives off electric waves and other kinds of waves, and these forms of radiant energy falling upon other living things at once modify their mental processes. This constitutes a physiological oneness between all living things. In this larger cosmic organ-

ism each living thing is an organ—a theory strongly reminding one of Swedenborg's doctrine of grand man.

Discussing brain-building as a means of curing disease, he asks: "If destruction of cortical areas produces disease of corresponding organs, may we not expect that the strengthening and up-building of these areas will produce development and health in these organs?" He believes the same curative methods may be effectively applied to the morally diseased, declaring that the time will come when criminals will not be allowed to grow up as criminals, but the state will see to it that criminally inclined children are cured during early school years.

Professor Gates describes a number of new instruments with which his researches are conducted, including a parallel beam-reflecting microscope by which he can see a short distance beneath the surface of most opaque objects, and even see microscopically a muscle cell through thin skin layers of the fingers. He will embody the detailed results of the researches here glanced at in several special volumes. He says in conclusion:

"The conviction has been steadily growing in the minds of scientific observers that medicine is not a science, and that, with the exception of surgery and sanitation, it is not even a rational art. If disease is to be actually cured and crime is to be abolished, there is but one royal road to such an achievement, and that is by the scientific study of the mind as we find it manifested in living things, and as it is capable of being modified by environmental conditions and its own activities."

VACUUM-TUBE LIGHTING AGAIN.

SOME time ago, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember, we heard a great deal about methods of lighting with vacuum-tubes caused to glow by means of the electric discharge. It was abundantly proved at the time that such light is



Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

TESLA'S HAND.

easily produced and that it is very soft, white, and pleasant, but its production has not yet been put on a commercial basis. In *The Electrical Review* (January 5) Nikola Tesla, who has long

experimented in this direction, gives some of the reasons why glow-tube lighting has not yet been financially successful, and predicts that it will soon be used widely for photography, if for no other purpose. Says Mr. Tesla:

"The reasons for the great power consumption, which may often be as much as ten times that taking place in incandescent lamps for an equivalent amount of light, are not far to seek. A vacuum-tube, particularly if it be very large, offers an immense radiating surface, and is capable of giving off a great amount of energy without rising perceptibly in temperature. What still increases the dissipation of energy is the high temperature of the rarefied gas. Generally it is supposed that the particles are not brought to a high temperature, but a calculation from the amount of the energy consumed during a given period of time, and the amount of matter contained in the tube, lead to results which would seem to indicate that, of all the means at disposal for bringing a small amount of matter to a high temperature, the vacuum-tube is the most effective. . . . As compared with these disadvantages the incandescent lamp, crude and inefficient as it undoubtedly is, possesses vastly superior features. These difficulties have been recognized by me early, and my efforts during the past few years have been directed toward overcoming these defects, and have finally resulted in material advances, so that I find it possible to obtain from a tube of a volume not much greater than that of a bulb of an incandescent lamp about the same amount of light produced by the latter, without the tube becoming overheated, which is sure to take place under ordinary conditions. Both of these improvements, the increase of candle-power as well as degree of efficiency, have been achieved by gradual perfection of the means of producing economically harmonical electrical vibrations of extreme rapidity."

The photographs taken by Mr. Tesla with his light were, he tells us, from a tube with a radiating surface of about 200 square inches, energized by a current having about two million oscillations in a second. The candle-power of the light was about 1,000, and exposures varied from 2 to 5 seconds, at a distance of 4 to 5 feet, this being found more satisfactory than instantaneous exposures close to the tube. Mr. Tesla concludes:

"The results so far obtained would make it appear that this kind of light will be of great value in photography, not only because of the fineness of the lines, but also because the artist will be able exactly to adjust the conditions in every experiment so as to secure the best result, which is impossible with ordinary light. He will thus be made entirely independent of daylight, and will be able to carry on his work at any hour, night or day. It might also be of value to the painter, tho its use for such purposes I still consider problematical."

THE CRICKET AS A THERMOMETER.

PROF. A. E. DOLBEAR contributes to *The American Naturalist* (November) the following interesting note regarding the variation of speed in the chirping of crickets. He asserts that this variation depends so closely on the temperature that the height of the thermometer may be calculated by counting the number of chirps to the minute. Says Professor Dolbear:

"An individual cricket chirps with no great regularity when by himself, and the chirping is intermittent, especially in the daytime. At night when great numbers are chirping the regularity is astonishing, for one may hear all the crickets in a field chirping synchronously, keeping time as if led by the wand of a conductor. When the numbers are so great, the resting-spells of individuals are unnoticed, but when the latter recommence they not only assume the same rate but the same beat as the rest in that field. The crickets in an adjoining field will have the same rate, that is, will make the same number of chirps per minute, but with a different beat, as one may easily perceive by listening.

"The rate of chirp seems to be entirely determined by the temperature, and this to such a degree that one may easily compute the temperature when the number of chirps per minute is known.

"Thus at 60° F. the rate is 80 per minute.

"At 70° F. the rate is 120 a minute, a change of four chirps a

minute for each change of one degree. Below a temperature of 50° the cricket has no energy to waste in music and there would be but 40 chirps per minute.

"One may express this relation between temperature and chirp rate thus:

"Let T. stand for temperature and N, the rate per minute.

$$T. = 50 + \frac{N-40}{4}$$

"For example: what is the temperature when the concert of crickets is 100 per minute?

$$T. = 50 + \frac{100-40}{4} = 65°."$$

WHAT ARE "ACQUIRED CHARACTERS"?

BIOLOGISTS have been divided for many years into two opposing camps, according as they believe or deny that acquired characteristics can be transmitted to posterity. It has been suggested that this controversy, like many others in science as well as in theology, is largely a matter of definition and depends on what we mean by "acquired." If this is so, G. Archdall Reid may be regarded as taking a long step toward the solution of the problem when he attempts in *Science* (December 17) to settle this latter point. Says Mr. Reid:

"The characters of a living organism, plant or animal, are usually grouped by biologists under two heads, the congenital or inborn, and the acquired. But hitherto no systematic attempt has been made to give precision to these terms—to define precisely what we mean by them, and in the case of any particular organism to ascertain exactly which of its characters are inborn and which acquired. I know nothing in the whole range of science which promises to the thinker more immediate and solid results than this strangely neglected field of investigation."

Mr. Reid's definitions are, in brief, that an "inborn" variation is any one that arises in an organism from changes in the germ whence it sprung, and that an "acquired" variation is one that arises from changes not in the germ but in the "somatic" or body cells that spring from it. These definitions will interest the technical student, but the general reader will rather turn to Mr. Reid's illustrations and applications of them. In the first place he draws an interesting comparison between some of the primitive creatures that consist of a single cell, and man, who is a high type of a many-celled or multicellular organism—a "family of cells." Says he:

"Unlike the cell-descendants of a conjugated unicellular organism, the cell-descendants of a conjugated germ differ from it, and from one another, in that they undergo differentiation along certain definite lines (into nerve, muscle, bone, etc.), the germ cells being so specialized that the cell-communities which spring from them are very like the cell-community of which they were cell-members, for which reason a man, for instance, is like his parent. Moreover, the cell-descendants of the conjugated germ differ from the cell-descendants of the conjugated unicellular organism in that they remain adherent, and in that, in different lines of descent, they multiply at different tho definite rates. Did the cell-descendants of the germ all multiply at an equal rate, a solid spherical mass of cells would, of course, result; whereas, owing to differences in their rates of multiplication, the shape of multicellular plants and animals are irregular (*i.e.*, not spherical). But, tho these rates of multiplication in different lines of descent are pretty definite in every species of plant and animal, they differ widely in different species, whence arise differences in shape betwixt one species and another. An ox, for instance, differs in shape from a man because in it the cells in different lines of descent do not multiply at the same rate as in the man."

Why has there been this unequal development—this branching out along different lines of effort? To quote again:

"We can not doubt that, when first multicellular organisms were evolved from unicellular, all the cells constituting the mass were morphologically and physiologically similar, and that,

therefore, like the ancestral unicellular organism, every cell was capable of performing all the functions of life—food-getting, locomotion, reproduction of the race, etc. Later, as a result of natural selection, differentiation appeared among the adherent cells of the community, some taking on one function and some another, till at length a high degree of differentiation resulted, and the reproduction of the race was delegated to the germ-cells."

Now in one-celled organisms every cell is a germ-cell, and as such can continue the race. A little higher in the scale the power persists, tho used only in an emergency; thus, from a piece of sponge a whole sponge can grow; a begonia leaf can grow into a whole plant by what Mr. Reid calls "an exaggerated process of healing." In animals this process is limited; a wound heals over, but very imperfectly, and no lost parts are restored. The bearing of all this on the question will be seen in the passage now to be quoted. Says Mr. Reid:

"We see, then, that the reproduction of lost parts, whether it be on a very great and perfect scale, as when a fragment reproduces a whole as in a sponge, or whether it be on a very small and imperfect scale, as when a wound is healed in one of the higher animals, is a process of the same order. Now, we speak of a scar in man, for example, as an acquired character; but who would dream of speaking of all that which is reproduced by the fragment of a sponge or a begonia leaf as a character acquired by the fragment. Moreover, when one of the higher animals is mutilated, as when a dog loses his tail, we lump together both the mutilation and the tissue with which the lost part is replaced (*i.e.*, the scar) as a single acquired character. But, even if we should agree for convenience to regard the scar as an acquired character, surely the mutilation ought not to be so designated, but should rather be termed (as I venture to suggest) *an enforced* character. We see, moreover, that the power of reproducing lost parts to a greater or less extent persists throughout organic nature, but that this power is vastly greater low in the scale than higher. In other words, if we agree to regard such reproductions as acquired, observation proves that the power of acquiring them is very much greater low in the scale (*e.g.*, sponge) than it is higher (*e.g.*, man).

"On the other hand, there is another class of acquired characters—*perhaps the only class to which the term should properly be applied*—the power of acquiring which is greatest among the highest animals, and apparently is little or not at all present among the lower animals, nor in the whole of the plant world. I speak of such characters as arise as a result of exercise and use, as, for instance, the increased muscular power of an athlete. . . . Among birds and mammals, and most of all among the highest mammals, the animal attains its full development, as regards many structures, only in response to the stimulation of exercise and use. . . . Now, if a 'normal' man takes a more than ordinary amount of exercise he gets a more than ordinary development of various structures, as happens in the case of the blacksmith's arm. This extra development is regarded by biologists as 'abnormal,' and is rightly termed 'acquired.' But, as we see, the 'normal' degree of development is attained only as a response to exercise (*i.e.*, stimulation), similar in kind tho less in amount. *Therefore it is clear that the full development of the normal adult arm, as well as many other important structures, is acquired*, differing in this from eyes, ears, teeth, nails, etc., which are wholly inborn, and do not owe their development in the least to use and exercise. In fact, on consideration, I think it will be found that adult man differs physically from the infant almost wholly in characters which are acquired, not in those which are inborn."

These acquired characters, Mr. Reid asserts, are never transmitted:

"But variations acquired as a result of use and disuse are plainly never transmitted. Thus an infant's limb never attains to the adult standard except in response to the same stimulation (exercise) as that which developed the parent's limb. The same is true of all the other structures which in the parent underwent development as a result of use, or subsequent retrogression in the absence of it. These, like the limbs, do not develop or retrogress in the infant except as a result of similar causes. Plainly, then, what is transmitted to the infant is not the modification, but only *the power of acquiring it under similar circumstances*—a power

which has undergone such an evolution in high animal organisms that, as I say, in man, for instance, almost all the development changes which occur between infancy and manhood are attributable to it."

An ox differs from a man, Mr. Reid confesses, not only in in-born characters but in those acquired by exercise; but he did not inherit the latter, he inherited merely the tendency to develop these in particular directions:

"The structures of both the ox and man develop in response to appropriate stimulation, but not quite in the same direction, nor in the same proportion, nor to the same degree; hence to some extent the differences in size and shape betwixt the two animals. Consider, for instance, the hind limbs of the ox and man: in both these grow greatly as a response to the stimulation of exercise, but the lines of growth being somewhat different and the limbs do not approximate in shape and size."

EXPLORATION OF THE SOUTH POLAR REGIONS.

THE Antarctic regions have been strangely neglected as a field for exploration. This is partly because the exploring nations dwell in the Northern Hemisphere, and partly because the early search for a Northwest passage gave a stimulus to Arctic exploration. But people who think that the surface of the earth has been pretty well mapped out, at any rate so far as the coast lines are concerned, certainly forget how very uncertain we are with regard to the masses of land within the Antarctic circle. Our ignorance about these, and the splendid field for exploration that they offer, are set forth by Dr. G. W. Schneider in *Gaea* (Leipsc, December). Says Dr. Schneider:

"The numerous schemes for the exploration of the regions within the Antarctic circle that have been broached in recent years have made considerable progress toward practical realization. To be sure, the projected German South Polar Expedition has not materialized, but Belgium has sent out a vessel of 263 tons under Captain A. de Gerlache, having on board a number of scientific men. The magnetic and meteorologic observations will be made by Lieutenant Danco, the biological by Dr. Racovitza, the chemical and geological by H. Arktowsky. The vessel will first touch at the Canary Islands, and from thence will proceed to Graham Land by way of Cape Horn, reaching the Southern Hemisphere in the neighborhood of Victoria Land in the summer of 1898. The vessel is small, but with powerful engines, and is well equipped for experiences in the ice, so that we may hope that this expedition, which left the port of Antwerp on August 15 last, will have good results to show us.

"That noteworthy discoveries still remain to be made in the South frigid zone, there is no manner of doubt. Except for the eastern part, our knowledge of the geography of the region within the Antarctic circle is almost *nil*. For what are put down on the maps as 'Enderby Land' and 'Kemp Land' are short stretches of coast of which nobody knows whether they belong to great continental masses or to a few small islands. We even know so little about the land discovered forty years ago by the American Admiral Wilkes, that its very existence is doubtful. We have a somewhat better knowledge of the Antarctic coasts between the meridians of New Zealand and Cape Horn. There Captain Ross in 1841 discovered a long stretch of coast tending southward, and named it Victoria Land. On it are the southernmost volcanoes of the world: Erebus, 3,600 meters [12,000 feet] high, and the lower Terror; and in the interior of Victoria Land, judging from the deviation and inclination of the magnetic needle, must be situated the South magnetic pole, somewhere about lat. 75° S. and long. 154° E. In the neighborhood of Terror, Ross saw a huge wall of ice from 60 to 100 meters [200 to 350 feet] high, which stretched from 170° to 200° east longitude, and near which in lat. 78° 10' S. and long. 161° 27' W. he attained in 1842 the lowest point yet reached by man. More than fifty-three years later Captain Kristensen, in the *Antarctic*, again visited Victoria Land and sailed along its coast.

"The regions and islands south of Cape Horn, Graham and

Alexander Lands, have become, at the least the former island has, somewhat better known during the last twenty years, altho we still need a satisfactory survey of their geographical details.

"Thus it is evident that one or more exploring expeditions to the Antarctic regions have before them a wide field in the domain of pure geographical discovery, while in that of geological, meteorological, and biological investigation everything is yet to be done. It would be of the greatest importance to establish the petrographical nature of the Antarctic islands, even if it were only made clear whether these land masses are or are not of volcanic origin. Then the question arises whether there lies, to the south of the islands and coasts already discovered, a greater Antarctic continent. It is true that the Southern Hemisphere has a decided oceanic climate; but this does not disprove the existence of vast land masses in the immediate neighborhood of the South pole, about 80° south latitude. The *Challenger* Expedition has made it probable that the icebergs which drift northward from the south polar regions and then melt, let fall stones and earth to the sea-bottom, and that such stones can come only from an Antarctic continent. The manner in which the Antarctic lands are covered with ice is also a problem of physical geography of the highest importance. Is there a continuous covering of ice such as we find in Greenland, or does the underlying soil outcrop in places? This question is not yet answered."

Dr. Schneider reminds us also that we know nothing of the exact origin of the Southern icebergs, and that we have practically no knowledge at all of the flora and fauna of the south polar zone—a point of great importance, since from it we may be enabled to argue the previous connections of the Antarctic continent with other land on the earth's surface. He goes on to say:

"At any rate, it is clear that natural-history investigation would bear a very large part in one or more exploring expeditions into the Antarctic regions, and therefore it is to be desired that besides the plan that is now being formed in Germany to send a German expedition to the South Pole, others may soon follow. At present the necessary expenses of the expedition—950,000 marks, have not yet been subscribed, but nevertheless the undertaking is to be regarded as assured, so that the next thing to be done is to select a proper person as its leader."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Raising a Wreck with Magnets.—"Apropos of magnets for lifting purposes," says *Cassier's Magazine*, January, "it is interesting to note that some one has suggested their application to the raising of iron and steel vessels sunk in deep water—too deep to admit of the employment of divers. One proposed scheme has for its object the raising of the ill-fated *Victoria*, of the British navy, which now lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean, in 450 feet of water, off the harbor of Tripoli. The weight of the wreck in water is estimated at 7,000 tons, and the suggested methods of raising it is as follows: Powerful hydraulic rams and dynamo machines, and a series of heavy electromagnets are to be arranged on pontoons at the scene of the wreck. A magnet, lowered over the side and coming within reasonable distance of the sunken vessel, would be drawn toward the latter, and, on touching any iron or steel part of it, would immediately stick to it with a power of 100 tons. As each magnet made attachment, which would be indicated by means of an electric dial on the pontoon, a trial pull would be given to the rope to ascertain that a connection had been made to a firm part of the wreck. Should this not be the case the magnet would come off; its position would be then slightly moved and a fresh attachment made until a firm hold had been taken of the wreck. When all the magnets had been thus fixed, the wreck would be considered ready for raising. . . . All this is, at present, simply in the nature of a suggestion, more interesting probably than practically valuable, especially as the roughly estimated cost of its execution runs up close to the £100,000 mark."

Some Novel Views of Mental Phenomena.—"At the Montreal meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Maurice Backe, in an able and original paper, marked out what may be considered the standpoints of modern psychology," says *The Medical Times*, January. "Some of his positions are rather

startling to the ordinary reader. Thus he says that 'The musical sense does not appear in the individual before the average age of about twenty years.' That it has existed less (probably) than 5,000 years in the race; that the human moral nature 'is congenitally and permanently absent in 4 per cent. of all individuals,' and that 'it can not have existed in the race more than 10,000 years at the most.' Equally novel are this author's views as to the future development of mind. 'So-called telepathy and clairvoyance seem to be specimens of nascent faculties. As also the phenomena often named spiritualism. . . . To me these are not cases in which outside agents are acting on or through a human being, but are cases in which a given human being has faculties which are not commonly possessed. . . . Whether such faculties shall grow and become common . . . will depend on the general laws of natural selection, and upon whether the possession of the nascent faculty is advantageous or not to the individual and to the race.'

Petroleum as Fuel on Railways.—The editor of *Engineering News* believes that petroleum is a fuel of too high a class to be used on railways. In answer to a correspondent who asks about the results of some trials made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, he says (December 23): "The most important result of the Pennsylvania Railroad tests, so far as our recollection extends, was that it was found, by a simple arithmetical computation, that if all the locomotives of the Pennsylvania system were to burn petroleum, it would require something like the total production of the United States to supply them. There is no especial difficulty in the use of petroleum as a locomotive fuel, and it is in general use on some of the railways in southern Russia, and in this country one or two roads in southern California, where petroleum is cheap and coal is dear, are burning it. Under any ordinary conditions, however, the use of petroleum under steam-boilers can only be of limited extent. It is a pity to use up the world's stores of this high-class fuel in such a way. Future generations, and very likely many now in active life will see the day when it will be a source of wonderment that such valuable gifts of nature as natural gas and petroleum should have been so recklessly wasted."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN interesting memoir was recently presented to the Paris Academy of Medicine by Dubousquet Labordaire and Duchesne," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "concerning a group of families at Saint-Ouen, an industrial district on the outskirts of Paris, which appear to have been immune from tuberculosis for many generations. The families are at present ninety-eight in number, and consist of five hundred and eleven persons. No cases of tuberculosis have occurred among them, as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant reaches. They are a farming people of excellent sanitary habits, and rarely or never mix either socially or by marriage with immigrants from other sections."

A FRENCH horticulturist, M. Georges Truiffent, gives artificial food to plants in the following novel manner, according to a note in *The Pharmaceutical Era*: "After an analysis of the ash of the living plant, the necessary salts for a given time, such as six months, are weighed out and enclosed in a metal cover to form what is called a 'pill,' which is presumably inserted in the pot, diffusion of the salts taking place through the folds of the metal, and the thicker the metal the slower the diffusion. As the salts dissolve and disappear they are replaced by a core which expands until it completely fills the 'pill.' The salts have no action on the metal cover, which remains firm and hard. It is stated that the solubility of the salts can be so regulated that a 'pill' may be made to last three or six months, as may be desired. By this method of feeding, large, well-colored plants are grown in pots of less than half the usual size."

THE BLUE COLOR OF LAKES.—"It is generally agreed," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "as Carl Vogt demonstrated a few years ago, that pure water, as in many of the deepest lakes, is blue; and it is usually supposed that the greenish tint common to other waters is given to them by yellowish matter held in suspension, while an excess of such matter turns them yellow. The explanation, while he regards it as correct as to the color of water, is not accepted by M. W. Spring as sufficient to account for lakes looking blue; for, if their water is wholly pure and quiet, it will absorb the mass of the light, reflecting little or none, and look black. What gives this water its reflecting power? Some suppose the existence of colorless solid matter in the water like the dust that makes visible the diffused light of the atmosphere. That cause is admitted to be a possible one; but M. Spring has satisfied himself by experiments that water absolutely pure will also reflect the light if the mass is composed of layers of different temperature that give rise to convection currents. This conclusion is supported by observation. Prof. F. A. Forel has found that fresh-water lakes are more transparent in winter than in summer, as they should be by M. Spring's theory; because in summer the differences in temperature between the surface and the layers beneath are greater. Thus the remains of the lake-dwellers can be seen on the bottom of the Swiss lakes in winter at places where they are not at all visible in summer."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ACTS OF ST. PAUL—A NEW LITERARY FIND.

DURING the last five years New-Testament literature has received additions from a half-dozen important finds. In September, 1892, the Apocalypse and Gospel of Peter were unearthed; in 1894 there was discovered in the Mt. Sinai cloister library the oldest Syriac version of the Gospels; in the spring of the present year the English scholars, James and Robinson, published large fragments of the Acts of St. John; and last, and certainly not least, a few months ago fragments of the *logia* or sayings of Christ were added to this list of finds. All these documents belong to the second century and are thus exceptionally early and valuable for the Bible students.

A further addition to this list has just been made by the famous Coptic scholar, Carl Schmidt, who has found in a collection of Coptic papyri which he brought from Cairo to Germany, and which are deposited in the Heidelberg library, a large fragment of the famous "Acts of St. Paul," known from the church historian Eusebius to have been a book in high regard in the early church. The discoverer has published an account of his discovery in the Heidelberg *Jahrbücher* (vii., 1897, pp. 117-124). From this source, as also from the discussions of Professors Harnack and Zahn, the two ablest authorities in this department of research, we glean the following data. Harnack has published his investigations in the *Theol. Literaturzeitung* (No. 24), and Zahn's article appeared in the *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (No. 12).

It is known from Eusebius and other sources that there were five old writings which in portions of the older church were almost regarded as equal in value with the books of the New Testament. There were the Acts of St. Paul, the Pastor Hermas, the Apocalypse of St. Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. Only a few years ago there was not even a fragment of three of these known to scholars; of the fourth there existed only a poor translation; and only one was partially known in the original language. Now three of these books have been discovered in the original tongue; of the fourth, the Apocalypse of Peter, we have large remnants; and of the fifth, the Acts of St. Paul, now about one fourth has been discovered in the Coptic version. In the list of Eusebius, this writing is put at the head of this series of five books, and at another place is put next to the Epistle to the Hebrews and before the Pastor Hermas, showing its high standing in the church. The Acts of St. Paul were a spurious document in which, after the manner of St. Luke in the Acts of the Apostles and indeed in imitation of that canonical book, reports of St. Paul's missionary activity are given, especially in Antiochia, Iconia, Corinth, Philippi, and Rome. From certain sources it is known also that Paul's work at Ephesus was included in the account. It seems that the contents of these Acts dealt chiefly with the Apostle's experiences with famous female converts. Among other things, it is now learned from Schmidt's fragments that the famous Acts of Thecla, the report of the activity of St. Paul's leading woman convert Thecla, which writing had been known to scholars for years, was originally a part of the original Acts of St. Paul, and in the Coptic fragments is included in the book. The remnants which have now been discovered of this last-mentioned work embrace probably about 900 *stichoi*, which is about one fourth of the length of the original work, containing, as is reported by Patristic authority, about 3,560 *stichoi*, or lines.

Schmidt's papyri find consists of loose leaves, all written by one and the same hand, and dating from an early century, while the Acts themselves were prepared between 120-170 according to Zahn, or 150-180 according to Harnack.

The latter calls attention to one phase of the literary problem suggested by the new find that is not so cheering as Bible students would be glad to hear. He draws attention to the fact that these Acts of Paul, really a purely fantastic account of the Apostle's doings, with scarcely any historical basis whatever, were

universally regarded as of high authority in the early church, and in portions of it practically considered as canonical. It was not until Tertullian, in his book "De Baptismo," showed that it was pure fabrication of an Asia Minor presbyter, that the eyes of some people were opened; but even this discovery was heeded only in Carthage and North Africa.

One thing is certain, according to Harnack. During the last year discoveries have been made in the department of New-Testament literature that awakened a deeper confidence in the "tact" and judgment of the early church in the selection it made of the writings of the day for its collection of canonical books; Schmidt's discovery calls this confidence into question again. A large work, the "Acts of St. Paul," is discovered, which contains practically nothing but a collection of novelistic inventions. Even such portions as the Martyrium of St. Paul, found in it, is based on little or no historical substratum. And yet this book was generally accepted, even in Rome itself, and was considered creditable by the chief dignitaries and scholars of the church. The Roman bishop Hippolytus treated it as such, and even Origen quoted it with respect. The spurious "correspondence" between Paul and the Corinthians contained in it is believed without a hesitancy or doubt. And who has written all this? A presbyter of Asia Minor. And how was it accepted? As were the Acts of St. Luke. It is accepted in Egypt, in Rome, and in Carthage. Even when shown to be a fraudulent production it was excused on the ground that it had been written "out of love for St. Paul." It is true that in the Occidental church the book was never accepted as canonical; yet its dignity was such as to show how utterly without critical tact and judgment the early church could act in accepting certain books and writings. It is not a matter here of a tendency to falsification on the part of an ambitious writer, but purely a matter of blind acceptance of a pseudo-book on the part of the church. That a book, certainly not written before 160 A.D., could enjoy such triumphs is enough to set one to thinking, and must be taken into consideration in judging of the authenticity of 2 Peter and James.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

UTILIZATION OF CHURCH BUILDINGS.

A SIGNIFICANT indication of the practical and utilitarian tendencies of the age is found in the increasing amount of attention given in religious circles to the economic questions connected with church life and progress. Such questions are those relating to music, architecture, sanitation, and to the utilization of church buildings for other than a few stated religious meetings during the week. Enough importance is attached to questions like these to give a *raison d'être* to a journal, *The Church Economist*, devoted wholly to their discussion. The utilization of church buildings is a matter which has attracted special and widespread attention. The chief point raised here relates to the economy and wisdom of keeping buildings, erected often at a cost of many thousands of dollars, open only about six hours out of the one hundred and sixty-eight hours of the week. There are many church people now who say that such a practise is wickedly wasteful and indefensible from a religious as well as an economic point of view. And the feeling thus expressed is finding its manifestation in the increasing number of so-called "institutional" churches to be found in all the evangelical denominations, and in the institution of the Open Church League, an organization whose purpose is clearly implied in its title. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) has been doing some figuring on this problem of churchly economics, making some interesting comments thereon as set forth in the following extract from its columns:

"Many church buildings alone cost \$100,000, while many more church 'plants' cost that sum, when the value of the site is included. It is safe to say that the deterioration of the buildings equals five per cent., or \$5,000 a year in the former case. That estimate assigns a life of twenty years to the edifice, tho it may have a much longer life. At our assumed rate the 'wear and tear' of the building costs almost \$16 for each hour of actual use, which cost of nearly \$100 each week for six hours of actual occu-

pancy, must be charged to profit and loss. Nothing is included of further expenses, as for insurance, possible taxes, current repairs, fuel, lights, janitors' salary, and inestimable 'sundries.' They who take this view of the investment are fully aware of the social, moral, and spiritual returns that come to such investors; but the merely temporal and material view of the investment has its place in the problem, and some querists choose to present it thus, as a possible basis for the inquiry whether or not the social, moral, and spiritual dividends may not be greatly increased. The dollars named respect the current dilapidation and decay of the building in its relation to the small percentage of time during which the edifice is occupied from one year's end to the other. At the end of twenty years the entire sum of \$100,000 has disappeared, together with all the current costs of maintenance, as for bishops', presiding elders', and pastors' support, insurance, taxes, fuel, lights, janitors' wages and church-furnishing.

"The fact is, during twenty-seven twenty-eighths, or more than ninety-six per cent., of the time in a week or a year the temple is closed. The ancient temple dedicated to Janus was open in times of war and shut during peace. It is recorded that that temple was seldom closed. Evangelical Christian churches, which are dedicated to a moral war whose activities never cease, are open one hour in twenty-eight hours! The armories, barracks, fortifications, and camps of the opposing moral foe are never closed or inactive. Like the first Union volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, our enemies have enlisted for years, 'or during the war.' The question is: should our churches be closed almost continually? Can they be used for legitimate spiritual, social, and moral ends during at least half of the hours in which men are awake and not asleep or idle? We hope no one will stop to prove that a church lasts more than twenty years. That point has been admitted. Many churches in older cities last half a century or more. In our newer cities they are moved, or are burned, or consolidated during briefer periods in which the basis and data for permanent location are determined. We do not emphasize the cost unduly. Our chief solicitude respects the added uses to which our temples may be devoted, as are the churches of Rome and as are the material appliances of the spiritual foes of mankind."

THE CHURCHES IN 1897.

IN its issue of January 6 *The Independent* gave its annual survey of the history and progress of the religious bodies and societies in the United States during the previous year. The record for each church or society was presented by some one of its leading representatives, and the presentation covers altogether fifteen full pages. In its own editorial summary of these records, *The Independent* makes note of the fact that two new denominations have been added to the list during the past year, the Polish Catholic and the Christian Catholic. There are half a dozen small bodies, it says, on the eve of dissolution. The financial statistics show a slight gain over the years immediately preceding, and all the writers speak of the more hopeful feeling pervading their respective denominations. The Baptists paid off their entire indebtedness during the year, and the Methodists made a good beginning in the same direction. The showing for the mission boards of the Presbyterian Church, North, is not promising. The Board of Home Missions has just cut down its secretarial force from two members to one in order to reduce expenses. And the financial situation of this Board is said to be "growing steadily worse, the debt having increased heavily since last spring." Referring to its statistical exhibit of the state of the churches, *The Independent* says:

"According to these tables the net gains of the year are considerably less than those of last year; that of ministers by 1,500, that of churches by 800 or more, and that of communicants by 113,500. Some of the gains credited to this year really cover several years, as it is not possible to get returns for some denominations annually. It is worthy of special note that the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its 2,989,000 communicants, made only a very slight net gain in the past year. The exact figures are 14,384, which is only about six tenths of one per cent. This,

of course, only applies to the United States and not to foreign fields; but the entire increase of the year for all lands is less than 19,500. The explanation of this is yet to be found. To all appearances this has not been a year of great losses in membership, nor one entirely devoid of the revival spirit. The gain in churches and ministers in the various denominations is still a healthy gain and does not indicate any special decline in church activity and growth."

A glimpse at the showing made by some of the religious bodies less generally known to the reading public will be of interest. The narrative for the Adventists is written by Elder George A. Irwin, president of the Seventh-Day Adventists' General Conference. He speaks of "the rapid extension" and enlargement of the work of his church, of an increase of tithes and donations, the starting of a paper, *The Christian Educator*, and the improvement of denominational schools. A new departure is also noted in "carrying the Gospel into the highways and hedges, and into the streets and lanes and slums of our great cities."

One of the new denominations, the Christian Catholic Church, is represented by its "General Overseer," Rev. John Alexander Dowie. This church, it appears, was organized in Chicago, February 22, 1896. It now has a membership, according to Mr. Dowie, of about 7,000, largely in and around Chicago; "Zion tabernacles, 3"; "halls and mission-rooms, at least 100"; "divine healing homes, 3." It has branches in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, and Asia.

The Christian Scientists are reported by one of their members to have made rapid progress during the year, both in America and in foreign lands. The report speaks of 229 chartered churches, representing an increase of 44 churches for the year. "Besides these chartered churches there are 114 regularly established Sunday services. There are 64 public Christian Science reading-rooms, situated mostly in the larger cities of the country." The text-book of the system, written by Mary Baker G. Eddy, "at the end of the year 1897 will be in its one hundred and thirty-sixth edition of a thousand copies each." The actual number of avowed adherents and church attendants is put at 250,000 in the United States and Canada. The writer of this record says in conclusion:

"The three cardinal reasons given for the rapid spread of Christian Science are as follows: First, the restoration of the Christian healing of the Apostolic Church; second, the establishment of Christianity upon a scientific basis; third, the metaphysical and demonstrable interpretation of Jesus's teachings, representing a world-wide reaction against materialism."

Writing of the Dunkards, Editor J. H. Moore, of *The Gospel Messenger*, says that during the year they increased about 6,000. The ministerial force numbers 2,315. The Society of Friends is reported by Rufus M. Jones to have enjoyed a year of "growth and advance in almost all lines of active work, resulting in a substantial increase of members. In the new fields of the West meetings have been built up, and many new members have been added. All the Yearly Meetings are carrying on successful mission work in foreign fields."

F. D. Richards, the historian of the Latter-Day Saints, speaks in terms of great hopefulness and assurance of the progress of his society, especially in mission work outside of Utah. He says:

"In reference to statistical data, I can only give you approximate figures; for, as a rule, we do not get complete reports from all our missionary fields till about April 1 of each year. At this writing we have in the neighborhood of 1,500 missionaries in the vineyard. To these may be added about 600 elders, who preside over the whole church, the stakes of Zion, and the different ecclesiastical wards and branches. There are about 600 church buildings used for public worship, Sabbath-schools, etc. (the number of Sunday-schools has been greatly increased throughout the missions generally). The total number of souls may be put down at

259,000 (as nearly as we can estimate the additions since the report ending December 31, 1896)."

There is also a body called Reorganized Latter-Day Saints, which claims to be the lawful continuation of the original Church of Latter-Day Saints organized April 6, 1830, under the ministry of Joseph Smith and others. Its secretary writes of the large missionary work carried on in home and foreign lands, and says that the church has a total membership, including families represented, of about 100,000, a net gain of about 3,500 for the year. "It has persistently maintained," says Secretary Salyards, "the pure faith against the doctrine of polygamy and kindred evils, which were no part of church teaching or belief from 1830-44, during the lifetime of Joseph Smith and his co-workers."

The story of the year for the Volunteers is told by Commander Ballington Booth, who says that the growth of the order "has been truly phenomenal and remarkable." In evidence of this he says:

"I may mention that the Volunteers of America have now eight regiments, their centers being located in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. These are subdivided into sixteen battalions and detachments, in addition to our national headquarters, in which we publish *The Volunteers' Gazette*, and employ some forty people. There are already 92 staff officers and over 600 commanding officers, whose whole time is employed in furthering the interests of our philanthropic work, by far the larger majority of whom have been raised in our own ranks. As a further instance of the manner in which the movement has taken hold of the public, I may state that I have just received, through our reports, information that during a recent month 2,142 open-air services were held, reaching some 140,000 people, while about 176,000 attended our week-night services, exclusive of the 160,000 attending our Sunday services in the armories throughout the States."

As for the parent body from which the Volunteers came, the Salvation Army, Col. J. J. Keppel writes:

"There are now 6,390 corps or stations under the charge of 12,609 officers. On an average more than 250,000 persons are induced yearly to make a profession of religion, these being drawn mostly from the godless classes. Millions of persons attend daily our open-air and indoor services. The circulation of our weekly newspapers amounts to 1,000,000 copies, and our work is carried on in 42 different countries and colonies, and in 28 different languages.

"We nightly shelter some 10,000 persons, and find work daily for more than 2,000. Our 400 relief institutions are manned by some 1,400 separate officers. They include 95 cheap shelters and food depots, 69 homes for fallen women, 14 home for ex-criminals, 2 homes for waifs and strays, besides hospitals, nursing institutions, labor bureaus, and other agencies too numerous to mention. Through our rescue homes for fallen women there pass annually more than 4,000 girls, nearly 80 per cent. of whom are restored to lives of virtue. Through our homes for ex-criminals there pass annually some 1,500 men, and about 70 per cent. of these are permanently reclaimed."

The last denomination in the list reported is the Universalists, whose record is given by President Atwood, of the Canton Theological School. He says in his opening paragraph:

"The year just closed has been one of anxiety in several of the more important enterprises of the Universalist Church, on account of the protracted pressure of financial and industrial stringency. It is, however, matter of congratulation that nothing heretofore undertaken has been given up, while some advances have been made. One drain to which this body is subject, not equally felt by any other, is occasioned by the steady and often rapid development of its characteristic thought in other and older communions. We can neither harvest our own sowing nor retain our own harvesting."

Mrs. Phelps-Ward's Interpretation of Jesus.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward calls her latest book ("The Story of Jesus Christ") an "interpretation." Prof. Shailer Matthews affixes an adjective to Mrs. Ward's noun, and calls the book "the

feminine interpretation of Jesus." After premising that from the point of view of sober historical investigation there is nothing in the book worthy of the attention of scholars (as the author also frankly avows), Professor Matthews praises the work as graphic and earnest, and then describes the Jesus whom Mrs. Phelps-Ward has presented to us, in the following words (*The Dial*, Chicago):

"The Jesus who looks out from these pages is not a strong, resistless Messiah. Despite His ability to raise the dead, and walk on the waves, and feed thousands with a few loaves, He is continually questioning Himself as to Himself and His mission; He is repeatedly brought to the verge of despair by the uncertainties that overhang His mission; He grows weak with alternating periods of exaltation and depression; He looks much with deep eyes at other souls in silence; He barely escapes hysteria under severest strain; He hears about Him hosts of unseen spirits. Withal, He is passionately religious, but trusting ever to His intuition rather than to His reason. And thus, altogether, He is a woman and not a man. Strong and spiritual, He is not strong and spiritual after a man's fashion. The interpretation is unexpected, is doubtless unconscious, but as one rereads the volume it is indubitable.

"And thus we have a new contribution to the ceaseless effort to interpret the personality of Jesus. For that this work really adds to our knowledge of Him, one can not for a moment doubt. All that subtle, emotional life which the mere scholar—especially if he be a man—so soon outgrows is discerned by the one who comes like Mary to sit in sympathy rather than in analysis and philosophy."

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO POPE LEO.

THE celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the first mass said by Pope Leo XIII. is again calling attention to the venerable Pontiff, now nearing the end of his eighty-eighth year. The debt of his church to the Pope's sagacity is widely recognized, and his statesmanship in bringing the church more closely into touch with modern thought and modern political conditions and movements compels the admiration even of those who can not agree with him in matters of religious opinion. An example of this cordiality of feeling is seen in *The Independent*, which says:

"It was fitting that the sixtieth anniversary of the first mass said by Leo XIII. as priest should be celebrated with peculiar honor. Nor only has he reached an extreme old age, making him, with Gladstone and Bismarck, one of the three venerable great men of Europe, but his noble Christian character and his wisdom have justified his election as the head of the largest of all the Christian bodies in the world.

"We Protestants, who recognize no papal authority, and to whom, with our education and principles, it would be almost sacrilegious to put any living man in authority as the vicegerent of Jesus Christ where he could authoritatively define new dogmas of Christian faith, may yet properly recognize in Leo XIII. one who has given to his office its best fulfilment, without pride or arrogance, and who has shown his statesmanship in ecclesiastical affairs by allowing the light and warmth of the century's free thought and better civilization to penetrate into the darkness and cold of the *Non possumus* to which he succeeded. He has defined no new dogma; he has not emphasized his own infallibility, nor has he shown an aptitude to those who would flatter him with it.

"His greatest claim to honor, perhaps, apart from his general character and liberal temper, appears in his attitude to popular government. He has discouraged, and to the extent of his power has suppressed, the treasonable movements against the republic of France, which assumed to speak at the same time for the divine right of kings and the Catholic Church. He has told the world that a new French republic has as much right before God to exist as an old monarchy; for government by the people is as legitimate and Christian as government by a king. This position has also brought him into sympathy with the American republic; and we may say that the prosperity and freedom of the Catholic Church under our republican government has had much to do

with his direction to French Catholics to support the French republic. The same spirit has led him to a much harder decision, that to relax the order forbidding Italian Catholics to vote under a government which has taken possession of the states of the church. The same spirit has led him to sympathize with the laboring-class, and to make it more evident than ever that the Christian Church is for the people and not for the rulers only.

"All this is as remarkable as it is admirable in a man who succeeded to the tiara when he was already an old man, and who has in his age continued to look forward rather than backward. On this his diamond jubilee he was able to celebrate mass and to receive delegations from various nations of the world during a trying session of nearly two hours, showing that the reports of his extreme feebleness are not true. The Catholic Church is now more free, more progressive, more sympathetic, more Christian, for his influence over it; and Protestants can accept his benediction and bestow their benediction upon him and say 'Long live Leo XIII.,' with an affectionate regard such as they have not been able to put into a prayer for any of his predecessors since they bade good-by to Leo X."

RECONCILING THEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION.

PROF. GEORGE MACLOSKIE, professor of biology in Princeton University, is accorded the leading place in *The Presbyterian and Reformed Review* (cumbersome title!) of January for his article on "Theistic Evolution." The professor admits at the beginning that, properly speaking, there is no specially theistic or atheistic theory of evolution, inasmuch as every man who believes in "the orderly outcome by natural continuity of the present physical world" is an evolutionist, and one may believe this and be theist, deist, pantheist, materialist, agnostic, or spiritualist. Nevertheless, as men's religious tenets will perforce become mixed up with their views on other subjects, he considers it worth while inquiring how the theory of evolution, if accepted, will influence or be influenced by religious opinion. Professor Macloskie also maintains that "with men who are conversant with biological facts and inductive methods the evidence in favor of the main contention of evolution is generally convincing." The problems that arise between the theory and theology he would meet by the method, now growing in favor, of deriving our ideas about God and about our moral relations to Him and to each other from the Scriptures, and of formulating our science primarily and chiefly from the study of things as we see them; and, where there is cause for conflict, trying patiently to clear it away, and deferring judgment until we succeed. The attempt is made by the professor to explain away some of these causes of conflict. We can not follow him through the article, which extends over twenty-one pages. He points out that the theory of evolution is applicable only to the normal course of material nature; that it is not competent in the name of science to deny the possibility of miracles; that there is a reaction against the physico-chemical theory of life and in favor of vitalism; that evolution does not present a sufficient explanation of the *origin* of species or of anything else, and is too blind in itself to direct anything; that tho the real problem of the divine method is probably inscrutable, science helps us to see that the reality and completeness of the divine control are not inconceivable.

After considering the question whether the theory of evolution must be modified so as to make it theistic, and reaching the conclusion that the scientific formula of evolution can not be one thing for a Christian and a different thing for an atheist, but must be the same for all, Professor Macloskie goes on to consider the question, "How should we modify our theology so as to bring it into harness beside evolution?" On this he writes as follows:

"The part primarily affected by the theory of evolution is the early part of Genesis. The term 'create' no longer raises a difficulty, and ought never to have been regarded as excluding the use of orderly processes of nature. Here the theory of evolution

comes to correct our Hebrew lexicons as to the meaning of terms. We can not explain the narrative about woman being from the 'rib' or substance of man, except by noting a confirmation of the divine lesson in the derivate identity of the sexes, which is becoming recognized as a scientific law. We do not escape trouble as to these passages by rejecting the theory of evolution; even then astronomy, geology, and anthropology are still pressing us, and some not otherwise heterodox theologians are ingenious enough to extract a cosmogony from the second chapter of Genesis which differs from that of the first, and makes the writer so stupid as to contradict himself almost within the same breath.

"Under the *régime* of evolution, our discussions of natural theology must view types and design in a new light. There will be no types in the sense of artificial models to which all actual cases must more or less closely conform. The types of animal and vegetable structure are simply the generalized results of variations during past generations, the accumulated effects of growth and variations, somehow or other acquired in the past and, we know not why, persisting by heredity; and they are not a stamp impressed from without. The manifestations of design are similarly dependent on some internal qualities by which organisms become accommodated to the exigencies of their place in the world; we know not how they became adjusted, but we know that they must perish unless in some way or other they accommodate themselves to their surroundings; and that in fact all nature is crowded with singular examples of adaptation. Theistic evolution will regard all these phenomena as illustrating the method both of divine creation and government.

"Aside from these general considerations, there is nothing in evolution that ought greatly to affect our religious beliefs. If we accept it, we will continue in the belief that God, having created the world, exercises special providence over His creatures, that He can employ all the powers of nature in subserving our good, that He can and will answer His children's prayers, and all this without it being necessary for Him every day to work miracles or otherwise to disturb the order of the universe. We will continue to believe that in our creation we received from God a moral nature and an immortal spirit; that we have somehow become demoralized, and that the taint of our degeneracy is hereditary. . . . The Christian evolutionist is able to believe in the miraculous birth, the theanthropic personality of Jesus Christ, in His miracles, in His resurrection after death, and in His ascension to glory. In accordance with the inspired writers, he will know that our redemption was by the sufferings and especially the crucifixion of the Son of God; and that we are regenerated by the Holy Spirit, who enables us to enjoy communion with the Father. He will insist on that lofty ideal of morality which is the earmark of true faith, and which even agnosticism has not the assurance to condemn. The evolutionary theology which essays to eliminate evangelical doctrines is in no proper sense a child of evolution, any more than it is derived from the divine Scriptures."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MONUMENT has just been erected over the grave of Thomas à Kempis, in the Church of St. Michel, at Zwolle, 426 years after his death.

CHICAGO is reported to have 583 orthodox Protestant churches with an aggregate membership of 153,326, and an average of 263 members to each church. This is exclusive of Unitarian, Universalist, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches.

THE extent of the Church of England's missionary work is indicated by the fact that there are now five Episcopal appointments pending in various colonial and foreign fields, namely, Mombasa (East Africa), Hongkong, Osaka (Japan), Bombay, and Mauritius.

IN a recent elaborate article appearing in a German cyclopedia, Professor Nikolaus Muller, of Berlin, has come to certain conclusions which tend to show that, according to our present evidence, it is impossible that we can have the faintest conception of the Saviour's form and features.

ADDINGTON PARK, in Surrey, England, for eighty years the country-seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, has been sold. Five archbishops are buried in the parish churchyard at Addington: Manners, Sutton, Howley, Sumner, Longley, and Tait. A seat is to be found, it is said, near Canterbury.

THE new Bishop of the Polish Catholics, Anthony Kozlowsky, has returned to Chicago. This new sect recognizes the Pope as Primate of the West, and subscribes to the Council of Trent, and seems to differ from the Roman communion only in desiring home rule and parochial tenure of church property.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINA AND THE WORLD.

NEWS venders have been having a grand time over China: Russia has occupied Manchuria; Germany is extending her holdings in Shantung; the French are annexing Hainan; Great Britain has her eye on half a dozen places on the coast; Japan mobilizes her fleet; Russian vessels are fired upon by British ships, etc. From the headlines in the newspapers it would seem that China is already being torn to pieces and that the powers have already begun to quarrel over the booty. And yet, whatever the future may hold in store, affairs in China remain much the same as usual, the only changes being the lease of Kiao-Chou to Germany and the occupation of Port Arthur as winter quarters by the Russian fleet. The English, however, see in this leasing of Kiao-Chou an important entering-wedge for Germany, and declare that China can not lease any place on her coast to another power without granting similar concessions to Great Britain. *The Manchester Guardian* expresses itself to the following effect:

Great Britain does not acknowledge the exclusive right of any one nation in a Chinese port. If Russia has the right to put her ships in winter quarters in Port Arthur, Great Britain claims the same privilege whether China likes it or not. If Germany is granted concessions at Kiao-Chou, Great Britain demands the same, in accordance with the most-favored-nation clause. Great Britain will not permit any nation to obtain mining rights or railroad concessions without demanding an equivalent. The British Government has informed China of the above decisions, and will further instruct the Chinese as soon as the needs of the British Empire have been meditated upon.

This pretty generally represents British opinion. As *The St. James's Gazette* has it, concessions made by China to another power are as bad "as if England were asked to hand over her purse," for England has the lion's share of the trade with China. But some papers think that England is not called upon to take any hasty action. *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It is wiser to take the risk of waiting and acting deliberately than of plunging headlong into an adventure of whose end no man can tell, except that it will bring troubles heretofore undreamed of upon the East and upon the West. . . . We can bide our time, knowing that we have both the power and the right to effectually safeguard our political and commercial interests when the proper occasion arises. Even to such a 'bull in the china shop' as the Kaiser, some rope may be allowed, altho not too much. Before it is necessary to interpose, he may find himself already at the end of his tether."

The Nation, Dublin, thinks advice such as the above very prudent, "considering the possibility that the German Emperor may not be willing to swallow his words." As a matter of fact, the official German press denies that a partitioning of China is about to take place. *The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The actual state of affairs does not warrant such an assumption. China did not fall to pieces when England occupied Hongkong, nor when France possessed herself of large tracts in the South. Neither will China's existence be threatened because German and Russian ships have found a refuge. At present none of the European powers are anxious to encompass the downfall of the Celestial Empire."

The Hamburger Nachrichten would like to know why England has not granted "equal rights" to every other power everywhere she has annexed territory and obtained concessions, if she wants these rights in China.

The European governments preserve secrecy, and the press have hardly ever been floundering more in the dark. Kiao-Chou has been formally leased to Germany for an indefinite period,

with the option of a more suitable place if the German Government should be dissatisfied. Yet nobody knew this until the *Reichsanzeiger* announced it officially. To this hour nobody knows whether Russia was consulted by Germany, or whether the other powers knew of her intentions. The rumor that the continental powers intend to leave England out in the cold likewise lacks confirmation, altho the idea is popular enough in Germany. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"There is no reason for Germany to enter into negotiations with England. Great Britain simply must remember that Germany has so far abstained from hampering British policy in Egypt. Indeed, Germany has been rather friendly to England in this question, especially regarding the financial aspect of the Sudan campaign. But if England thinks fit to oppose Germany in China, Germany will pay her in her own coin in Egypt. The warnings of the British press are, therefore, quite acceptable. As soon as France is quite sure of Germany's support—which probably includes the cooperation of Austria and Italy—France will not hesitate to demand a regulation of the Egyptian question, and that would be rather embarrassing, from a British point of view."

The Russian press is pretty unanimous in its opinion that Great Britain's cooperation is not needed to solve problems of the far East in which Russia, France, and Germany are interested. *The Novoye Vremya* declares England has only to thank herself for her "splendid isolation." *The Novosti* believes that Japan would rather come to terms with Russia than with England, as England always wants too much. The French press pretty generally assumes that France has no interests in the spheres of influence entered by Russia and Germany. *The Journal des Débats* thinks French interest is centered around Tonking. *The Echo de Paris* says:

"Is England ready to evacuate Egypt? Why then should Germany evacuate the poor little station at Kiao-Chou? Germany will fit out the place in the most scientific manner with guns and similar things. We quite understand that England does not relish the necessity of passing German batteries, but what is that to us? If we get very ambitious we can occupy Hainan in earnest and extend our empire in the neighborhood of Tonking. On the whole, however, our sleep need not be disturbed by what is going on in the Gulf of Petchili. The English and Russians may settle their quarrels with Germany. We have our share."

The rumor that Japan would ally herself with England against the other powers is not yet confirmed. Mr. Kurino, the Minister to Austria, declares that "Japan wishes to maintain the most friendly relations with Russia. Should any difficulties arise, the friendship between France and Japan will assure the mediation of France." That the United States would oppose Russia is not credited in continental Europe.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE NILE.

THE British are slowly but surely advancing along the Nile, are laying their plans carefully, without undue haste, and may hope to add the Sudan to their Egyptian empire. The Mahdi does not seem able to muster a force equal in quantity and quality to the "fuzzy-wuzzies who broke a British square," and he will probably be attacked from two different directions. For the Italians, in accordance with their promise to Great Britain, tho in defiance to their treaty with Abyssinia, have turned over Kassala to an Anglo-Egyptian force. Yet the situation on the Upper Nile is not entirely satisfactory to England. Briefly stated, the facts are as follows:

Having taken possession of Egypt, Great Britain claims the exclusive right to possess herself of any territory ever possessed or claimed in Africa by Egypt or Egypt's nominal suzerain, the Sultan. In addition to these rights—regarded as indisputable in England—the British press is firmly convinced that England is

morally obliged to annex the Nile Valley in its entire length, because, if another power were to possess part of it, such power might divert the waters of the Nile for its own purposes. On the other hand the French are anxious to establish a French Central Africa extending across the entire continent from West to East. They assert that whatever rights England, or for that matter Egypt, may have had in the Upper Nile region, became invalid when the Mahdists defeated the Egyptian and British armies. Three French expeditions started for the disputed territory, and it is thought that they have either reached, or will soon reach, Farhoda, a fortified town on the White Nile, where they will unite. It is very possible that the French and British forces will come to blows when they meet, and that Abyssinia will give her assistance to France.

British and French public opinion have rarely been less divided on any subject. Britain long since warned France that she would regard this eastward extension of French influence as "an unfriendly act." France denies most pointedly the right of Great Britain to interfere. British public opinion is most ably voiced by Henry Norman in *Cosmopolis*, London, from whose reasonings we summarize the following, using the author's own sentences:

Here, then, is the "unfriendly act" accomplished. The fact that Egypt occupied almost the whole sphere through which the French expeditions have moved is undoubted. Great Britain's rights are, therefore, the only established rights. By treaty the influence of Germany was specifically excluded from Dafur, Kordofan, and the Bahr-el Ghazal. Later Germany made a second treaty, ceding these districts to France. These bilateral treaties bind nobody except the powers that execute them. France has utterly ignored our treaty with Germany, and we, of course, pay no attention to her treaty with Germany of the following year. (Moreover, I may parenthetically add here for the benefit of those whom it concerns, that this country will not recognize the recent Franco-German treaty in West Africa relating to Togoland.) Thus the outcome of a study of the authorities is that there are no boundaries of the Anglo-Egyptian sphere except the historical facts of Egyptian occupation, but that these are beyond question. Will the partitioning of Africa be accomplished without a European war? It needs an optimist to reply to this question in the affirmative. Egypt, the Niger, Walfisch Bay, Morocco, Delagoa Bay, Abyssinia, these all represent a row of exhausting problems, but the question of the Upper Nile is, perhaps, the most threatening. It was at the bidding of Great Britain that Egypt evacuated the Sudan, and therefore Great Britain is the trustee of Egypt for those provinces; and if her work for Egypt—a work so splendid that if the British Empire should go down in flames tomorrow, this would be of itself a sufficient claim for her to be held in imperishable memory by mankind—is to be finished, she must place Egypt again safely in possession of her original boundaries. What is there to hinder this?

In the same magazine we find a reply by Francis de Pressensé, editor of the Paris *Temps*, who summarizes French opinion every month for *Cosmopolis*. He writes, in the main, as follows:

The temper of the English is likely enough to engender a conflict. British Imperialism has come to mean with them the rule of the world. They have been flattered by their press to such an extent that their vainglory and blindness can be compared only to the foolish self-confidence of France before the cruel lessons of 1870. Yet I do not hesitate to say that, even in those days, the serious Parisian papers did not contain an equivalent to the naïve assurances of the English press—from the radical, semi-socialistic *Daily Chronicle* to the Tory *St. James's Gazette*, not to speak of the imposing *Times*, which know no other rights than British rights, anterior, superior, inviolable, unassailable British rights. They assert continually that Tonking, Annam, Madagascar, Tunis were *given* to France by England, and call upon their Government to cease this outrageous generosity. They are firmly convinced that England "gracefully cedes" what she does not take herself, and gives whatever she *allows* others to take. I know it is useless to argue in the face of so strange an aberration; it is like fighting windmills. I will content myself with asking what the English people would say if France or Germany were to pride themselves upon *their* generosity in allowing England to make

conquests. It is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury will preserve his *sang-froid*. I am certain that England will not be permitted to aggrandize at the expense of France.

The *Stampa*, Rome, claims to have positive information that the British and French forces in West Africa have already come to blows. There is no confirmation of the report. The French papers, however, regard the possibility with much composure. The *Figaro* is certain that the French will only defend themselves. "The British Government," adds the paper, "will try to intimidate ours, but they will have their trouble for nothing." Throughout Europe it is thought that a strange infatuation has taken hold of the erstwhile calm and calculating British people. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, fears that Lord Salisbury will need all his strength and prestige to hold his own against the strong forward tendency of his Cabinet, which is headed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Our contemporary says:

"Undoubtedly Pressensé's remarks in *Cosmopolis* embody the opinion of the French Government, and also of everybody whose earnest wish is that a conflict between the two great nations may be averted. The present more or less open quarrel between Mr. Chamberlain and his chief is of great influence in British politics and hence in international politics. But it would be wrong to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain stands alone. He has simply placed himself at the head of a movement he found ready to hand, and which may be stronger than Lord Salisbury."

The Germans hope to profit by the Franco-English quarrel, and all the other nations whose possessions Henry Norman mentions and whose rights he regards as disputable are also uncomplimentary in their remarks. Indeed, so anti-British is the tone of the press throughout the world that we have thus far searched in vain for a comment "on the other side" in publications published outside Great Britain.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW VIEW OF AMERICAN "JINGOISM."

AMERICAN "jingoism" is only apparent, not real. That is the opinion of a writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne. He is firmly convinced that the people of the United States are not, as has often been alleged, suffering from conceit, altho he would not blame them if they were, considering their past history. He believes that the utterances of our press and our politicians are guided by a change in the economic conditions of the country which is now taking place. We feel ourselves able to compete with other nations on their own ground, but are unwilling to acknowledge that such competition must in some measure deprive us of the advantages of isolation, engendering a *do ut des* policy. We quote as follows:

"The phenomenal prosperity of the nation tuned its self-consciousness to the highest pitch, especially as its progress was not confined to the development of the country's natural wealth, but actually furnished new elements of civilization. Even now the idea is common among Americans that the United States plays a most exceptional part in history, and is still more likely to do so in future, and this feeling occasionally vents itself in the boast that fate has specially favored the nation. Yet there is a certain amount of nervousness, and its cause is not far to seek. The United States has arrived at a point where she must choose her future course. For a long time the Americans appeared in the markets of the world chiefly as purveyors of natural produce. Lately their industries have developed enormously. In 1896 the exports of manufactured goods formed 26.50 per cent. of the whole. This means that the United States before long must give up her exceptional position among the nations. To-day the Americans are not yet willing to do so. They would like to remain the people who dictate tariffs to others, and yet they wish to take part in the benefits which a more or less free intercourse among other nations confers. This, then, is the cause of the conflicting opinions which are so easily mistaken for bumptiousness and hypocrisy by other nations.

"Thus, while about to annex Hawaii, and thus emerging from

the limits in which their own Monroe doctrine should hold them, this same Monroe doctrine is proclaimed to be the cornerstone of the national policy, and the Government was actually urged to offer itself as arbiter between Germany and Haiti, altho the German claims were regarded as just. Foreign complaints of the Dingley tariff are answered to the effect that America does not make her tariffs to please other nations, yet the consular reports contain attacks upon the 'prohibitive' tariffs of Germany. On the one hand we are informed that Americans must be protected against the competition of the foreigner, who produces cheaply, yet the same people declare that America must win in industrial competition because she produces more cheaply than others.

"Such symptoms should not be misinterpreted, and it is necessary to point with the strongest possible emphasis [*mit aller Entschiedenheit*] to another phase of American sentiment, one which ought to give pleasure especially in Germany. Expressions of contempt for the older countries are really much more rare in the United States than is generally supposed. As a matter of fact, the Americans accept even the most bitter comments without being themselves embittered thereby—unless such comment comes from their hereditary enemy, England."

The writer further asserts that Germany has no reason to complain of her treatment on the part of American newspapers, "considering the somewhat highly spiced style adopted by the American press"; and that the people of the United States use the German Government as a sort of lightning-conductor, blaming it for everything German that does not please them. The German people, he thinks, are treated with respect and receive every mark of friendship on the part of the Americans.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SWEEPING INDICTMENT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE outcry against "yellow journalism" is not confined to the United States. One of the most sweeping indictments ever made of the press of any country appears in the *Revue Bleue*, a high-class weekly of Paris, against the press of France. The amazing thing about the indictment is that the editor confesses not to know of a single journal (referring evidently to daily journals) that should be excepted from his charges. The *Revue Bleue* is not content with a simple utterance of opinion on the subject. It has sent out a circular letter to eminent French writers asking for an expression of opinion by them, and in its issue of December 4 it printed the circular and called on all its readers to ventilate their views on the same subject.

We reprint a portion of its editorial utterance :

"Good or bad, lying or true, corrupting or a doer of justice, the press, in a free country, is all-powerful. It is a sort of universal suffrage, permanent and fickle, from which there is no appeal. It creates public opinion, that is, manners; it strengthens or destroys the family and the school; it makes or unmakes reputations; it overthrows or builds up ministries; it has even the terrible right to make peace or make war. Public men, writers, artists, politicians, functionaries, fall on their knees before its multiform and mysterious power. We have seen it interview a pope and kings, prepare alliances and wars, undertake the work which was formerly entrusted to diplomacy. The day is not distant when a reporter was stronger than an ambassador, and when some directors of newspapers outweighed the President of the republic. The press envelops the school and parliament; it penetrates them; it goes where they can not go, it reaches and directs the depths of the popular conscience, it even overawes the higher classes. Against its undefined and anonymous royalty nothing prevails.

"What use has the press made of its omnipotence? Have we seen it complement the school, inform the public, enlighten the Government? Has it taken for its mission to be, on the one hand, an office of exact information, and, on the other, a sincere counselor of the people? Does it consider that its honor demands that it regulate public opinion, that it spread good culture, that it extirpate the low roots of instinct? Has it intervened

between the mass of the people and the classes who are better off to conciliate them to each other? Has it been the instrument of reason and liberty against the great majority and money? Has it spread everywhere in the national conscience a luminous atmosphere which can be breathed?

"Or, has it corrupted the democracy which it ought to purify? Has it used its power for any purpose save to pervert and depreciate? Has it, by pornography, destroyed the action of the schools and multiplied debauchery? Has it, by false news, destroyed public confidence? Has it, by calumny and defamation, shaken public authority and discouraged the choicer spirits who would like to benefit their country? Has it, by its reports of judicial proceedings, and the imagination of those who write its fiction, recruited and instructed the growing army of young criminals? Has it, by blackmail and threats, favored adventurers of every kind, ruined three quarters of the nation, and terrorized parliaments? Has it not prostituted itself to money simply to corrupt the greater portion of the people, and has it not assumed the titles of reason and liberty simply to scoff at them in the presence of the plutocracy and the demagogues?

"If you consider our French press, it seems to us that the second series of questions must be answered in the affirmative. If you ask where can be found an independent newspaper which does not live by scandals, or defamation, or bribes from rich bankers and brokers, a newspaper of which the speech and the silence are not in turn for sale, a newspaper which is equally free from pornography and greed for money, we are unhappily obliged to say that we do not know of even a single one such in France. The accounts of Panama and the affairs of Armenia destroyed our last illusions. It is incontestable that at present the French press is in the hands of sharpers. What would you think of an instructor who, in order to increase the number of his pupils, should add to his school a squad of rascals, or a company of loose characters? It is a little after this fashion that our French press plays its part of instructor of the democracy.

"The examples which could be cited in support of what we have said are so numerous that we should be laughed at for attempting to cite any. The whole mass forms a dung-heap which it would not be wise to stir up.

"Why is the French press in such a condition? How can a corruption so deep and so rapid be explained? Who is responsible for this state of things? Are there any remedies for it? May we hope that the press will some day take up in France its legitimate part and office? And how can this change be brought about?

"These are questions which it is of the first importance to have answered, and to have them answered is almost as important for other countries as for France."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE following beats even the proverbial "Yankee smartness." A fellow in Paris made it his business to visit department-stores to watch for shoplifters. He would follow them home, represent himself as the store detective, and make the women disgorge their plunder; sometimes, if his victim was wealthy, even more! His ingenious method of "making a living" was discovered when a woman interviewed the owner of a large dry-goods house, begging for mercy. She said she had pilfered a small article, only, whilst the "detective" was robbing her of all she had.

WHEN it was discovered that the bullets of the most modern magazine rifles were less deadly than the large-calibre ones, the British authorities adopted the device of cutting the mantle at the point. The result was almost as satisfactory as that of an explosive bullet, and the wounds caused by these bullets were far more dangerous than the Minié balls which bore such an evil repute in our Civil War. The enthusiasm of the English papers has, however, somewhat cooled down since it was discovered that a few hundred thousand of the famous Dum-Dum cartridges fell into the hands of the Afridis, and British soldiers succumbed to wounds created by missiles intended to exterminate the hill tribes only.

TEACHERS in Berlin begin with a salary of \$250 a year and \$150 for rent, if not given free quarters. Their salary is then increased as follows, according to their term of service :

After 6 years.....	\$75	After 23 years.....	\$450
" 8 "	150	" 25 "	500
" 11 "	250	" 27 "	550
" 14 "	300	" 30 "	600
" 20 "	400		

Salaries were at first made larger in the beginning, with a less increase for long service. The teachers are said to prefer the present scale. For comparison it should be remembered that living is about 30 per cent. cheaper, all things considered, in Berlin than in New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK TWAIN AS A GLOBE-TROTTER.

THE reader who accompanies Mark Twain on his latest excursion in globe-trotting, "Following the Equator" with him, and marking the futile struggles of the line to elude the eccentric pursuit, will be struck with the intellectual zigzagry with which the course of the philosophic and bravely irreverent joker is traced on the chart of his narrative. Endless are the curves and angles of digression, parenthesis, interjection, anecdote, as when in the return journey from Baroda, with its stories of elephant processions and tiger fights, he harks back to the Fifth Avenue Theater, and Augustin Daly and his gigantic Irish doorkeeper with the big dog; as when, on the steamer in Delagoa Bay, he extracts from the "second-class passenger" the story of Barnum, and how he did buy Shakespeare's house, and threatened to buy the Nelson monument.

Mr. Howells, contemplating the humor of Mark Twain, has said: "There is enough and to spare of American humor; but it has often been the vision of American things through the spectacles of more or less alien scholarship, or culture, or civilization, or whatever we like to call it; but in Mark Twain we have the spirit as it is seen with our own eyes"—the spirit of the rough-and-ready American mind, grotesquely typical in its horse sense, its honest irreverence, scornful of cant and stupidity, its manly concern for the plight and prospects of "the under dog," its telling trick of description, its occasional unconscious eloquence; its rousing individuality, its Mark-Twainry.

He contrasts the Honolulu of today with the Honolulu of forty years ago. Then there were no fine houses, no fine furniture, no decorations. Bed-rooms were lighted with tallow-candles, and halls with a whale-oil lamp. Floors were carpeted with native matting; walls were adorned with lithographed portraits of Kamehameha, Louis Kossuth, and Jenny Lind, sandwiched between a "Rebecca at the Well" and a "Moses Smiting the Rock." For library, there were "Baxter's Saints' Rest," Fox's "Martyrs," "The Whole Duty of Man," and "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy"; and for music there was a melodeon with "Willie, We Have Missed You," "Roll on, Silver Moon," and "I Would not Live Away." And there was always a "what-not," with pictorial paper-weights, sea-shells, whale's teeth, and native curios. But now—rugs, ices, pictures, lanais, naughty books, sinful bric-a-brac—and the ladies riding astride.

When the ship "crossed the line," Mark and the rest of them, "dropped a day," lost it out of their lives. "We shall be a day behindhand, all through eternity; we shall always be saying to the other angels, 'Fine day, to-day,' and they will be always retorting, 'But it isn't to-day, it's to-morrow.'"

"While we were crossing the 180th meridian it was *Sunday* in the stern of the ship where my family were, and *Tuesday* in the bow where I was. They were there eating the half of a fresh apple on the 8th, and I was at the same time eating the other half of it on the 10th, and I could notice how stale it was already. The

family were the same age that they were when I had left them five minutes before, but I was a day older now than I was then.

"Along about the moment that we were crossing the Great Meridian a child was born in the steerage, and now there is no way to tell which day it was born on. The nurse thinks it was Sunday, the surgeon thinks it was Tuesday. The child will never know its own birthday. It will always be choosing first one and then the other, and will never be able to make up its mind permanently. This will breed vacillation and uncertainty in its opinions about religion, and politics, and business, and sweethearts, and everything, and will undermine its principles and rot them away, and make the poor thing characterless, and its success in life impossible. Every one in the ship says so. And this is not all—in fact, not the worst. For there is an enormously rich brewer in the ship who said, as much as ten days ago, that if the child was born on his birthday he would give it ten thousand dollars to start its little life with. His birthday was Monday, the 9th of September."

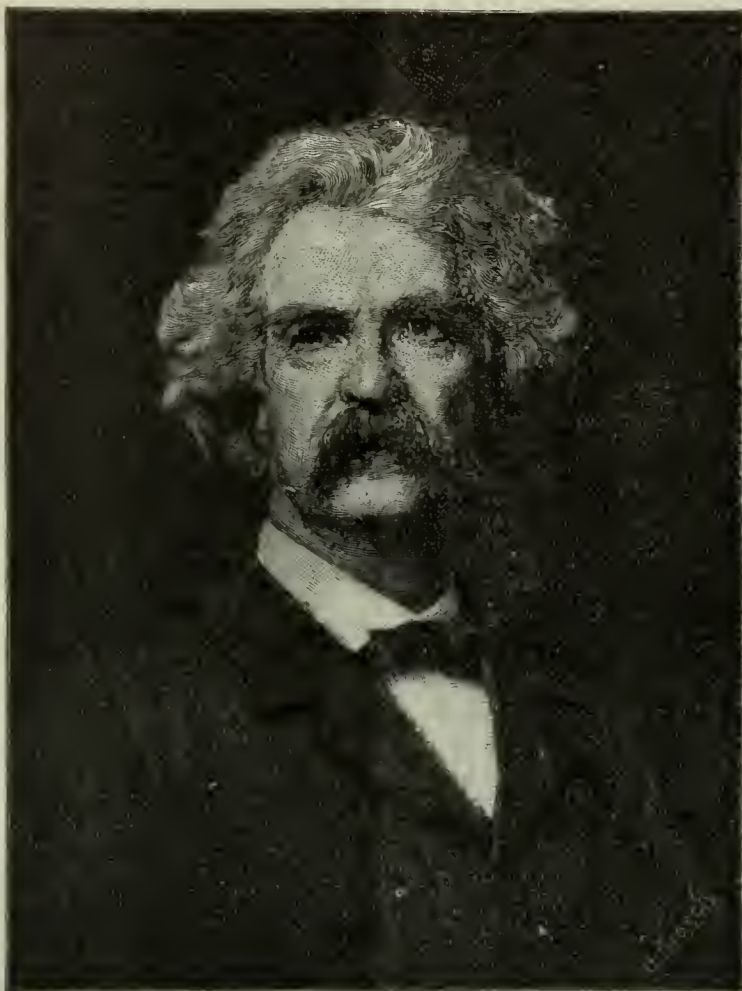
When Mark was in Adelaide, he saw the gathering of the people

to commemorate the reading of the proclamation in 1836, the document by which the province was founded. The province is healthy; for the average citizen the death-rate is low, but for the old settler there seems to be no death-rate at all.

"There were people at the commemoration banquet who could remember Cromwell. There were six of them. These Old Settlers had all been present at the original reading of the proclamation in 1836. They showed signs of the blightings and blastings of time in their outward aspect, but they were young within; young and cheerful, and ready to talk; ready to talk, and talk all you wanted; in their turn, and out of it. They were down for six speeches, and they made forty-two. The governor and the cabinet and the mayor were down for forty-two speeches, and they made six. They have splendid grit, the old settlers, splendid staying power. But they do not hear well, and when they see the mayor going through motions which they recognize as the introducing of a speaker, they think they are the one, and they all get up together,

and begin to respond, in the most animated way; and the more the mayor gesticulates, and shouts 'Sit down! Sit down!' the more they take it for applause, and the more excited and reminiscent and enthusiastic they get; and next when they see the whole house laughing and crying, three of them think it is about the bitter old-time hardships they are describing, and the other three think the laughter is caused by the jokes they have been uncorking—jokes of the vintage of 1836—and then the way they *do* go on! And finally when ushers come and plead, and beg, and gently and reverently crowd them down into their seats, they say, 'Oh, I'm not tired—I could bang along a week!' and they sit there looking simple and childlike, and gentle, and proud of their oratory, and wholly unconscious of what is going on at the other end of the room."

Our facetious philosopher extracts much fun from the historical and descriptive accounts of the Australian aborigine that he finds in the white man's official records. According to these this "black fellow" is everything that a human creature can be. He is a coward; he is brave. He is deceitful and treacherous; he is faithful, loyal, and true. He kills the starving stranger who comes begging for food and shelter; he harbors, feeds, and succors the man who took a shot at him only yesterday. He takes



MARK TWAIN.

his reluctant bride by force, he courts her with a club, and then cherishes her devotedly through a long life. He gathers unto himself another wife by the same unceremonious methods, beats and bangs her for his daily diversion, and then lays down his life to defend her. He will face a thousand perils to defend one of his children, and kill another because his family is large enough without it. His delicate stomach scanneth at the white man's dainties, but he enjoys overripe fish, and brazed dog, and cat, and rat, and will partake of his own uncle with relish. He is genial and sociable, but will hide behind his shield when his mother-in-law approaches. He is afraid of ghosts, but fairly revels in physical pain and death. He knows all the constellations, great and small, and has names for them; he has a symbol-writing by which he conveys information to the tribes far and near; he has a correct eye for form and expression, and draws a good picture; he can track a fugitive by traces which the white man's eye can not discern; he invents a missile that the white man's science can not duplicate, and with it he performs miracles that the mathematician just gapes and wonders at; and yet he has never been able to count beyond five, or make a vessel to boil water in. "He is the prize curiosity of all the races."

The very heart of Mark Twain goes out to the savages, whom he regards with affection and almost tearful sympathy. They were wasted, these natives; they ought not to have been wasted, they should have been crossed with the whites. "It would have improved the whites, and done the natives no harm."

"The whites always mean well when they take human fish out of the ocean and try to make them dry and warm and happy and comfortable in a chicken-coop; but the kindest-hearted white man can always be depended on to prove himself inadequate when he deals with savages. He can not turn the situation around and imagine how he would like it to have a well-meaning savage transfer him from his house and his church and his clothes and his books and his choice food to a hideous wilderness of sand and rocks and snow, and ice and sleet and storm and blistering sun, with no shelter, no bed, no covering for his and his family's naked bodies, and nothing to eat but snakes and grubs and offal. This would be a hell to him; and if he had any wisdom he would know that his own civilization is a hell to the savage—but he hasn't any, and has never had any; and for lack of it he shut up those poor natives in the unimaginable perdition of his civilization, committing his crime with the very best intentions, and saw those poor creatures waste away under his tortures; and he gazed at it, vaguely troubled and sorrowful, and wondered what could be the matter with them."

From the Australian atmosphere our Mark extracts poetic inspiration; he toys with the lyrical Amaryllis in the shade of Mullengrudy, and finds a soulful theme of tenderness and beauty in the names of Australian towns:

"And Murriwillumba complaineth in song
For the garlanded bowers of Woolloomooloo;
And the Ballarat fly and the lone Wollongong,
They dream of the gardens of fair Jamberoo."

There are eleven other verses of torrid raptures and swooning nomenclature—"O Helicon!" But the bard is diffident and self-disparaging; he imagines that a poet-laureate might do better.

In Ceylon this adjustable wayfarer encountered the Oriental and the tropical blended in their utter completeness. There were the opalescent hues, and the soft brown exposures; the juggler was there, with his snakes and his mongoos; and there were the elephant and the monkey; and the smother of heat, and the swoon in the air; and the Oriental conflagrations of costume, on men, women, boys, girls, babies—a splendid green, a splendid orange, a splendid ruby, deep and rich with smoldering fires. "They swept by continuously in crowds and legions, glowing, flashing, radiant; and every five seconds came a burst of blinding red that made a body catch his breath, and filled his heart with joy."

"Just then, into this dream of fairyland and paradise a grating dissonance was injected. Out of a missionary school came marching, two and two, sixteen prim and pious little Christian

black girls, Europeanly clothed—dressed, to the last detail, as they would have been dressed on a summer Sunday in an English or American village. Those clothes—oh, they were unspeakably ugly! Ugly, barbarous, destitute of taste, destitute of grace, repulsive as a shroud. I looked at my women-folk's clothes—just full-grown duplicates of the outrages disguising those poor little abused creatures—and was ashamed to be seen in the street with them. Then I looked at my own clothes, and was ashamed to be seen in the street with myself."

Our traveler receives lively impressions of the barbaric gorgeousness of India, "its sounding and sumptuous titles—how good they taste in the mouth!" The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, the Nabob of Jubbelpore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawab of Mysore, the Rane of Gulnare, the Ahkoond of Swats, the Rao of Rohilkund, the Gaikwar of Baroda. India runs lavishly to names; the god Vishnu has one hundred and eight of them, all peculiarly holy. Mark knew them all by heart once; now he can only remember "John W."

He finds in the religious thought of the average Hindu a certain utilitarian quality, the outcome of a crude philosophy. "How did you get your English?" he asks his bearer. "Is it an acquirement or just a gift of God?"

"After some hesitation, piously:

"Yes, he very good. Christian god very good, Hindu god very good, too. Two million Hindu god, one Christian god—make two million and one. All mine; two million and one god. I got a plenty. Sometime I pray all time at those, keep it up, go all time every day; give something at shrine, all good for me, make me better man; good for me, good for my family, dam good."

On every page of this narrative we are impressed with the catholicity and comprehensiveness of the writer's sympathies; nothing human or animal is foreign to him. For nearly three pages he is held, spell-bound, by the graces and virtues of a certain dog that he found in the train coming from Baroda—a long low dog, with short, strange legs. "With age that dog's back was liable to sag"; it seemed to him that it would have been a more practicable dog if it had had some more legs. It had a long nose, and floppy ears that hung down, and a resigned expression of countenance. He did not like to ask what kind of dog it was, because he felt that the gentleman must be sensitive about it.

The chapters on Thuggee, Suttee, the Black Death, and the Great Mutiny, are of serious and engrossing interest, embodying, as they do, the most thrilling details from the official reports of Major Sleeman and others.

In the familiar incident of a Hindu servant, waiting the call of his "sahib," Mark Twain finds occasion to express, with characteristic shrewdness and drollery, his keen sense of the contrasted conditions—Indian passivity and stagnation on the one hand, American restlessness, impatience, and turmoil on the other:

"I was up at dawn, and walked around the veranda, past the rows of sleepers. In front of one door a Hindu servant was squatting, waiting for his master to call him. He had polished the yellow shoes and placed them by the door, and now he had nothing to do but wait. It was freezing cold, but there he was, as motionless as a sculptured image, and as patient. It troubled me. I wanted to say to him, 'Don't crouch there like that and freeze; nobody requires it of you; stir around and get warm.' But I hadn't the words. I thought of saying *jeldy jow*, but I couldn't remember what it meant, so I didn't say it. I knew another phrase, but it wouldn't come to my mind. I moved on, purposing to dismiss him from my thoughts, but his bare legs and bare feet kept him there. They kept drawing me back from the sunny side to a point whence I could see him. At the end of an hour he had not changed his attitude in the least degree. It was a curious and impressive exhibition of meekness and patience, or fortitude or indifference, I did not know which. But it worried me, and it was spoiling my morning. In fact, it spoiled two hours of it quite thoroughly. I quitted this vicinity, then, and left him to punish himself as much as he might want to. But up to that time the man had not changed his attitude a hair. He will always remain with me, I suppose; his figure never grows vague in my memory. Whenever I read of Indian resignation, Indian patience under wrongs, hardships, and misfortunes, he comes before me. He becomes a personification, and stands for India in trouble. And for untold ages India in trouble has been pursued with the very remark which I was going to utter, but didn't, because its meaning had slipped me: *Jeldy jow!* ('Come, shove along!') Why, it was the very thing."

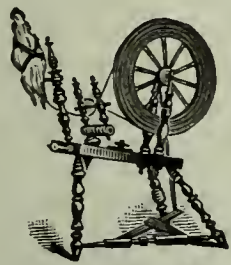
BUSINESS SITUATION.

Reports for the beginning of the year dwell on the reasons for encouraging prospects of trade. *Bradstreet's* table of index numbers for 1897 shows a higher point than for three years. The index of 98 leading staples on January 1, 1898, was 80,149, compared to 79,437 December 1, 1897; 72,828 in July; 75,004 in January; and 80,700 on January 1, 1895. The money market is favorable to New York. London sales of American securities are taken up at home. In the stock market the purchase of government telegraph in Mexico by the Western Union, and the proposed change of motive power by the Manhattan Elevated road have been features. Sixty most active stocks have risen 62 cents per share, while trust stocks have declined 86 cents.

Distributive and Industrial Indications.—"Distributive trade remains rather quiet, mild weather throughout the country tending to check distribution of winter goods. Prices generally remain steady or tend upward, except for some grades of iron, and orders for spring trade, where received, are encouraging. Industrial activity is most manifest at the West, where the demand for iron is very large. A feature of the week was the placing of an order by one railroad for 100,000 tons of steel rails, with smaller orders aggregating in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons more. Pig-iron production is now at an unprecedented rate, the furnace capacity being estimated at 1,000,000 tons a month. Prices and stocks begin to show the influence of this immense production. At the South manufacturing activity is a feature, sales of iron

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being very heavy. A good export demand for cotton and grain at steady prices is a feature. At the East a number of strikes against wage reductions are reported or expected in the cotton industry. Some woolen mills, working on heavy men's-wear goods, are refusing orders, their capacity being fully booked. Anthracite-coal production, it is hoped in that trade, will be restricted sufficiently to allow of the advance of 20 to 40 cents per ton being maintained. Weather has been disappointing at the Northwest, but an improvement in the demand developed at some centers as the week advanced. The rush to Alaska has already begun on the Pacific coast. Freight charters are reported lower. Export trade continues large, a gain of 8 per cent. on the total export of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, cattle and hogs, and provisions being shown both for December and the calendar year."—*Bradstreet's*, January 15.

Satisfactory Financial Prospect.—"The year has opened with a very satisfactory prospect. It is all the better that there is no wild excitement in the speculative markets, and while stocks advance a little, grain yields a little. The payments through principal clearing-houses, notwithstanding a decrease at New York, owing to less activity in stocks, are 2.6 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 10.1 per cent. larger outside New York. Earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for December, \$43,364,279, indicate substantially the same rate of increase, exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent., and the earnings of 1892 for the same roads by 1.3 per cent. Since 1892 was on the whole the most prosperous year thus far, comparisons indicate, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, that the volume of business is larger, and, in spite of some cutting of rates, the earnings of railroads are larger than in the best year of past history."—*Dun's Review*, January 15.

Movement of Crops.—"The wheat market has been curiously languid, yielding $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent., altho Atlantic exports amount to 6,056,788 bushels for the two weeks of January against 3,986,317 last year, and Pacific exports for the week have been 1,979,676 bushels. Western receipts continue so heavy that with the greatest accumulation of wheat at Chicago ever known there is little encouragement for speculation, and receipts were 5,727,250 bushels for two weeks against 3,098,668 bushels last year. Corn exports continue large, tho not equal to last year's, amounting to 3,136,688 bushels against 4,147,652 bushels for the week last year, and the price declined about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent. Spot cotton is a sixteenth lower for middling uplands, mainly because of the stoppage of some mills by difficulty about wages. But nothing is definitely known about the quantity of cotton yet coming forward, and one report of creditable character puts the year's yield at 10,570,250 bales, the results thus far do not quite justify so large an estimate."—*Dun's Review*, January 15.

Canadian Trade.—"A January thaw has made the roads poor in Canada, but the falling-off in distribution is regarded as only temporary. Trade at Montreal presents more animation than for some time past. At Toronto wheat is weaker on a less active export demand. Canadian sugar refiners have lowered prices to discourage importations of Dutch and German refined. In Nova Scotia snow is desired by farmers and lumber men, but in New Brunswick too much snow interferes with the latter's operations. Fish trade prospects are good. Canadian failures number 58, against 48 last week, 159 in the week a year ago, 74 in 1896, and 64 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate \$29,631,551, an increase of 6 per cent. over last week and of 35 per cent. over this week a year ago. [*Dun's Review*: 349 to 455 last year.]"—*Bradstreet's*, January 15.

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CONSUMPTION.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

The medical profession of the civilized world now concedes that Consumption is always a disease of the lungs and always caused by the bacillus germ. For hundreds of years it was supposed to be a disease of the blood and general system, caused by inheritance, and on that false theory was treated by medicines given through the stomach, and with such inevitable fatality that it came to be regarded as incurable.

The "Germ Theory" first announced by Dr. Martin in 1722 was adopted by Dr. Barron in 1819, by Dr. Carmichael in 1836, by Prof. Lanza in 1849, and by myself in 1851.

With these exceptions the whole profession held to the old doctrine and continued to oppose and deny the truth of the "Germ Theory" until after 1882, when Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, proved its indisputable truth by showing the actual germs that produce the disease in the lungs and expectorated matter of consumptives. But even then the new doctrine was not publicly accepted, nor the old treatment changed. In 1891 it was adopted and publicly acknowledged by all Medical Schools as the only true theory of consumption. The bacillus germ feeds upon and destroys the substance of the lungs, as maggots devour raw flesh.

From whence do these germs come? The atmosphere is filled with countless millions of different kinds, each having its appointed mission in the economy of nature. All living things are consumed by them after death. They are harmless to healthy bodies, but assail and prey upon diseased tissues.

The germs in the air are the cause of many different diseases, each named according to its kind: Scald Head, Leprosy, Ring Worm, and the Itch are common germ diseases.

Consumption is caused by the tubercle bacillus, a germ found in the air of all climates. In health the lungs are effectually protected from the bacilli by the Epithelium, a delicate membrane which lines the mucous surfaces of the air passages—tubes and cells of the lungs, just as the cuticle covers and protects the external surface or skin of the body.

The Epithelium is the natural safeguard of the lungs. Without its protection every human being would get consumption and the earth be depopulated, but while it remains unbroken the lungs are safe, and consumption can not possibly arise.

The chief diseases which endanger the Epithelium and render us liable to consumption are Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Pneumonia. You must first get a chronic inflammation of the lung surfaces, severe enough to break and destroy the Epithelium, before you can get consumption. You may have chronic bronchitis a long time before the Epithelium is broken. These diseases are the nursery from which consumption springs, and therefore always dangerous.

Local inflammations of the air passages and lungs are easily and quickly cured by local treatment applied directly to the lungs by inhalation, but never by stomach medication. After the Epithelium is broken and the germs have formed a lodgment in the lungs, no diet or nursing, stomach medication or change of air can arrest the lung disease. Nothing short of the actual destruction of the germs and their expulsion from the lungs will save the patient's life. This is effected only by specific germicides applied directly to the germs and germ-infected parts by inhalation. Everything else inevitably fails.

(To be continued.)

(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
117 West 45th Street,
New York.

NOTE.—A pamphlet explaining Dr. Hunter's treatment of lung complaints can be obtained free by all readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST by addressing him as above.

Current Events.

Monday, January 10.

The Senate decides to debate the **Hawaiian annexation treaty** in executive session. . . . The House continues debate on **civil service**. . . . **Governor Bushnell**, of Ohio, is inaugurated for his second term. . . . Minister Angell reports to the State Department that he has been unable to secure payment of the **indemnity demanded from Turkey**. . . . Senator Chandler, after a conference, says that President McKinley will send the **bimetallic commission to Europe again**. . . . The New Bedford spinners' union decides to **strike**. . . . **Mrs. Augusta Nack** pleads guilty to manslaughter in New York, and is **sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment**, for complicity in the Guldensuppe murder.

By an **agreement between England, Russia, and Japan**, each country is to have a commissioner of customs in Korea. . . . The **trial of Count Esterhazy**, accused of writing letters reflecting on the French army, is begun in Paris.

The **stringency in money in India** is so great that it is believed gold shipments will be made. . . . Richard Arthur Prince, the assassin of William Terris, actor, is declared insane, and will be tried under the lunatics act.

Tuesday, January 11.

In the Senate Mr. Fairbanks speaks in favor of the **immigration bill**, and the **Hawaiian treaty** is taken up in executive session. . . . In the House debate closes on civil service; and the appropriation bill, including the provision for maintaining the civil-service commission, is passed. . . . The branches of the Ohio legislature ballot separately, the senate giving **Mr. Hanna** seventeen votes, the House fifty-six, insuring his election on joint ballot; the opposition voted for Mayor McKisson, Republican, of Cleveland. . . . **United States Civil-Service Commissioner Rice** announces his resignation. . . . **Martin A. Knapp** is elected chairman of the **Interstate Commerce Commission**. . . . The New Jersey legislature meets at Trenton.

Count Esterhazy is acquitted by the French court-martial of the charge of aiding enemies of France. . . . It is said that the **Carlist movement** is growing rapidly in Spain. . . . It is said that the **Chinese loan** by Great Britain will amount to £20,000,000. . . . Further accounts of **great suffering among Cubans** are received at Washington.

Wednesday, January 12.

The Senate discusses the **Hawaiian annexation treaty** in secret session. . . . The House passes an **urgent deficiency bill** amounting to \$1,741,843; the committee on currency and banking gives a hearing to the representatives of the Indianapolis monetary commission. . . . **Marcus A. Hanna is elected Senator** for both the short and long terms by the Ohio legislature in joint assembly, receiving seventy-three votes. . . . The President transfers **Edwin H. Conger**, of Iowa, present minister to Brazil, to the Chinese mission, and nominates **Charles Page Bryan**, of Illinois, for minister to Brazil. . . . **Marcus S. Brewer**, Michigan, is appointed **civil-service commissioner**. . . . Two Republican factions and the Democrats nominate local tickets in Philadelphia. . . . The **fusion of all Silver elements** in Minnesota is reported. . . . **N. B. Ratchford**, is elected president of the **united mine workers'** meeting in Columbus, Ohio. . . . A convention of anti-saloon associations opens in Columbus, Ohio.

The new **Japanese Cabinet** is completed, with the Marquis Ito as premier. . . . A **mob in Havana** attacks two newspaper offices, on account of recent attacks on Spanish officers in Cuba. . . . General Gonzalez Nunez, the new **captain-general of Porto Rico**, dies upon his arrival at the island. . . . A police report in Brazil indicts twenty persons, including the vice-president, for participating in the **conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Moraes**, president. . . . **Emile Zola**, in an open letter to President Faure, **accuses members of the Esterhazy court-martial of perjury**. . . . The capital of **Amboyna**, one of the Molucca Islands, is destroyed by an earthquake, fifty persons being killed.

Thursday, January 13.

The Senate adopts a resolution requesting the President to give information concerning the protection of **American citizens in Cuba**; the **immigration bill** is debated. . . . The House finishes the consideration of the **agricultural appropriation bill**. . . . The Secretary of State submits to Congress the report of the **Nicaragua Canal commission**, with a request for \$100,000 additional. . . . It is reported from Honolulu that **President Dole**, of Hawaii, is on his way to Washington. . . . **Governor L. M. Shaw**, of Iowa, is inaugurated at Des Moines. . . . The Indiana supreme court decides that **life insurance policies** are not taxable. . . . Judge Richards, Chicago, sets aside the verdict of \$21,000 damages, given to Engineer Ketcham, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for alleged **blacklisting** and grants a new trial.

Quiet is restored in Havana; and it is claimed that the rioting had no political significance. . . . The French Government decides to **prosecute M. Zola** for charges in his letter to President Faure; the Chamber of Deputies gives a vote of

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

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Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable.

The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness, and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

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Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

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confidence to the Government; M. Scheurer-Kestner, a defender of Dreyfus, is defeated for reelection to the office of president of the senate. . . . The Swedish foreign office is informed that Professor Audree's balloon was seen early in August by persons in British Columbia.

Friday, January 14.

The Senate in executive session postpones action on the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna for Supreme Court Justice; in open session Mr. Hoar proposes a constitutional amendment changing Inauguration Day from March 4 to April 30; the President's approval of the award of the Bering Sea commission is received; the committee on election decides against H. H. Corbett's claim to a seat from Oregon. . . . The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill; to avoid debate on Cuban affairs consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill is postponed. . . . The Tippecanoe Club, Cleveland, asks several opponents of Senator Hanna's election to resign. . . . The Middle-of-the-road Populists convene at St. Louis. . . . Chief Justice Fuller, United States Supreme Court, grants a stay of proceedings in the Illinois civil-servicetest suit. . . . Judge Taft, United States court, Columbus, Ohio, issues an injunction in the case of the attempt to collect a state tax, imposed on manufacturers of beer outside of the State. . . . William Rockefeller testifies in Philadelphia concerning an agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A decree is issued in Havana, forbidding the publication of cable despatches without censorship. . . . A bill is introduced in the Indian Council for the issue of currency notes against gold. . . . The striking London engineers declare their willingness to arbitrate the question of hours of work.

Saturday, January 15.

The House, alone in session, considers the army appropriation bill; eulogies of the late Representative Milliken, of Maine, are delivered. . . . M. Cambon, the new French ambassador to the United States, is received by President McKinley. . . . The Kentucky Trust Company, of Louisville, assigns. . . . The Dolgeville, New York, electric power plant is started. Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, army engineer, is court-martialed in Savannah, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of about \$3,000,000.

It is reported that three days' rioting have ended in Havana. . . . The Ontario legislature passes two retaliatory laws, because of the alien labor act and lumber duty.

Sunday, January 16.

The North Atlantic squadron leaves Hampton Roads for Key West. . . . A. C. Greenleaf, a despondent bookkeeper, commits suicide by jumping from the sixteenth floor of the Masonic Temple in Chicago. . . . General Booth and his son Ballington confer and agree to cease public controversy. . . . Deaths: Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, United States commissioner of patents, at Thomasville, Ga.; Logan Carlisle, son of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in New York; Adam Earle, first president of the Big Four Railway Co., in Lafayette, Ind.

It is reported that rioters attempt to stone M. Zola's house in Paris, on account of his connection with the Dreyfus case. . . . Sir Power Palmer succeeds Sir William Lockhart as commander of the British force in Northwest India. Charles Pelham Villiers, "Father of the House of Commons," dies.

PERSONALS.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

THE late Gardiner G. Hubbard, who died in his suburban home, Washington, D. C., on December 11, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, was a New England man, notable, says the Springfield Republican, in the furtherance of important enterprises and philanthropic measures, and especially as a leader in the instruction of the deaf in speaking and in the interest of the telephone, being the first and strongest original promoter of the Bell Telephone Company.

To quote further: "He was born in Boston August 25, 1822, the son of Samuel and Mary (Greene) Hubbard; his father was a lawyer of note and a judge of the supreme court of the State from 1842 until his death; and his ancestry belonged to the early emigration from England. Gardiner Greene

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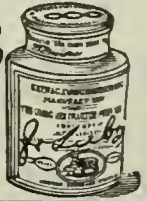
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Hubbard was a graduate of Dartmouth, class of '41, completed the course of the Harvard law school and afterward studied with Benjamin R. Curtis, whose partner he became. His residence was in Cambridge and in Boston until 1873, when he removed to Washington for its milder climate, and since then the national capital had been his home. He gave up the practise of law in 1878 to devote his energies to the Bell Telephone Company, which he projected and in which he was a large stockholder. It is especially interesting that he was led into this business through the fact that his daughter Mabel lost her hearing in a severe sickness, and was threatened with the loss of speech as well. He looked into the matter, and became convinced that the deaf could be taught to speak, through the system of Alexander Bell, whose son, Alexander Melville Bell, brought to this country the science of visible speech. Mr. Hubbard opened a school which he maintained for some years at his own expense, and this was the initial experiment which resulted in the establishment of the celebrated Clarke Institute of Northampton. His daughter subsequently married Alexander Graham Bell, son and grandson of the Bells aforementioned. He accepted Professor Bell's invention of the telephone at the start, and it is said that with the words of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) when he first listened to the telephone, Mr. Hubbard not only exclaimed: 'My God, it

does speak,' but added: 'and I will make the world hear it.' He kept his word, and made the invention the vast commercial success it is; he bought the Berliner patents; and he went to Europe and organized a number of companies, obtaining the necessary concessions in various countries. In Cambridge he was largely interested in local improvements, being president of the first street railway company in the city and also of the water-works and gaslight companies. For ten years he was a member of the State Board of Education, and a very useful one. In Washington he had been prominent in the national geographical society, the forestry association, and other bodies, and was a regent of the Columbian University. President Grant made him special commissioner on railway mail transportation, and he brought about many reforms in that service. He was one of the earliest and most persistent advocates of a national postal telegraph. Mr. Hubbard retained his interest in his college, and among other matters paid for the Dartmouth lectures of Henry L. Dawes on American history. In Washington he had a large house, where he entertained freely, and for many years his dinner to the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives had been one of the features of the social season there. He had acquired a considerable estate, and it is thought that he has left many bequests for public purposes."

CHESS.

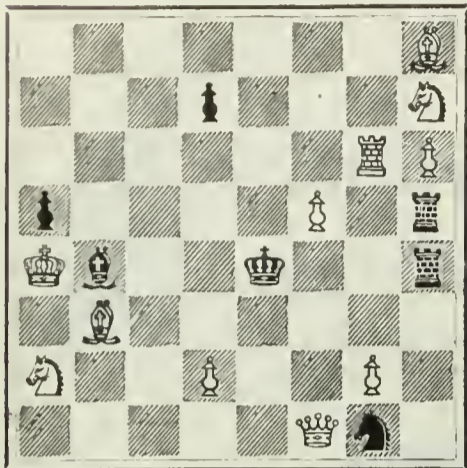
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 255.

BY MAX J. MEYER.

First-Prize Winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 249.

- Chess solutions for No. 249, including moves like K-Kt sq, Q-Kt 2, mate, K x R, Q x P, mate, B x R, Q x B, mate, B-K 7, Q-B 4, mate, Kt any, Kt x R, mate, R-Kt 4 ch, R-K 3, mate, K P x P or -K 4, B-Kt 7, mate, Q P x P, Kt-Q 2, mate, B P x P.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Comments: "A beautiful group of harmonies, not easy to play"—M. W. H. "Interesting because of the number and beauty of the variations, but not as difficult as the average Pulitzer"—F. S. F. "A beauty"—F. H. J. "Key well hidden"—I. W. B. "It's a good one"—C. F. P. "A fine problem, and fully worthy of its author"—A. F. R. "Surely, a poem in Chess"—C. Q. De F. "Ah! the King must move first, but be careful how"—R. "A royal mover of sublime ingenuity"—R. J. M.

Very many of our solvers went wide of the mark with K-Kt 3, answered by Kt-B 5.

No. 250.

- Chess solutions for No. 250, including moves like Kt-K 7, B-Kt 4 ch, B-B 3, mate, K-Q 3, K-K 4, Q x B, mate, K-B 2, B-Kt 4 ch, Q-B sq, mate, K-Q 5, K-B 5.

- Chess solutions for Problem 255, including moves like Kt-Kt 8 ch, B-B 3, mate, K-B 3, K-K 4 must, B-B 3 ch, B-Kt 7, mate, B x Q, K-K 5 must, Q-Q 5 ch, Kt-Kt 8, mate, B x B, K-B 3 must, B-B 3 ch, Kt x Kt, mate, P x P, K-B 5 must, B-B 3 ch, B x B, mate, P-B 6, K-K 5 must.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. S. Ferguson, F. H. Johnston, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, C. F. Putney, Ad. F. Reim, Dr. Frick, R. J. Moore, J. C. Eppens; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; O. H. G., Stockton, Cal.

Comments: "A fine composition, by no means easy"—M. W. H. "An excellent composition"—F. S. F. "Another of the Doctor's good ones"—F. H. J. "A Chess-nut not easily disemburred"—I. W. B. "Another good one to the Doctor's credit"—C. F. P. "A remarkably clean problem, correct to a fault. The Kt's move gives Black an abundance of rope—to hang himself with"—A. F. R. "Grand and majestic problem"—R. J. M. "An excellent problem—worthy of the man who planned it"—O. H. G.

J. C. Eppens, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, H. W. Barry, of Boston, and Lyman, of Tahkeestec, were successful with 247. I. W. B. names it "A South American boa-constrictor." Many of our solvers have not been able to see any use for the B on K sq or the P on K 2. These pieces are supposed to be superfluous. We are under obligations to M. W. H. for the following analysis showing the necessity for these pieces:

(a) Remove the B and we might have:

- Chess solutions for (a), including moves like Kt(Q 3)-B 5, K-K sq, B x P, mate, P Bishops, K x P must.

(b) Remove the P on K 2, and we might have:

- Chess solutions for (b), including moves like Kt(Q 3)-B 5, K-K 2, B x P, mate, P Bishops, K x P must.

And so likewise:

- Chess solutions for (c), including moves like Kt(Q 3)-B 5, BxP, or P B 3, P-B 3, or BxP, mate, P Q's or Kts, Any.

Therefore the B and P are necessary to present a variety of solutions.

J. C. Eppens, H. W. Barry; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; L. A. Gunder, Colorado Springs; W. K. Van De Grift, Lima, Ohio; C. A. F., Omro, Wis.; C. Suppe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; K. O. McEwen, Detroit, got 248. Mr. Barry speaks of this problem as a "wonderful composition."

The Correspondence Tourney.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GAME.

Vienna Game.

Table of chess moves for the Vienna Game, listing moves for V. Brent, J.W. Raymond, and White/Black.

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Brent.

- Notes for the Vienna Game, including (a) Kt-K B 3 is the better move, (b) There is nothing gained in taking the P, but, rather, enables White to establish a strong center, (c) There are a number of reasons against this move, the principal of which is that it weakens very materially Black's King's wing, and also assists White in his development, (d) P-Kt 5 is better.—Mr. B., (e) The dangerous P is out of the way and White can proceed with his original idea, (f) A clerical mistake, B-Q 3 was intended, tho Q-Q 3 was sent. From this on, White is in trouble.—Mr. B., (g) Threatening to win the Q.

(h) Very bad; permitting White to institute a very strong counter attack. B-K 3 looks like the stronger combination.

(i) In his endeavor to save the P, he gives up the attack R-Kt 3 followed by K R-Kt sq gives a very strong position.

(j) A mistake. Q-K 3 is the proper move. A post mortem is now being held.—Mr. B.

THIRTY-NINTH GAME.

Scotch Gambit.

Table of chess moves for the Scotch Gambit, listing moves for Courtenay, V. Brent, and White/Black.

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Brent.

- Notes for the Scotch Gambit, including (a) B-Q B 4 is best, (b) A weak move. B-Q 3 is better, altho White has, already, a bad game, (c) Apparently expecting to win the exchange.—Mr. B., (d) Well played. If P x Kt, Kt-Q 6 ch; B-K 2, B x P; Q-Kt sq, Kt x B; Q x B, Q x Kt P, etc., (e) Spifficator calls this a coup de repos, (f) Still playing it for all it is worth. Just suppose the B tries to get away, and see what the consequences will be, (g) Preferable to winning the P.—Mr. B., (h) Premature.—Mr. B., (i) Black might play Q x B with advantage. But the text-move leaves White without resources. There are many interesting variations at this point, but none seems to give a sufficient defense to Black's attack.—Mr. B.

ERRATA.

Thirty-fifth game, Black's 12th should be R-Q 5. Thirty-sixth game, in note (c), read K's side instead of Kt's side.

Thirty-seventh game, note (l) is a mistake.

"American Chess-Magazine."

The December, Christmas, number of this valuable publication is, as usual, full of good things. We have the fourth part of the very interesting history of "Early Chess Literature." In "The Professor's Spectacles" a fourth-rate player is made to take position among the first-raters, and even to win the world's championship, because he looked through Professor Anderssen's spectacles when he played Chess. J. W. D., who tells the story, does not intimate that he is illustrating the fact that if a poor player would look as Anderssen did, he would become an expert. Francis Marion Crawford, the "Romancer-Realist," is presented as one of the "Noted Americans Who Play Chess." Instead of the regular problems, there are given a number of Christmas Problems, presumably for Chess-fiends who haven't anything else to do, for here is a sui-mate in 60 moves; another in 32 moves, together with eight-movers, nine-movers, thirteen-movers, etc. What shall we say of our friend, Mr. Walter Pulitzer? He gets a world-wide reputation as a Chess-Harmonist, then he expresses his harmonies musically; then he combines harmony and rhythm, and reveals his poetical genius. Surely this were enough for one man! But, no. He now adds a "Dramatic Sketch" to his other works, and we must hereafter know him as "Walter Pulitzer, Chess-Harmonist, Musician, Poet, Dramatist," and we are quite sure that et cetera will be added in a short time.

Chess-Nuts.

In making a comparison between Chess and Checkers Mr. Harry Pillsbury, who is a first-rate Checker-player, is reported to have said, "Chess is what you see," inferring that Checkers is something that you may see. Some one has answered Mr. Pillsbury that Chess is something you don't see, and never will see. Every person who has given Chess any serious study will agree with us that in Chess everything depends on what you see, but also on how far you see. We think we see a great deal at a glance, and then we see that we are in trouble simply because we didn't see far enough. We usually speak of analyzing a game or a position. It strikes us, now that Mr. Pillsbury has given us the word "see," that a position or game should be subjected to a diagnosis—you want to know it through and through; therefore, to see a position is not enough.

We received a circular some time ago that led us to infer that the tournament in Syracuse was under the auspices of the New York Chess-Association. This, it seems, was not the fact, for we have received a communication from Mr. H. J. Rogers, president of the New York State Association, stating that the regular midwinter meeting of that Association is to be held in New York City, on Washington's Birthday.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE excitement in France, which grows from day to day over the famous Dreyfus case, affords the American press an opportunity to hit off French racial characteristics in free fashion. Nevertheless, some serious lessons are drawn concerning national character and the elements which are required for the stability of a republican form of government. The main features of the case have been stated in the foreign department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. When M. Zola, the author, and other distinguished literary people, took issue with the French Government for keeping secret the evidence upon which Dreyfus is held to be guilty, as well as the proceedings of the court-martial which discharged Count Esterhazy, who had been accused of attempting to make Dreyfus responsible for his own irregularities, more fuel was added to the fire, which it is feared may become uncontrollable. The Government's attitude has been several times sustained by the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Zola is under prosecution at its hands, but the military was called out after a disgraceful fight between deputies which caused a session of the Chamber to be closed. Dreyfus is a Hebrew, and it is the aroused antisemitic feeling which is considered alarming, since opportunity is given to revolutionists to foment disorder. Houses have been stoned by rioters who cried "Down with Zola!" "Death to the Jews!" but the police have succeeded in dispersing the crowds. The developments are characterized in breezy editorial parlance by American editors as "Paris Passion Running Amuck" (New York *Mail and Express*), "Hot Times in Paris" (Syracuse *Journal*), and the like.

Circumstances not Favorable to Revolution.—"Because an army officer of no especial prominence has been wrongfully imprisoned for several years, the whole fabric of the state is not

going to fall to pieces. The English press has howled this impending calamity abroad for probably any one or all of three reasons. First, mere sensation-mongering may be the explanation; secondly, the Briton never loved the Gaul; thirdly, people living under a monarchy are jealous of republics. . . . Books that expose the actual state of [military] affairs have had wide circulation, and are probably the main, tho remote, cause of the present excitement.

"The French Government is bad enough in its civil as well as its military departments. But, however much both may need reforming, the mere necessity of reform will not bring either reform or revolution. It is one thing for the mob to seek a revolution and altogether another to accomplish one. The mob can not overthrow a government that is strong, and the present *régime*, tho bad, is not necessarily weak. The public debt is the largest in the world—\$6,000,000,000—but it is also unique in that nearly all of it is held at home and in small individual amounts. Taxes are heavy, but are promptly paid, for the French peasant is thrifty and measurably contented. The treasury is in excellent condition. The army, tho full of scandal and injustice, is a splendid fighting machine, and can deal with any riot likely to happen.

"The circumstances are thus not favorable to a revolution. In times of great public distress, when the government lacks money or artillery or is beset by foreign enemies, look out for revolution. At other times the worst that can happen is an unsuccessful riot."—*The Dispatch (Rep.), St. Paul.*

Passion and Character.—"Republics are the least stable of all governments where the masses can not be counted upon to live within the lines of reason. The great strength of the United States does not, for instance, lie so much in the wealth of the people or in their numbers as in their character. Their historic freedom from hysterical tendencies, their well-known amenability to common sense, and their unmistakable aversion to any substitution of hues and cries for rational argument, are the qualities which even in the convulsive period of the Civil War kept their credit good, and prevented all careful students of history from falling under the delusion that the Southern insurrection could prevail.

"The Jews, too, we must remember, are not a race who can be harried and outraged with impunity. They are strong in intelligence, if not in numbers, and their resisting power is one of the most impressive things shown in human annals. To imagine that France can surrender itself to passions that mean the exiling of a race which has long befriended it, which has adorned its arts and statesmanship, and shone with exceptional luster in all its spheres of benevolence, is to give way to a destructive folly. It is not only that the Jew is a power in international finance, and knows how in that quarter to return evil for evil. He is strong intellectually and morally. There is no sphere of modern life in which, wherever a free field has been given him, he has failed to show himself the equal of his Christian or infidel neighbors. Nor is the Hebrew to be numbered with vanishing races. He is probably more numerous to-day than he ever was before. There is reason for believing that there are close upon 12,000,000 of the chosen people on the face of the earth at the present time, at least twice as many as there were of them in the days of Solomon. This obviously is not a force to be done violence to with safety, and we doubt not that France will suffer from its antisemitic spasm unless the Government takes speedy and effective means to prove that it is only the madness of a despicable minority."—*The Citizen (Dem.), Brooklyn.*

The Status of the Jews.—"The antisemitic mobs in Paris give color to the charge that the French are not in heart and brain a republican people. The belief in 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' or, as our own Declaration of Independence less frothily

puts it, that all men are created equal—meaning equal before the law—involves the Semitic as well as the Aryan race.

"The Jew is a man and a brother—not less than a man, not more than a brother. Neither vassal nor lord; just plain man. The Jew has his record, and it is not a bad one. Everywhere throughout the Old World and always until within a century he has been oppressed. But nowhere and never, since the Babylonian captivity, has he been enslaved. He delivered himself alike from Egypt and from Babylon. No ruler of a foreign race wrote his proclamation of emancipation. He decreed himself free, and enforced his decree by and of himself. Such a race is among the manliest of men.

"In the better days and in the better countries, in Britain and in the United States, the Jews have done well. They have given to Great Britain its greatest Premier since the time of Pitt, and to-day they give to British letters the strong individuality of Zangwill. In our own country the Jew has not been active in the lower strata of politics. He is not a place-hunter. But the Jews of the United States have been a steadfast force, working for the survival of the fittest theories of grand politics. They were patriots during the war for the Union. They have been sound-money men all but universally, and protectionists by a large majority. As a race they are at once conservative and progressive. Their charities have been magnificent and unostentatious.

"The Jews are not a sept or a race in the United States; they are just citizens. If they are otherwise in France it is because French society has been antisemitic, and therefore has forced the Jews to be strongly pro-semitic. Where the Jews are left free to act as men they act as citizens of the world; where they are denied their natural freedom they combine, as all strong races do, for the purpose of self-preservation."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Sympathy and Justice.—"It is evident that there is much trouble ahead. The line of division is sharp and well defined. On the one side are the foes of the republic, the champions of the commune, socialists and anarchists, but this side also comprehends many intelligent citizens informed with a sense of justice and revolting at the tyranny of the army. On the other side are the stanch, yet unreasoning friends of governmental methods and the military forces, supplemented by the mob blindly hostile to the Jewish race. It is not often that the American people can sympathize with anarchic sentiment, but, for the moment, they who are called anarchists in France represent the right, and the clamor against the Jews is so senseless and wicked as to even make excuse for the anarchists. It is certain that the Government has made a grave mistake in the manner of its condemnation of Dreyfus and its exoneration of Esterhazy. In each instance, a secret tribunal rendered its verdict upon insufficient evidence. Outside of France at least there is general belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. The case against him was not only insufficient, it was flimsy. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that he was degraded because he was a Jew."—*The Post-Express (Ind.)*, Rochester, N. Y.

Antisemitic Feeling.—"It is exceedingly unfortunate that the contention against the Jews should exhibit itself in this form, and yet in Germany, Austria, and Russia, as well as France, when the occasion shows itself, this animosity springs into instant activity. It is not religious, for the hatred is frequently found in those who make not the least profession to religious belief. The antisemitic feeling is not due to local prejudice, for, as we have just pointed out, it is found all over the continent of Europe. Indeed, at the present time England and the United States are about the only two great civilized countries in the world where the Jewish people are not the victims of popular hostility. Like most questions, this issue probably has two sides. On the continent of Europe those of Hebrew descent have encountered a people who have been obviously their inferiors in business ability, and have been made to suffer the full consequence of this in the keen competition of trade. It is probable that in this rivalry the successful contestants have shown little regard for equities or humanitarian sentiments, and that the hostility that exists is largely the result of countless hard experiences. In England and in this country, particularly in our Northern States, the contention has been upon terms of approximate equality, and in the give and take, while the descendants of the Hebrews have held their own, they have not shown that mastery of the situation or

that superiority in ability that, if possessed, would make them hated rivals."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"What does, however, give an ominous coloring to the affair, whatever may be its outcome, is the antisemitic side of it. Antisemitism is the shape which, for the past decade or two, it has been the fashion for discontent and obscurantism to take on the Continent of Europe. . . . Antisemitism is essentially a superstition, and a peculiarly low and mean superstition; but it is a superstition which comes in remarkably handy for the fomenters of class discontent. . . . Wherever antisemitism has become rampant, governments, however much they might have seemed disposed to coquette with it at first, have found it necessary to do all in their power to curb it, for it contains within itself the germs of some of the most serious dangers which threaten modern civilization."—*The News (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

"The Government has certainly given strong color to the suspicion that, for some reason, good or bad, it shrinks from an open review of the facts in the Dreyfus case, and that the reason is that an open exposure of those acts would cause international embarrassment. The people apparently accept this view and are satisfied with it, and believe the Jews, reckless of national interests, are attacking the nation and the army in their persistent agitation of the demand for a retrial. The whole affair will now go to a civil court, where Zola and his followers will have an opportunity to rake all the facts out before the world. The prediction is made that it will be the greatest trial of the century; but, after all, it may only prove that some people who can write and agitate have a singular capacity for mischief. In spite of its apparent insignificance, the French have succeeded in attracting to it the interested attention of the whole civilized world."—*The News (Ind.)*, Detroit.

"The honor of the French army is at stake; hence the Government feels in duty bound to maintain the sentence of the court-martial; but, on the other hand, popular clamor demands the reopening of the Dreyfus matter. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Ministry to choose between the loss of popular favor and the sacrifice of the good-will of the army. To be impaled upon either horn of the dilemma might prove fatal to the continued life of the Government. The Panama Canal scandal has pretty thoroughly shaken public confidence in politicians, and now the reopening of the Dreyfus case has damaged the reputation of the army; hence it is not surprising that conservative people are beginning to fear for the ultimate outcome of the squabble."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

"Zola's truly heroic attitude on the Dreyfus question will certainly do much to hasten the change in sentiment concerning himself. Here is a man who has risked all except life—it may be that he risks life itself—for the sake of justice. He has thrown away the popularity which he was supposed to value so much, and for the time at least has made himself the best hated man in France, simply because the thought of a great wrong moved him to action. This man can hardly have passed his life in writing utterly evil books in order to sell huge editions."—*The Times (Ind.)*, New York.

OUR PHENOMENAL FOREIGN TRADE.

THE fact that the foreign trade of the United States during the year 1897 was the largest in our national history has occasioned much self-congratulation in American newspapers. The corrected figures from the official reports were published last week, merchandise imports and exports combined amounting to \$1,841,000,000. The significance of these figures, compared to those of the last ten years, is briefly set forth by the *New York Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"The years next [to 1897] in order of magnitude were 1891, 1892, 1896, and 1890, as will be seen from the subjoined table. The exports were \$94,000,000 above the highest previous record, which was in 1896, and \$129,000,000 above the next highest year, 1891. The imports were \$61,000,000 more than in 1896, but were much below those of 1895, 1892, 1891, and 1890, and compared with ten years ago they show an increase of only \$17,000,000. For the four years succeeding 1893, the imports have averaged only 75 per cent. of the amount of the exports; while, for the

three normal years 1887-88-89, the imports and exports, within a fraction, evenly offset each other. For the four later years combined, the exports exceeded the imports by \$853,000,000. In this reckoning, no account is taken of the gold movement; nor yet of the imports or exports of silver, which, since 1893, have added about \$35,000,000 net per year to the value of the exports. We append a statement of the imports and exports of merchandise for each of the last eleven calendar years:

Calendar Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total Trade.
1897.....	\$1,099,000,000	\$742,000,000	\$1,841,000,000
1896.....	1,005,000,000	681,000,000	1,686,000,000
1895.....	824,000,000	801,000,000	1,625,000,000
1894.....	825,000,000	676,000,000	1,501,000,000
1893.....	876,000,000	776,000,000	1,652,000,000
1892.....	938,000,000	841,000,000	1,779,000,000
1891.....	970,000,000	828,000,000	1,798,000,000
1890.....	857,000,000	823,000,000	1,680,000,000
1889.....	827,000,000	770,000,000	1,597,000,000
1888.....	692,000,000	725,000,000	1,417,000,000
1887.....	715,000,000	709,000,000	1,424,000,000

Comparing the above figures for the calendar year 1897 with those of fiscal years (ending June 30), the periods for which compilations are usually made, it is found that—

“the imports of last year were exceeded by the imports of the fiscal years 1889 to 1893, 1896, and 1897. The domestic exports and the total of domestic and foreign exports last year were never before equaled in either a fiscal or a calendar year. The domestic exports, \$1,099,000,000, have been most nearly approached in the fiscal years 1897 and 1892. The domestic exports exceeded \$900,000,000 in no fiscal year except 1892 and 1897, when they exceeded a billion dollars. They were between eight and nine hundred million dollars in 1880, 1881, 1883, 1890 to 1894, and 1896 and 1897. The excess of exports of merchandise over imports, \$356,000,000, is far beyond any fiscal year, the excesses being over two hundred millions only in the years 1878, 1879, 1881, 1892, 1894, and 1897. The total volume of foreign trade, \$1,841,760,374, was exceeded by sixteen millions in 1892. The aggregate has exceeded \$1,700,000,000 in only two other years, 1891 and 1893.”

Remarkable Results.—“The year 1897 stands without any parallel respecting both volume of exports and favorable trade balance. This remarkable result is due mainly, of course, to the crop failures abroad and the large shipments of foodstuffs from America at higher prices than usual to meet the European deficiency. But the depression and low prices in domestic manufacturing industries have also been contributing factors, tending to stimulate exports of general merchandise and discourage imports. That the outcome would have been still more favorable to the United States had not the tariff tinkering given an artificial stimulus to imports early in the year, admits of no question.

“Besides the excess of \$356,498,664 in merchandise exports, we sent abroad a net amount of some \$26,000,000 in silver—making a total favorable trade balance of over \$382,000,000. And yet the net movement of gold was against the country—the exports of the yellow metal exceeding the imports by \$5,094,642. Thus the immense trade balance of over \$387,000,000 remains apparently unsettled by Europe. But only apparently. To be deducted from this credit balance are the sums expended by American travelers in Europe, the amounts paid for ocean freights on imports, the difference between the actual and the appraised value of merchandise imports, representing the extent of undervaluation, and the net imports of American securities formerly held in Europe but returned the past year for sale. These amounts must nearly equal the great sum of the favorable trade balance.

“It is believed, however, and is probably the case, that something like \$40,000,000 of the balance remains due or has not been settled—this amount having been left on temporary employment in the more favorable European money markets by American creditors. If that be true, the coming spring season will pass without any of the gold exports which have been usual at that period of the year.”—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

Offsets to Credit Statistics.—“What are the offsets to these unprecedented credit statistics of our commerce? The first is the sale of American bonds and stocks by foreign holders. There is no record of these sales, and their amount can not be guessed with any accuracy.

“But there are three other offsets that can be computed. One of these is the money that must be sent abroad to pay interest and dividends to foreign holders of our securities. Another is the

profits earned here by foreign corporations, including insurance companies. The third is the amount we pay for ocean freights, since the bulk of our commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. These three items together are estimated at \$11,000,000 a month, or \$132,000,000 a year—a big slice out of the nominal trade balance in our favor of \$397,500,000. It is entirely within our power to pay to ourselves instead of to foreign ship-owners the cost and profit of the ocean transportation of an enormous volume of exports and imports—amounting together, for 1897, to the astounding sum of \$1,841,000,000. These are figures that speak eloquently for the Elkins bill placing discriminating duties upon all goods imported in foreign bottoms. They are figures that cry aloud for the development of American shipping and for our keeping at home the tribute now paid to the foreign masters of the carrying trade.”—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

United States as a Storehouse.—“From the figures [for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897] it appears that the United States exports to Great Britain in agricultural products \$352,341,124, which is met by agricultural products coming from England to this country to the value of only \$41,936,559. In the items which go to make up these two sums those sent from the United States are not luxuries, but are the actual necessities of life, without which there would be famine and disaster in the British Empire, while the comparatively insignificant exchange is made up of articles which would not be missed in this country were a Chinese wall to be erected between the two. Continuing in the line of raw material, the United States exports to England in minerals \$75,792,120 and in forest products \$13,438,935, the items of which again show a list of articles absolutely necessary to England and to the world, and without which the commerce of the world would be paralyzed, while the return products of similar character are but a fraction under \$7,000,000, again so unimportant that they might not be missed and would cut no figure in the sum-total of the world's productions. Perhaps the strongest point which England has played has been that her manufactures were necessary to the world, and they played so overwhelming a part as not to be ignored. The figures show that, while England imported



UNCLE SAM: "Now let some of the other fellows invent something."
—*The Herald, New York.*

into the United States, with all her manufacturing greatness and advantages, the amount of only \$45,310,353, this is offset by manufactures exported from the United States of almost \$30,000,000, showing how vigorous is becoming the competition of American manufacturers, and the fact that those who have done so much, with a little spurring up, could easily change the record and make England again the debtor nation.

"To sum up the total, it will be seen that while England purchased of the United States in absolute necessities, such as she is compelled to have at any price, to the value of \$471,499,312, or 46 per cent. of the exports of the country, the United States purchased from England only a total of \$94,202,275 in articles which could just as well be produced here, and which would be were it not for the overweening extravagance of those who are too flush in spending their money for foreign goods.

"With this magnificent showing, which holds up the United States as the great storehouse of the world, it will be seen how ridiculous is the claim that a mere huckster nation which acts as a middleman should be given all the credit, and that there should be those among us who are anxious to bow down to this middleman, and to allow him to dictate prices to fix the value of money and to make slaves of those who should be his masters."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

New Era at Hand.—"In every part of the globe where men dwell who have material needs, there we find the men who want to supply these needs, and heretofore Europe, rather than America, has led in the contest for the patronage of those peoples which must import manufactured goods.

"The time has come now, however, when the producers of this country mean no longer to resign the field quietly to other nations and, not longer content with the mere act of excluding foreign makers from our own markets, which earlier seemed to be the political and economic duty that was uppermost, we are faced with a very different and a far more difficult task. The time has come when in many important lines of production our efficiency is so great that we have no fear that the manufacturers of other lands will invade our home markets. It is a problem of another kind—to enter colonial markets and the markets of new countries in competition with the nations which earlier sought a place in our home markets, and to reverse the process completely as fast as we can, even carrying our goods into the great European countries instead of receiving them from those countries.

"It is plain that this is a revolution of the first magnitude. If such conditions are at hand, as they are without a doubt in many lines of production, we are on the threshold of a new era. New facts must lead to new theories, new movements, and new policies. Individuals, associations, parties, and newspapers can all aid in this work of expanding and developing American trade, and there is not a question that the manufacturers of the United States must have their representatives in the journalistic arena, who are ready to break a lance for the American cause in foreign countries."—*The Manufacturer (Organ of Manufacturers' Club)*, Philadelphia.

LOMBROSO ON THE INCREASE OF HOMICIDES IN AMERICA.

THE Italian criminologist, Cesare Lombroso, known as a leading authority, maintains by statistics (*North American Review*, December and January) that we are more given to homicides than European people of similar civilization, and that the crime is increasing in this country. He admits, however, that when the proportion of homicides which is chargeable to the negroes is deducted from his figures, we are really no worse than other civilized people. Professor Lombroso finds some grounds for expecting a diminution of the crime, and suggests that judicial delays, police dependence, the confounding of politics with justice, and the practise of liberating, under bail, those charged with the crime, are to a large extent responsible for the prevalence of lynch-law. Professor Lombroso's treatment of the crime in this country has renewed discussion of a long-standing problem. Both his figures and his conclusions have been challenged by numerous critics, but there is general concurrence in the opinion

that the number of homicides, whether lynching be included in the enumeration or not, is alarming.

The *Chicago Tribune*, which keeps a record of all the crimes and casualties for each current year, reported the number of murders committed in 1897 as 9,520, or less than the showing for any year since 1893; the lynchings numbered 166.

Judge J. H. Hudson, of Bennettsville, S. C.—a State which in recent years has shown such an increase in the number of homicides that there is a disposition in some of the newspapers to attribute it to the dispensary system of selling liquor—in addition to insisting upon speedier trials of criminals, proposes that the lawmakers, both federal and state, should "cut the evil by the root by absolutely prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or bearing" of the pistol, "the direct cause and instrument of nine homicides in ten." One of his suggestions is that "the federal Government could come to the aid of the State by imposing on the manufacture of pistols a revenue tax, so heavy as greatly to curtail the traffic, if not to destroy it. . . . The people will sustain legislators in enacting the most stringent prohibitory laws on the subject. To eradicate this evil is easier than to regulate it." Judge Hudson's proposition is supported by the *Charleston News and Courier* and other state newspapers, which report that South Carolina has had 1,600 homicides in the last eleven years, 200 in the year 1897. Upon the initiative of a Protestant Episcopal bishop, one Sunday in December was taken by the preachers of all denominations throughout the State for sermons against the homicidal evil.

Briefly stated, Lombroso's assumption is that the statistics of homicide are a sure guide as to a people's state of culture; that in the most civilized countries crimes, if they do not decrease in number, certainly decrease in ferocity, while, on the other hand, crimes destitute of the elements of violence, such as swindling, fraudulent bankruptcy, and kindred offenses are constantly increasing. "In other words, the assassin and the murderer becomes transformed into a thief, and the transformation involves a maximum risk to property and a minimum risk to human life." The relative proportion of homicides, per 100,000 inhabitants, is 96 in Italy, 75 in Hungary, 58 in Spain, 25 in Portugal and Austria, 18 in France and Belgium, 13 in Sweden and Norway, 5 in both Germany and England, and 12 in the United States. The United States thus affords an extraordinary exception to the rule, for, in proportion to civilization, the crime is continually on the increase:

"If we compare the results of the last census with those of the census of 1880, we find that in the latter year there were 4,600 arrests for the crime of homicide, while according to the figures published June 1, 1890, the number of similar arrests had increased to 7,500. From this it would appear that homicides had increased 60 per cent. within ten years, while the population had increased but 25 per cent. And what is of graver moment is the fact that this growth of the crime referred to is progressive, that is, it is, as above stated, steadily increasing year by year.

"While it is true that the proportion of twelve homicides to every 100,000 inhabitants in the United States is in startling contrast to the statistics of England, Scotland, and Germany, it is not so when compared with those of countries not so highly civilized as the latter, such, for instance, as Italy, Spain, Austria, and Hungary, over which the United States have a notable advantage."

Lombroso declares that homicidal statistics of the United States are not the same as those in Europe, because, under the laws of different States, all crimes resulting in death are counted as homicides. And in the older States, like Massachusetts, where there are more reliable statistics distinguishing between arrests and deaths, and there is a pure judiciary, the figures show a section almost as free from homicides as the most enlightened countries of Europe. Nevertheless, he considers that, as a whole, homicides are so portentous an evil here that the causes should be pointed out.



HAMILTON KING, OF MICHIGAN,
Minister to Siam.



EDWIN H. CONGER, OF IOWA,
Minister to China (Transferred from
Brazil).



WILLIAM W. THOMAS, JR., OF MAINE,
Minister to Sweden and Norway.



BLANCHE K. BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI,
Register of the Treasury.



CHARLES G. DAWES, OF ILLINOIS,
Comptroller of the Currency.



NATHAN B. SCOTT, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SIX PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

Among the causes, he speaks of the effects of climate, noting that warm temperature engenders violent passions. He asserts also that in this country as in Europe criminality is found to keep pace with the growth of immigration. As to the proportion of homicides attributable to the negro population, he says in part:

"If we are to accept the statement that 60 per cent. of the homicides are furnished by the whites and the remaining 40 per cent. by the colored race, it must be remembered that the former constitute 88 per cent. of the population and the latter but 12 per cent.; therefore it is clear that were it not for the negro population the crime of homicide would be almost as rare in the United States as it is in the most civilized countries of Europe. The colored race furnishes to the statistics of this crime, proportionately, more than five times as many cases as the whites; in other words, among the former there are forty-five homicides to every 100,000 inhabitants, while among the latter there are but eight to every 100,000. It should not be forgotten, however, that the proportion of colored criminals, according to population, is apparently always greater because the average term of imprisonment is frequently longer than for the white criminal. This tends to increase the number of those in prison in proportion to the colored population. Moreover, such is the prejudice against the negro, especially in the Southern States, that it is reflected even in the administration of justice, with the result that the colored offender against the law is judged and condemned with greater severity than the white offender. If we add to this disadvantage the negro's greater shiftlessness, his greater carelessness to conceal

his crime, his greater proneness to confess, we can understand how much his chances of conviction are increased. But the greatest obstacle to the negro's progress is the fact that there remain latent within him the primitive instincts of the savage."

Lombroso apparently accounts for our numerous homicides, in part, by the fact that we have both the barbaric and civilized conditions within our borders. In the newer communities homicides may be regarded as self-defense of a group. Advanced civilization gives an opportunity for new forms of crime: the struggle for existence is carried on with craft and deceit, the caviling of lawyers takes the place of the duel, political power is acquired, not by force of arms, but with money extracted from the pockets of others by official fraud or by tricks of the exchanges, while commercial war furnishes special opportunities, under a semblance of politics, for corporations to enjoy immunity for acts which, if committed by an individual, would bring the latter within reach of the law. The Molly Maguires and White Caps show the atavic nature of criminality. Then, again, excessive civilization and too rapid progress afford new opportunities for crime: note the train-wrecking for robbery, and the disregard of human life by railroad systems which kill off employees and passengers by the thousands in a year. Furthermore, there is murder to secure life insurance; progress in chemical and toxicological science is brought into the service of crime; even progress in

liberty is not without accompanying assassinations of presidents, at the hands of political fanatics. There seems to be no great benefit introduced that is not accompanied by some deplorable evil. "The great American liberty, by confounding politics with justice, particularly at the time of elections, occasionally renders judges partial to criminals of their own party, thus weakening the law and the police, by converting them into mere instruments of a political faction." A high state of civilization seems to lead to the abuse of stimulants, and imitation, especially when it arises from newspaper reading, is a fruitful source of homicides.

Besides the suggestions of changes in law methods to check the prevalence of homicides, Lombroso thinks that societies could bring public opinion to bear against the publication of detailed accounts of the crime, and thus remove, in a measure, the strength of imitation and the love of notoriety among those criminally inclined. He believes that the amelioration by the employing companies of the conditions under which miners work would reduce the abnormal percentage of homicides among them—which is 3.2 per cent., while in the communities at large it is but 1.6 per cent. He believes in a test of intelligence and resources to prevent immigration evils, as well as measures to prevent cruel speculation on the newcomers' labor. The refinement of education and the development of moral sense are necessary in the case of the negro. He also believes in laws, institutions, and societies directed against alcoholism. These already, he says, make America a model for the world. "The percentage of alcoholic homicides now is but 20 per cent., while in other countries it is as high as 70 per cent." He also has faith in reformatory institutions, such as that at Elmira, N. Y., and suggests the addition of a penal colony for the incorrigible, where subsistence may be obtained only by labor.

SENATOR WOLCOTT ON INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM.

THE first formal statement to the public from President McKinley's bimetallic commission comes from Senator E. O. Wolcott in a speech in the Senate Chamber (January 17). His speech not only reviewed the work of the commission, but treated of the question of international bimetallism in general. Newspaper attention seems to be concentrated on his statements regarding the alleged contradictory attitudes of President McKinley and his Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wolcott insisted that in view of the resolutions of the House of Commons, and the utterances of Mr. Balfour, of the Treasury, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on March 17, 1896, the commissioners were not intruders in England, having accepted an open invitation and made "proposals" at the explicit request of the English Ministry. As to England's attitude, it was perfectly realized from the beginning that India was the vital point of all negotiations. He declared that many influential English monometalists believe that the policy of closing the Indian mints to silver in 1893 was a mistake, and that, as a matter of fact, the answer of the Indian Government protesting against reopening the mints was as much a surprise to the English Ministry as it was a disappointment to the commissioners. Without directly indorsing the statement that the answer of India was dictated from London, Mr. Wolcott says that the Indian situation is inexplicable:

"Millions of people, most of them extremely poor, have for years invested all their savings in silver. These accumulations a few years ago were worth a thousand millions of dollars and more. To-day they are worth less than half that sum. By the closing of the Indian mints and the artificial gold value given to silver, India is at a great disadvantage with the neighboring countries, the exports of which are stimulated by the higher pre-

mium on gold, and they are robbing India of much of her manufacturing and export trade. The present policy inflicts upon India as well the evils of an insufficient and steadily lessening currency, evils which the vicissitudes of that dependency during the last twelve months have served to emphasize.

"The world has heard much of the famine in India and of the great funds subscribed for its victims. It has not been, however, so generally known that the famine was one of money rather than food; that the contributions were chiefly forwarded to India in the form of money, and not grain, and that during the whole period of the famine rice was abundant where men were starving, and its price was only a trifle over a cent a pound, less than the price of wheat in England. For all these evils—the loss in the value of the savings of the people, the disadvantage of a different purchasing value for silver in India from that which prevailed in China, the evils of an insufficient volume of money, and the enormous injury which commerce suffers through violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange—we offered what we believed to be a remedy."

Concerning the present prospect of international bimetallism, Mr. Wolcott asserts that, for the time being, it is useless to count on any cooperation from Great Britain. He praises the attitude of the French Government in the negotiations, as one which counted the welfare of its hundreds of thousands of small holders of land, dependent for their existence upon the fruits of the soil, as paramount to that of the powerful class which wants money dear and grain dear; but France, having done her duty to us, insists that international action is necessary to restore silver to its old position. Mr. Wolcott is still of the opinion that an international agreement is feasible, by the terms of which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan of enlarged use of that metal as money. This result, he says, can not be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience, and the persons entrusted with negotiations must have the hearty support of the President and Congress back of them. He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like twenty to one, more nearly approximating the ratios recognized by Russia, Austria, and India.

Senator Wolcott referred at some length to the obstacles the commission had to contend with: the drop in silver, the coincident tariff legislation, the statements of New York bankers in England that the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few Western Republicans, that the country generally favored the gold standard, and that the President shared this view. These statements, said Mr. Wolcott, were of course untrue, but alleged statements of the Director of the Mint, the Controller of the Currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury were presented to support their representations. The first two prophets were Cleveland holdovers, and nobody cared about them; but the statements from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that there was no chance for any kind of bimetallism, and in favor of the permanent adoption of the gold standard, were a different matter. "We insisted," he says, "that the letters must be forgeries and the interviews fictitious, and I trust they were, for it was inconceivable that a member of the Cabinet would seek to undermine the efforts of the commission appointed by the President, and whose effort he was cordially and zealously seconding."

Referring further to the contrast between the attitude of Secretary Gage and the President on the financial question, Mr. Wolcott said:

"When Congress convened on the 6th of last month the President, in his reference to the subject of international bimetallism, spoke earnestly and anxiously of his desire to see an international bimetallic agreement consummated. His assurances gave renewed hope to bimetallists all over the country, and seemed a final and conclusive answer to those who had claimed that the President was not in earnest in his efforts toward international bimetallism. For myself I needed no such proof. I had again and again been made to know how genuine was the President's

devotion to this settlement of the vexed question. Within a fortnight after this, with no event meanwhile which would change existing conditions, the Secretary of the Treasury, in support of a bill which he has prepared respecting the currency, said as follows to a committee of Congress:

"The objects I have in mind in the series of provisions offered by me are four in number: To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, so far as possible, all doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad."

"The two statements are utterly at variance and contradictory to each other. They can not be reconciled. This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the Secretary. It will reach limbo before it reaches the Senate. He proposes to capitalize the premium on our bonds sold recently, and to make them, with others to be issued, a security definitely payable in gold. He forgets that only a few months ago, when the country was in dire distress, we were compelled to pay nine millions of dollars for the privilege of keeping the word 'gold' out of some of these very bonds. He ought not to forget, for the bank of which he was president got, it is said, some of the bonds, and received some of the proceeds of that deplorable transaction.

"But I do not intend to discuss the bill which the President's message specifically does not indorse; and it is premature to criticize the Secretary's Republicanism, for his advent into the party and the Cabinet were practically contemporaneous. We must accept the situation. In my opinion the great majority of the members of the Republican Party are bimetallists, and the fact that they are misrepresented by a Cabinet officer is not pleasing, but it is endurable. The selection of the members of his official household is the President's own affair; and so long as he stands upon the question of bimetallism where he has ever stood there is no serious ground for apprehension. But even in the inconceivable event that the Chief Magistrate of this people should in the exercise of his judgment determine to countenance the final fastening upon this country of the burdens of the gold standard, I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its channels. We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometallism is far away."

Wolcott's Position Repudiated at Home.—"However it may be received in Wall Street and in other gold-standard strongholds, Senator Wolcott's position will be repudiated almost unanimously by the people of Colorado, and indeed of the entire West and South.

"Free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the shibboleth of all parties and all classes, with the exception of a few federal pie-biters, in this State, and neither Senator Wolcott nor any other man who opposes that sentiment, or favors any compromise, either as to the ratio or as to the duty of the American people to shape their own financial system to suit themselves without foreign aid or interference, can make any headway against it.

"It must be plain to everybody that if Senator Wolcott really believed that international bimetallism could be achieved in the near future he would not have given notice in his speech yesterday that he intends to retire from the monetary commission, which spent six months and \$100,000 of the public funds in a pleasant junket in England and France last year. If he thought there was any possible chance for the success of that scheme he would be only too glad to try again, but he knows better, and that is why he desires to withdraw from the commission.

"His rasping reflections on Secretary Gage and the bankers who favor the single-gold standard and a bank monopoly of the currency-issuing function will undoubtedly please his constituents, but it will not reconcile them to the much more important fact that he is determined to give his support to an Administration openly bound and pledged to the very financial policy which he censures the Secretary of the Treasury and the national bankers for supporting.

"Senator Wolcott lost a great opportunity in his speech yesterday when he failed to come out fairly and squarely for independent free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. . . . If he had taken that position in his speech yesterday, and had frankly admitted that he was mistaken in his assumption that international bimetallism was a feasible proposition, and also in the expectation that the Administration and a majority of the Republican Senators and

Representatives really favored the rehabilitation of silver, when they were almost unanimously opposed to it, and had then declared in a manly way that his lot henceforth would be cast with the free-coinage forces, and that he would fight shoulder to shoulder with Senator Teller for the good old ratio of 16 to 1, he would have done a great deal to reestablish himself in the good graces of the people of Colorado, and, by proving his faith by his works during the coming two years, he would then have a fair chance to become his own successor in the United States Senate."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.)*, Denver.

A Funeral Oration.—"Stripped of its tinsel and its abuse, the sum of the report is that Great Britain declines to cooperate in any way, even in regard to India, in the attempt to bring about bimetallism. This being so, neither France nor Germany will enter into any compact with us, and the whole thing is hopeless. International bimetallism is a punctured bubble, a foolish dream. Notwithstanding the complete failure of the commission, Senator Wolcott argues that the Administration is still bound to pursue this foolish quest, and he talks as if the commission was a permanent body still charged with the duty of urging Great Britain to do what it has distinctly declined to do.

"The commission was appointed for a particular purpose, and its mission having been performed it is now ended—as the lawyers say, *functus officio*. As for the Administration, its pledges are also discharged, and bimetallism of any kind being out of the question it will now proceed to establish our finances on a safe and enduring basis.

"Senator Wolcott's speech was disingenuous and sophistical from beginning to end. His statement, for instance, that the famine in India was one of money rather than of food is one of those absurd lies that free-silver orators conceive to be argument. It is quite worthy of Bryan; it is not worthy of Wolcott. Senator Wolcott would better have made his report in due and official form. The more it is studied the more it will be seen that his oratory has not improved it as a compilation of facts. As for the eloquence, that is always expected in eulogies of the dead and in funeral orations."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Energies Misdirected.—"He is absolutely without a party. The silver Republicans cast him out last year. He was ostracized both politically and socially in Colorado for supporting McKinley. By his needless attack on Secretary Gage he has put himself out of any good relations with the present Administration. He stands alone in a political sense, and this is a matter for regret, because he is a man of ability and courage. In some respects he represents the elder days of the republic, when Senators were chosen, not for their subserviency to the party lash and the party boss, but for the service they were able and willing to render to the country. Mistaken Mr. Wolcott may be, yet we shall regret his retirement from public life. There are too few of his kind and caliber in the Senate to-day. Altho differing from him as much as possible in the view we take of his mission to Europe, which we have looked upon from the beginning as the task of Sisyphus, we have never had any doubt of his sincerity. We have only regretted that the energies of so able a man should have been so misdirected."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

President not Knowing His Own Mind.—"It is difficult to determine from Senator Wolcott's speech whether he is in earnest when he compliments the President for his devotion to bimetallism or whether he is indulging in thickly veiled irony. Yet it would be more satisfactory to the country to be decisively told by the President whether the Secretary of the Treasury or Senator Wolcott represents his financial opinions. The first is for the gold standard; the latter for the silver standard. For which is the President? Mr. Wolcott is unqualified in his praise of the President, but shows that the 'inconceivable' has happened and that the Secretary of the Treasury is diametrically opposed to the President's views, as related by Senator Wolcott, and in favor of the gold standard. The President is accordingly applauded by, and his Secretary of the Treasury held up to the scorn of, Republican bimetallists. Who is it they thus slander, the Secretary or the President? . . . Unless all signs fail, even the support of Congress will be withdrawn before long, and the support of a President, who does not apparently know his own mind on the

subject, can be of no great consequence."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Attempt to Ride Two Horses.—"If the President and Secretary Gage are not in full harmony on the financial question, why is Secretary Gage in the Cabinet? The simple truth of the matter is that on the silver question the President has been Janus-faced. To those who think otherwise is left the task of reconciling his various attitudes. Senator Wolcott says that the time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometalism is far away. What does the attempt of the Administration to strengthen the gold standard mean but the final imposition of gold monometalism upon the country? The Senator's speech shows that he wants to stand by silver and the Administration at the same time. To do this is to attempt to ride two horses at the same time, each going in an opposite direction from the other."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"The fact of the matter is that the Republican Party, considered as an organization, does not want bimetalism of any kind, and its pretended sympathy with the work of the commission does not deceive anybody."—*The Tribune (Sil. Rep.)*, Detroit.

Real Cause of the Fiasco.—"The weak point of the Senator's speech is that it gives so great a part of its attention to the minor influence of these gentlemen, and entirely conceals the real cause of the fiasco. That was furnished by the commission itself in loading its proposals to England with a proposition that the three great nations should join in boosting silver to more than twice its present commercial value. The proposition for free coinage at 15½ to 1 foredoomed itself to defeat, as it should. There was no excuse for such a proposition, outside of the theories of fiat money, which Senator Wolcott has a little too much intelligence to adopt.

"Senator Wolcott shows a faint perception of this truth in the admission, after expressing his conviction that the effort will eventually succeed, that it may be necessary to accept a ratio of about 20 to 1. . . . If his proposition had been made to England on the plain, honest, and common-sense basis of the market value of the metals, and no change in the standard, every objection that was made to it there would have been obviated."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"The only things definite in Wolcott's long discourse are his attack on the Secretary of the Treasury and his attempted bulldozing of the President. The bimetallic commission's evangelizing effort was a rank failure. Wolcott knows it, and is only trying to square himself with his Colorado mining constituency by abusing those who are on more solid ground."—*The Scimitar (Dem.)*, Memphis.

"The issue is clear and sharp between the single-gold and the single-silver standard, and there is no middle ground. Bryan is nearer right than Wolcott—or he would be if he were honest enough to stop talking about bimetalism, when he really means silver monometalism. International bimetalism is an impossibility."—*The News (Nat. Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

"The only way to 'promote international bimetalism' now is the Democratic way. The Republicans can no longer pretend that Great Britain can be induced to entertain propositions for the restoration of silver. Nor can they repudiate the Gage scheme, as Senator Wolcott is trying to do. If the Coloradoan wants to cooperate with the friends of silver, he must renounce allegiance to his party and to McKinley."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

"When Senator Wolcott abandons the cause of international bimetalism, which as a practical political issue he solely created after the election of 1896, is it necessary for any one else in the Republican Party to maintain the pretense of adhering to it? Why may not the whole Administration dismiss formally, as it has dismissed actually, a project which its most active promoter relegates to that most hopeless limbo of things which other people may do—if they have time?"—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

"His services in behalf of bimetalism have been conscientious, brilliant, and patriotic, and will surely receive the grateful recognition of the country. Their practical value lies in the fact that they have demonstrated the absolute good faith of the Administration in its pledges to the silver interest, that future missionary effort in behalf of an international agreement must be devoted to England, and that Bryanism with its 15-to-1 absurdity will have to face a growing opposition among the supporters of bimetalism in this country."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HANNA has such a knack of saving his laugh for the last.—*The Times*, Richmond.

OHIO'S exhibition ought at least to stop this talk about Hawaii's unfitness for self-government.—*The News*, Detroit.

MR. HANNA didn't do so bad. According to the closest estimates his senatorial salary will net at least 3 per cent. on the investment.—*The Tribune*, Detroit.



MORE ELEPHANTINE ECONOMY.—*The Post*, Pittsburg.

BY continuing to whoop it up for silver one day and gold the next, Mr. McKinley is proving that he is the President of all the people.—*The Tribune*, Detroit.

THE pole is still an expensive luxury. It takes \$1,000 a night to pull any information about it out of Dr. Nansen, and Nansen never saw it either.—*The Journal*, Minneapolis.

ONLY 128 legal hangings took place last year in the United States. In the other thousands of murders it was simply the law that was suspended by means of red tape.—*The Times*, Philadelphia.

BUSINESS.—"So you want my daughter?"

"I do."

"Have you any money?"

"A little. How high do you quote her?"

Then they glared at each other in silence for a minute, and as if by mutual consent all reference to financial matters was eliminated from their conversation after that.—*The Evening Post*, Chicago.



BLANCO HAS THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.—*The Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE "RIGHT OF CRITICISM" UNDER
FRENCH LAW.

THE troubles of French editors under the new and peculiar press law are curiously illustrated by the suit recently decided in which Brunetière, as editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, was the defendant and a French provincial banker with pretensions to dramatic talent the plaintiff. The interesting facts, according to an account in *L'Aurore*, Paris, are as follows: Dubaut, the banker, had written a play, entitled "Frédégaude," and had secured its production at the Comédie Française. The drama was in verse, and, despite the efforts of Coquelin and the artistic company, proved tedious, flat, and devoid of all originality. All the dramatic critics laughed at the provincial banker-playwright, and the piece was promptly retired. The exasperated and disappointed dramatist determined to have revenge, and he selected Jules Lemaitre, the leading French critic, for his victim. Lemaitre had ridiculed the play in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* several weeks after its withdrawal, and had quoted certain passages from the final act which the management of the theater had omitted. The French press law permits criticized authors "the right of reply," giving them an opportunity to use the pages of the same journal in which they were criticized for the purpose of vindicating their work before the readers. Dubaut demanded of Editor Brunetière the insertion of a long reply, including the entire fourth act of his play. Brunetière refused, and Dubaut appealed to the courts for relief. When the case came to trial, Brunetière himself appeared to argue his side of the case. We quote from *L'Aurore* his witty and humorous defense in part:

"First of all, it is quite certain that Lemaitre did not kill the play. When his article appeared the piece had been taken off; hence if Lemaitre killed anything, he killed a corpse. Then the legislators, in giving the right of reply, could not have intended to go beyond rectification of inexact statements as to matters of fact, or repelling of personal charges relating to private life. Thus one can understand the importance of a reply to a business man whose product has been criticized. A merchant has for his sole object the sale of his goods, and, if he seeks notoriety for his product, it is to insure a wider sale for it. But the artist seeks notoriety or publicity for its own sake; it is his only object. In fact, the best definition for a literary man would be this: a man who founds his fortune, in the highest sense of the term, on the publicity given to his name. The author compels the critic to occupy himself with his work; he challenges the critic's attention by sending him the book or by inviting him to see and hear his play. Did I ask M. Dubaut to write 'Frédégaude'? Did I ask him to cause its production? On the contrary, it is he who begged me to see his drama, and, when I accept his invitation he confers upon me the right to seek my *revanche* for the *ennui* inflicted on me by frankly giving my opinions of his play. He organizes the party, and because he has lost, he becomes angry. This poor player refuses to accept defeat gracefully! And why were the tickets sent to M. Lemaitre? Not because he is an Academician, for I am an Academician myself, yet no seats were offered to me. The seats were sent to the critic of the *Revue*, in order that he might criticize the play. The author would have gleefully accepted eulogy, and he must likewise accept blame.

"Then, too, the play was produced at a subsidized theater. It is I, it is you, it is we all, the public, who have furnished and paid for the actors, decoration, scenery; and may we not express our opinion without rendering ourselves liable to the penalty of publishing an interminable 'reply'? Should M. Dubaut win, literary criticism in France would be the only form of thought that would be deprived of all reasonable freedom of expression."

The decision, after careful deliberation, was in favor of Brunetière. The court declared that Dubaut's reply was of unreasonable proportions and contained so many citations of other writers

that, should it be inserted, all of these would have the same right to demand the insertion of replies, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* could for months publish nothing else. The right of response was absolute, but only within reasonable limits, according to the court. So Brunetière and Lemaitre are the victors, tho the former, finding the troubles of a French editor too vexatious and numerous, has resigned his position.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAS THE ODYSSEY WRITTEN BY A YOUNG
WOMAN?

THIS question has been raised in all seriousness by a Mr. Samuel Butler and he has just published a book in England to prove that the question must be answered in the affirmative. The title of the book is, "The Authoress of the Odyssey," and the writer depends almost entirely for his argument upon internal evidences presented by the poem itself. He found so many inaccuracies in its treatment of men's occupations—the wind is made to "whistle" over the waves, a lamb is represented as living on two pulls a day from a ewe that has been already milked, a hawk is made to tear its prey on the wing, a boat is represented with two rudders, etc.—while the occupations of women are referred to in such an "exquisitively" correct manner, that he regards his conclusion as inevitable.

The London *Saturday Review* devotes considerable space to the book, and tho the reviewer describes it as "absurd," he also speaks of it as "ingenious, candid, and stimulating," and as "written with great vivacity." After having considerable amusement with Mr. Butler's account of the way in which his theory came to be born, the reviewer goes on to deal with it as follows:

"We are to believe, then, that the 'Odyssey' was composed about the year 1000 B.C. by a young woman. But before we go further into this branch of the theory, we must dwell for a moment on the locality where the poem was written. Mr. Butler is convinced that the 'Odyssey' is a purely Sicilian work, and that Ithaca and Scheria were both of them drawn from scenes in the immediate neighborhood of the present town of Trapani. Moreover, he believes that the Ionian islands, as described in the poem, can not have been described by a person who had any practical knowledge of that group, but might have been studied from the small rocky islets off Trapani. And, finally, he holds that the voyages of Ulysses practically resolve themselves into a voyage from Troy to the Gulf of Cades in Africa, and thenceforward into a sail round Sicily, starting and finishing at Trapani. It is impossible for us to go into the reasons which lead Mr. Butler to these results; they depend upon Admiralty charts and photographs, and a host of geographical minutiae. That a certain ardent plausibility runs through the arguments we will not deny, but the tail appears to us to wag the dog. Mr. Butler has been to Trapani, has been struck by its fine position, and has easily persuaded himself that it was the abode of his Homeric poetess and the scene of her inspiration.

"This portion of his book, however, has neither the literary value nor the lively interest of the chapters devoted to an analysis of the internal evidence in favor of a female authorship of the 'Odyssey.' These we have read with considerable amusement. Mr. Butler is struck, first of all, with the preponderance of female interest in the poem. He finds the women much better drawn than the men, and far more sympathetically; he is accordingly led into exceedingly bold theorizing on the whole question of literary psychology. Eager to prepare the ground for his theories, he asserts that no man ('excepting, I suppose, Shakespeare') has ever succeeded in drawing 'a full-length, life-sized, serious portrait' of a woman. He expects us to accept this axiom without demur, and then he will proceed to show us how excellent the portraits of women are in the 'Odyssey.' But no one in his senses will admit the proposition. What about the female characters of Sophocles and Euripides? The contention is preposterous, but it is a typical example of the way in which Mr. Butler,

if he has persuaded himself that blue is green, fancies the rest of the world color-blind if they do not agree with him."

The London *Spectator* also reviews the book at length, viewing it as a sad case of wasted industry. It says:

"Nothing is absolutely impossible, *a priori*, but nothing in the world is more improbable, nothing more out of keeping with all that has been recognized and observed of women's work, than that a woman should have written a poem like the 'Odyssey.' If such a one had lived, her fame would have pierced through at any time. We may grant all that we please of women's gifts, and of the special attainments that accompanied her anomalous position in the days of old. When Bentley said that the 'Odyssey' was written for women and the 'Iliad' for men, he never meant to suggest, as Mr. Butler would have us think, that a *prima-facie* case is set up for its having been written by a woman. It was in some such form that Macaulay gave such offense to Mr. Cotter Morison and other of his after-critics, by saying that he meant to write his history for schoolgirls. And having started his theory, Mr. Butler proceeds to support it by collecting all sorts of fanciful arguments, chiefly about women's dress and household details, and saying that they are things which only a woman could have written. The theory comes first in these cases, we fear, and the proof afterward. It was proved to the hilt, and proved over and over again, that 'only a man' could have written 'Adam Bede,' 'Jane Eyre,' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' But the writer who caters so strongly for men need not be of necessity a man, nor need the writer who appeals to women belong to her sex. 'Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat' is the ancient paradox which we recall in all these cases."

A WOMAN NOVELIST'S PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

THE novelists who can boast an average annual income of \$20,000 a year from their writings are few and far between. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, according to the editor of *Success*, is one of these fortunate few, and she has had the additional pleasure of



Amelia E. Barr.

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seeing her books translated into most of the languages of the civilized world. In *Success* (New York, December) she tells—"for the first time," according to the editor—the story of her preparation for literary work and something of the struggles and triumphs that have fallen to her lot. We quote as follows:

"Fortunately, I had parents who understood the value of biblical and imaginative literature in the formation of intellect. The men and women whom I knew first and best were those of the Hebrew world. Sitting before the nursery fire, while the snow fell softly and ceaselessly, and all the mountains round were white, and the streets of the little English town choked with drifts, I could see the camels and the caravans of the Ishmaelitic merchants, passing through the hot, sandy desert. I could see Hagar weeping under the palm, and the waters of the Red Sea standing up like a wall. Miriam clashing the timbrels, and Deborah singing under the oak, and Ruth gleaning in the wheat-fields of Bethlehem, were as real to me as were the women of my own home. Before I was six years old, I had been with Christian to the Celestial City, and had watched, with Crusoe, the mysterious footprint on the sand, and the advent of the savages. Then came the wonders of arites and genii, and all the marvels and miracles of the Arabian tales. These were the mind-builders, and the schools and teachers and text-books did much afterward. I can never, nor will, forget the glorious company of men and women from the sacred world, and that marvelous company of caliphs and kings and princesses from Wonderland and Fairyland that expanded my whole nature, and fitted me for the future miracles of nature and science, and all the marvelous people of the poet's realm.

"For eighteen years I was amassing facts and fancies, developing a crude intelligence, waiting for the vitalization of the heart. Then Love, the supreme teacher, came; and his first lesson was, *renunciation*. I was to give up father and mother, home and kindred, friends and country, and follow where he would lead me, into a land strange and far off. Child-bearing and child-losing—the limitations and delights of frontier life—the intimate society of such great and individual men as Sam Houston, and the men who fought with him—the intense feelings induced by war, its uncertainties and possibilities, and the awful abiding in that Valley of the Shadow of Death, with the pestilence that walked in darkness, and the sickness that destroyed at noonday—all these events with their inevitable 'asides' were instrumental in the education and preparation of the seventeen years of my married life."

It was not until after the death of her husband that Mrs. Barr, thrown upon her own resources, resorted to the use of her pen, and by industry and conscientious devotion to her chosen work reached the enviable position now attained.

DR. MITCHELL'S STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN "Hugh Wynne" an American has produced an American historical story of distinction—not that "Great American Novel" for which the cry has gone up, with tedious and futile iteration these many days, in newspapers, perhaps fifty years too soon; not even an illustrious and immortal masterpiece; but a work of sustained excellence, a work done with conscientious pains and patience, "a dignified and considerable performance," worthy to be compared, without presumption, with that truly great novel of early American life and struggle which we owe to the confident knowledge and unerring art of an Englishman—"The Virginians" of one W. M. T. There be those who will say it is a far cry from S. Weir Mitchell to Thackeray, but there be others who will say that "Hugh Wynne" just misses being great, and that by so close a "call" that the "Great American Novel" shouted from its hiding-place.

"Hugh Wynne" is a story of the Revolution, and the interest of the life, the characters, the movements it describes revolves around Philadelphia. "Taking the Quaker City as its base of operations," says *The Bookman*, "it combines the peculiar and conflicting social forces of the time, and follows the ramifications of the martial struggle in the North and in the South with a fidelity to history that has a singular charm for the reader, and a positive value for the student familiar with the historic characters and their setting."

Hugh Wynne is the son of a Quaker, somber and austere, and

of a French mother of invincible vivacity and sweetness. John Wynne, the father, like many of the Quakers of the prerevolutionary time, is a Tory inevitably by his creed of non-resistance; but the boy Hugh shares the sympathies and inclines to the influence of his Aunt Gainor, who, with small effort, makes a rebel and a "patriot" of him. Hugh's comrade and, later, brother in arms, Jack Warder, tho quite unconscious of his martial possibilities, is one of the first to hasten to the field; Hugh, restrained for a time by consideration for his father, follows him, but not before he has fallen in love with Darthea Peniston, a young lady of overcoming but capricious charms, of which all the young gen-

able. We are moved by a real human sympathy; we feel the presence of real men and women, in the atmosphere of their place and the period. The turmoil of the streets, the recklessness, and the brutal mockery of the populace and the soldiery are displayed with vigorous picturesqueness. Hugh, in the guise of a Quaker, goes to Philadelphia to get information for Washington:

"Pretty tired, I lay down a while, and then strolled off into town to get a lodging. When past Walnut Street I found the streets unusually full. I had of purpose chosen First-day for my errand, expecting to find our usual Sunday quiet, but the license of an army had changed the ways of this decorous town. Every one had a lantern, which gave an odd look of festivity, and, to comply with the military rule, I bought me a lantern. Men were crying tickets for the play of the 'Mock Doctor' on Tuesday, and for Saturday, 'The Deuce is in Him!' Others sold places for the race on Wednesday, and also hawked almanacs and Tory broadsides. The stores on Second Street were open and well lighted, and the coffee-house was full of redcoats carousing, while loose women tapped on the windows and gathered at the doors. All seemed merry and prosperous. Here and there a staid Quaker in drab walked up the busy street on his homeward way, undistracted by the merriment and noise of the thronged thoroughfare. A dozen redcoats went by to change the guards set at the doors of general officers. A negro paused on the sidewalk, crying, 'Pepper-pot, smoking hot!' Another offered me the pleasant calamus-root, which in those days people liked to chew. A man in a red coat walked in the roadway ringing a bell and crying, 'Lost child!' Sedan-chairs or chaises set down officers. The quiet, sedate city of Penn had lost its air of demure respectability, and I felt like one in a strange place. This sense of alien surroundings may have helped to put me off my guard; for, because of being a moment careless, I ran a needless risk. Over the way I saw two blacks holding lanterns so as to show a great bill pasted on a wall. I crossed to look at it. Above was a Latin motto, which I can not now recall, but the body of it I remember well:

"All Intrepid, able-bodied Heroes who are willing to serve against the Arbitrary Usurpations of a Tyranickal Congress can now, by enlisting, acquire the polite Accomplishments of a Soldier.

"Such spirited Fellows will, besides their Pay, be rewarded at the End of the War with

Fifty Acres
of Land,

To which every Heroe may retire and Enjoy His Lass and His Bottle."

On the 26th of September, after the battle of Brandywine, Lord Cornwallis marched into the city, with his dragoons and grenadiers, and a party of Hessians was quartered in Aunt Gainor's house:

"I returned late in the evening, to order my horse to be saddled and sent to me before breakfast next morning; for I kept it at no cost in my aunt's ample stable. To my horror, I found a sentinel at the door, and the hall full of army baggage. In the parlors was a tall Hessian, General von Knyphausen, and Count Donop, and others, smoking, much at their ease. They were fairly civil, but did not concern themselves greatly if I liked it or not. I found my aunt in bed, in a fever of vain anger.

"She had the bed-curtains drawn, and, when I was bid to enter, put aside the chintz so as to make room for her head, which appeared in a tall nightcap. I am unfit, I fear, to describe this gear; but it brought out all her large features very strongly, and to have seen her would have terrified a Hessian regiment.

"My house is full of Dutch dogs,' she cried. 'As soon as they came they ordered bones.' In fact, they had asked quite civilly if they might have supper.

"I saw them at their feed,' says my aunt, 'and the big beast, General Knyphausen, spread my best butter on his bread with his thumb, sir—his thumb! Count Donop is better; but Von Heiser! and the pipes! heavens!' Here she retreated within her curtains, and I heard her say, 'Bessy Ferguson saw them come in, and must sail across the street and tell Job—the page with the turban—to congratulate me for her, and to advise me to get a keg of sauerkraut.'"

It is with generous sympathy, tenderness, and pathos that



S. WEIR MITCHELL.

tlemen of her set, whether patriot or Tory, are supposed to be enamored, including Hugh and Jack Warder. And these find a deadly and, for a time, a favored rival in Captain Arthur Wynne, a cousin of Hugh's and a king's officer. There are revels, duels, battles, captures, escapes, plots, counterplots, intrigues, endless complications—all end in Darthea's rupture with the dreadful captain, and her marriage with Hugh.

The characterization is admirable, at times even surprisingly clever and delightful. Hugh's father, without sympathy or sentiment, saturnine and intolerant. Hugh's mother, a quaint, pathetic little figure, inexpressibly sweet and touching, stunned and stifled at times by the rude shock and the oppressive atmosphere of her husband's "conscience and duty," but ever elastic to recover her cheerful, happy moods of love and grace and dainty pleasantry. And Aunt Gainor, silly, match-making, meddling, but always "meaning well" and always enjoyable; and Darthea, Hugh's sweetheart, comely, winsome, provoking, a sort of delectable trouble. And Jack Warder, Hugh's chum and trusty friend, tender and true, with the heart of a woman under the stout armor of a man, "the girl-boy," the "Captain Blushes" of Darthea. And that cynical and somewhat stagey villain, Captain Arthur Wynne, with his cunning trick of drooping his eyelids and dropping his lower jaw when he means mischief.

In the thirty years covered by the story (1753-83) we cultivate acquaintance with the best society of Philadelphia, the "people of quality"; and the impressions we receive are vivid and memor-

Hugh tells of his visit to the doomed André. It is a picture of a cheerless apartment in a Dutch farmhouse with half a dozen chairs, and, on a pine table, four candles burning, a great log fire roaring on the hearth, a bottle of Hollands, a decanter, and glasses, André seated in a high-backed chair with his face to the fire, tranquilly sketching with a quill pen a likeness of himself:

"Your pardon, major. Here is a gentleman come to visit you."

"As he spoke the prisoner turned, and I was at once struck with the extreme pallor of his face even as seen in the red light of the fire. His death-like whiteness at this time brought out the regular beauty of his features as his usual ruddiness of color never did. I have since seen strong men near to certain death, but I recall no one who, with a serene and untroubled visage, was yet as white as was this gentleman.

"The captain did not present me, and for a moment I stood with a kind of choking in the throat, which came, I suppose, of the great shock André's appearance gave me. He was thus the first to speak:

"Pardon," he said, as he rose; "the name escaped me."

"Mr. Hugh Wynne," I said, getting myself pulled together—it was much needed.

"Oh, Wynne!" he cried quite joyously; "I did not know you. How delightful to see a friend; how good of you to come! Sit down. Our accommodations are slight. Thanks to his Excellency, here are Madeira and Hollands; may I offer you a glass?"

"No, no," I said, as we took chairs by the fire, on which he cast a log, remarking how cold it was. Then he added:

"Well, Wynne, what can I do for you?" And then, smiling, "Pshaw! what a thing is habit! What can I do for you, or, indeed, my dear Wynne, for any one? But, Lord! I am as glad as a child."

"It was all so sweet and natural that I was again quite overcome. 'My God!' I cried, 'I am so sorry, Mr. André! I came down from King's Ferry in haste when I heard of this, and have been three days getting leave to see you. I have never forgotten your great kindness at the Mischianza. If there be any service I can render you, I am come to offer it.'"

Contrast this with the picture of Benedict Arnold, as, years afterward, Hugh saw him on the Strand in London:

"I saw a man and woman approaching. It was Arnold with his wife. His face was thin and wasted, a countenance writ over with gloom and disappointment. His masculine vigor was gone. Cain could have borne no plainer marks of vain remorse. He looked straight before him. As I crossed the way, with no desire to meet him, I saw the woman look up at him, a strange, melancholy sweetness in the pale, worn face of our once beautiful Margaret. Her love was all that time had left him; poor, broken, shunned, insulted, he was fast going to his grave. Where now he lies I know not. Did he repent with bitter tears on that gentle breast? God only knows. I walked on through the crowded street, and thought of the words of my great chief, 'There is a God who punishes the traitor.'"

Dr. Mitchell's portrait of Washington is that of a strong man and a great soldier, calm, self-poised, patient, reticent, severe, just, scornful of bustle or fuss—but never demigod nor epic hero. "Report of court-martial on Daniel Plympton, deserted," said Knox. "Approved, of course. Parade his regiment at daybreak for execution"—and the general turned again to his papers.

"We have Washington, Lafayette, and the other like accessories," says *The Atlantic Monthly*, "the former admirably drawn, and far excelling in accuracy and humanness the portrait in 'The Virginians.'"

The Nation accepts "Hugh Wynne" as "a quite readable historical novel." But—

"There are persons still living who suppose, perhaps erroneously, that behind the commercial reasons for the revolt of the Colonies, there was discontent very general, very profound, very passionate, with the rule of kings and the supremacy of aristocracies, and that the Revolution was largely an expression of resentment against the existing social order, and even a protest against the idea which its continued existence involved and proclaimed.

Such persons, after reading 'Hugh Wynne,' can hardly escape being confused in mind, and, if imaginatively attached to theories, troubled in spirit. All their cherished ideals are shattered. There is not even a passing bow to freedom, equality, and the rights of man. Jefferson, Franklin, and the rest were not 'fathers of the republic'; they were 'founders of an empire.' Washington was no impeccable patriot leading his people to a higher destiny. He was a haughty, reserved, arrogant aristocrat, blasphemous at times; he was a soldier of the King, temporarily out of work, and, all on account of a trifling extra cost for a cup of tea, willing to turn his hand against his master and plunge his country into a long war of which the issue was most uncertain. The men who captured Major André, and those who condemned him to death for conspiring with a traitor, were so insensible to the charm of birth and breeding that no gentleman could speak of them without a shudder. Washington felt the ignominy of his own part in the regrettable incident so deeply that he could not permit the unfortunate young Englishman's name to be mentioned in his presence."

ANOTHER MEMOIR OF NAPOLEON.

"DE STENDHAL" was one of many *noms de plume* adopted by that most interesting of writers of the Napoleonic era, Marie Henri Beyle. The last twenty years have brought to him greater fame and a wider audience than he achieved during his lifetime, and the recent finding, among the inexhaustible manuscripts of the Grenoble library, of a posthumous memoir of Napoleon I. written by "De Stendhal" is likely to carry his fame still further.

Writing in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) Emile Faquet tells us something about the memoir and about the author, whom he declares to have been "thrice a genius." M. Faquet writes:

"Stendhal has written his own memoirs twenty times. When he had finished them under his own name he began them again under the name of Bruland, and when he had ended them under that guise he wrote them over again in the name of Chanpignol; death alone stopped his labors—death, which is stronger than even self-love. But we pardon him his vanity, for he was thrice a genius. And then—he amused Merimée! It is something to have cheered Merimée, to have diverted Merimée. As Boisrobert when dying said to himself: 'All that does not change the fact that the cardinal has found me infinitely amusing, and that he never tired of me. That in itself is glory.'

"Stendhal's posthumous book is full of interest precisely because it is made up of ill-matched fragments of its author's personality. There is in it something of Stendhal the historian, Stendhal the moralist, Stendhal the traveler, and Stendhal the egoist. The result is that it is dull only to one who does not know Stendhal, but amusing and profitable to those who are familiar with his writings. For such a reader the book is a sort of condensed version of Stendhal; a little journey with him which throws new light on all his aspects."

Of the portion of the book devoted to Napoleon, M. Faquet says:

"Stendhal explains in a most interesting manner some of the peculiar traits of the first emperor of France. Thus he tells us why Napoleon, who detested being surrounded by a court, which was exceedingly wearisome to him, nevertheless took a great deal of trouble to gather round him the outward forms of majesty: 'Bonaparte knew that if he wished to remain a king he must have a court in order to delude the foolish French people with its pomp and ceremony. Besides, he was in the hands of his soldiers, and at any time a conspiracy among them, such as the plot set on foot by Mallet, might have dragged him from his throne to an ignoble death. His surroundings of ladies of the palace, chamberlains, and petty officials impressed the soldiers, who, being French, had an innate respect for these symbols of royalty.'

"One other point Stendhal explains clearly—wherein lay the strength of the Empire, apart from Napoleon. It was in the Council of State, and all the historians will agree with this conclusion—that Council of State 'composed of old Jacobins who had sold their consciences to the Emperor for twenty-five thousand francs,' but who were clear-headed, hard workers, stable

and precise in their methods; the survivors of the generation of 1789, they were the direct result of the Revolution; men from the common people, still vigorous and enthusiastic, who had been tested by the stirring events of 1789 and 1800. Up to 1810 the Council was an excellent workshop, in which the members carried on, secretly and with great patience, an enormous burden of work, which sustained the weight of the Empire, without overshadowing the Emperor.

"And Stendhal saw clearly Napoleon's great defects, of which one was his dislike for men of ability. Those of the Council of State, obscure in his own shadow, he did not object to. But everywhere else he could not endure them. He took fools for his ministers with stubborn perverseness. This was not because he believed he could mold them to his purposes, as Louis XIV. did Chamillaud. He believed that they were so useless until he decided something for them that their lack of ability mattered little. Of course, under these circumstances, he was kept badly informed. Prodigious as were his efforts to have some knowledge of all that occurred, yet he could not know everything. Matters which he had to see through the eyes of his ministers he saw badly, and was consequently very often deceived."

Stendhal makes some very judicious comments on the folly of the policy of centralization which was one of the chief defects of the Napoleonic *régime*. The object of this policy was the suppression of all local initiative, and to extinguish to the last spark all public spirit, which was always suspected of being tainted with liberalism, Jacobinism, and other detestable sentiments. This is given as an example of the results of the paternalism of the Empire:

"A small country village wished in 1811 to use some paving-stones, worth 60 francs, rejected by the engineer in charge of the government road. To secure the stones fourteen decisions by the engineer, the assistant prefect, the prefect, and the ministers, were required. After a great deal of trouble and active efforts the necessary authority arrived eleven months after the requisition for the stones was made. A commissioner, necessarily ignorant, maintained at great expense as a part of the government at Paris, decided at a distance of two hundred miles from the work a matter which three deputies from the village would have arranged in two hours. But the chief aim was to diminish the importance of the citizens, and to prevent them from deliberating, an abominable habit which the French people had contracted in the times of Jacobinism."

A NEW GOSPEL ON PAINTED WINDOWS.

OTTO HEINIGKE has a new word to say on the painting of windows. This new word, however, as is so often the case, proves to be new because it is so old. His thought is that we have departed widely from the true decorative principles to which even our barbaric forbears were by instinct loyal, in that our window decorations are all out of sympathy with the architectural art of the structure of which they form a part. We quote from his article in *The Architectural Review*:

"None of the aboriginal or savage nations have left their bent in doubt. Our museums are filled with their work, that seems to grow without thought or reason, but how wonderfully true to decorative principles! Indeed, we more than suspect that these principles are founded on their work, instead of the work on principles. But let education step in (dare we say Christian education?), then come imitation and chaos. There is no more the frank acceptance of a surface to be ornamented, and left a surface; it must be tortured into a sky that compels you to look twice to make certain that there is a roof on the building, or it must needs be a landscape, from which you can pluck the fruit and flowers. You must be able to call by name the model who sat for her portrait in the window or the panel. All this is done regardless of any style that may be expressed in the architecture of the building interested."

Mr. Heinigke makes still more clear his objections to the modern art in the following words:

"Almost all the modern painted windows are examples of misplaced, laborious skill, seldom of high artistic value, but yet of

remarkable mechanical skill, gained by long practise with the tools required. This work, never being done by the designer, is necessarily mechanical. Still, it would not be of necessity hopeless, if only the designer, by any chance, considered the main cause of the success of the old-established styles of windows—their architectural sympathy with their surroundings. What bond is there between these small stippings and tintings and the robust texture of the surrounding stone mullions and walls, which always count black against the opening of a window? The tender lines of a modern painted window are entirely out of scale and balance with any other texture in the building. They would be if painted on a solid surface; how much more so must they be when used on glass, where the penetrating rays eat away both sides of every line, making them appear much feebler in place than they really are painted.

"This accounts for what has often surprised purchasers of foreign painted windows, which, looking fairly rich in the mellow light of England, are totally eaten away by the crisp, clear rays of our native atmosphere. This is not only true of the lines, but of the feeble tints that are employed on the large pieces; necessarily indeed, for strong colors in glass can only be used in small pieces, as the best old makers well knew. The Eastern rug does not play in tints; it is full of strong colors, but these colors are well distributed in small forms. This points to the mosaic method of designing windows, with as little paint as possible to destroy its luminosity, the one most precious quality of glass, and one lost according to the ratio of paint used on its surface. Hence, in the best windows of old, the painting is in strong markings, only used to assist the ornamental forms of drapery, flesh or architecture, the raw material having in its intrinsic markings, bubbles, and variations in thickness all the detail necessary to convey interest to all parts of the small pieces of glass employed.

"On this glass the dark lines harmonize with the strong, heavy leads, these again with the supporting iron-work; thus by graduation the eye is finally led to the stone mullions, as from tender sprigging to branch, limb, and finally to the trunk of a tree, the eye being subtly led from the markings of the glass to the walls of the church, and thus one feels that there is a sympathy between the glass and the walls. How could you expect this sympathy between the modern weak, painted tints, feeble little lead lines, and almost no iron, and the gargoyles and carved figures of Chartres or Canterbury?"

NOTES.

GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO, the celebrated Italian poet, author of "The Triumph of Death," has written a classical tragedy, it is said, for Eleanor Duse; and Sarah Bernhardt in Paris and Duse in Milan are making secret preparations for the simultaneous production of the play in those cities. It will be called "La Citta Morta."

THE latest news from the novelists, according to *The Critic*, is that Mr. Gilbert Parker has written a story entitled "Mrs. Falchion," and Mr. Grant Allen one called "The Incidental Bishop." Mr. Max Pemberton is just "serializing" two romances, "The Phantom Army" and "A Woman of Kronstadt." Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan) is writing a story called "A Voyage of Consolation"; and we are to have an English translation of "The Red Terror," a new novel by Félix Gras, as already announced.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS comes to the defense of the poet laureate. He writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that one of the cruelest things literary men have ever done was the merciless manner in which they pounced on Alfred Austin when he was made laureate. One would imagine he was guilty of some crime because his queen chose to honor him in the way pointed out. Besides being cruel and unfair the criticisms show no knowledge of the history of the laureateship. I need not go into details. Students of English literature know how far laureates live in history."

DR. LOUIS ELSON, of the Boston Conservatory of Music, who recently lectured in Nashville, Tenn., on "Seven Centuries of English Song," made a significant remark to a Nashville reporter, when, speaking of American music, he said: "I have studied much in American natural music and composers, and I am a firm believer that American music is only Southern music. I have often said that the reason 'Dixie' is the most characteristic outcome of the war is because you can't set a calico factory or a flour mill to music, but that Southern plantation life is characteristic and poetic, and therefore has its own music. The Indian music is not distinctive American music—that is to say, it bears a kinship to a great deal of other savage music. Southern music is not African music; on the other hand it has been altogether modified by surroundings. It is an American growth, no matter what the need may have been. I think that some day some composer will arise to follow Dvorak's lead and give the Southern plantation music its real classical setting. I have spoken with James Lane Allen and John Fox, Jr., on this matter, and I believe that musicians should do for American music what these men are doing for Southern types and customs"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS SUICIDE A CONTAGIOUS MALADY?

SEVERAL scientific men have lately been discussing this question, and a summary of their conclusions is given by *L'Illustration* (Paris, November 20). It is admitted that the question is inexact, since, strictly speaking, no maladies are contagious save those which are caused by microbes. M. Tarde, however, a French psychologist of repute, has demonstrated that imitation presides in all the forms of human activity, and imitation, it is claimed, is a moral contagion. The abnormal forms of this activity, whatever they may be, always find a certain number of ill-balanced minds which lay hold of these abnormal forms with avidity. M. Tarde proceeds:

"It is curious—and also alarming—that suicide is developing and multiplying precisely like a contagious malady, which tends to become epidemic. This is shown by the following figures, which testify in a striking fashion the progress of the number of suicides in France:

Periods.	Average suicides.	For each 100,000 inhabitants.	Periods.	Average suicides.	For each 100,000 inhabitants.
1827-30.....	1,739	5	1861-70.....	4,690	13
1831-35.....	2,119	6	1871-75.....	5,276	15
1836-40.....	2,574	8	1876-80.....	6,259	17
1841-45.....	2,951	9	Year 1889.....	8,451	21
1846-50.....	4,002	10	" 1893.....	8,884	22
1851-60.....	4,331	11	" 1894.....	9,703	26

"Thus, in seventy years, the number of suicides has quintupled; and while there was a slight diminution in 1895, the registered cases having amounted to but 9,253, it is known that the years 1896 and 1897 will show a marked increase in the number.

"Moreover, this increase is not confined to our country: it is found among our neighbors and in the New World. In a study on suicide M. Durkheim has shown that the number of those who have killed themselves, from 1826 to 1890, has increased 411 per cent. in Prussia, 385 per cent. in France, 318 per cent. in Austria, 238 per cent. in Saxony, 212 per cent. in Belgium, 72 per cent. in Sweden, and 35 per cent. in Denmark. During the last twenty years the increase has been 109 per cent. in Italy.

"According to these figures it would appear that suicide has become one of the customs of our age, and it will not perhaps be an exaggeration to predict that the time will come when this fashion of going out of the world will be considered reasonable.

"The primary cause of this social phenomenon seems to be, as we have said, contagion. The secondary and predisposing causes are variable, for suicide appears sometimes as a solution of painful moral situations, such as domestic troubles, despair in love matters, loss of money; sometimes as the culmination of alcoholism and some other states of mental degeneracy into which pessimists, the declassed, and other morally insane people fall.

"So far it seems well established that suicide is much less prevalent among married persons. For example, from 1887 to 1891, while there were 975 suicides out of a million of unmarried people, there were but 614 out of a million of married persons without children and 336 out of the same number of persons with children. Nearly four times as many divorced persons of both sexes as married persons kill themselves. This difference, however, seems to be disappearing.

"Finally, it is reasonable to admit, with all the moralists, the influence of religious convictions, the weakening of which in our age allows imitation to exercise its power with entire tranquillity of conscience.

"M. Durkheim has proved that in strictly Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain and Portugal, suicide is very little developed, while it attains its maximum in Protestant countries, such as Prussia and Saxony. In Germany it is Catholic Bavaria in which suicides are least numerous.

"An Italian psychologist has been able to establish, from this last point of view, some very conclusive averages which prove that out of a million of inhabitants the number of suicides is:

In the Protestant states.....	190
" mixed states.....	96
" Roman Catholic states.....	58
" Greek Catholic states.....	40

In England there has arisen a clamor for more stringent legis-

lation against the sale of certain poisons, notably carbolic acid, because of its use by suicides. *Merck's Report*, December 1, believes that such legislation does no good. It says editorially:

"It is very questionable whether any restrictions on the sale of poisons would to any extent lessen their use by would-be suicides. When a person has made up his mind to leave this world there are many ways in which he can do so. The choice that happens to be made is usually the result of suggestion, as is in many instances the desire itself to commit suicide. The morning or evening papers said that Mr. Somebody had killed himself with carbolic acid because fate had in some way been cruel to him. The reader of the item feels that fate has treated him quite as badly or even worse and in a similar manner; and sympathy for the victim is the 'last straw' that completely upsets the reader's mental equilibrium and makes him decide to follow the lead of those gone before. Because of this sympathetic trait, which all human beings possess, we have epidemics of suicides and epidemics of methods of committing suicide."

After quoting with disapproval an editorial from *The British Medical Journal*, November 13, giving voice to the general desire for more restriction, referred to above, the editor of *The Report* goes on to say:

"If intending suicides can not get carbolic acid to kill themselves with, they will very quickly get something else. Legislation can not reduce the number of suicides. It can only make those wishing to die to choose some other means of death than the one they might have chosen in the absence of such legislation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ATMOSPHERES OF THE PLANETS.

A VERY curious method has recently been used by Dr. G. Johnstone Stoney, the English physicist, to find the composition of the atmospheres of the planets. Some time ago Dr. Stoney accounted for the absence of an atmosphere on the moon by reminding us that according to the accepted theory of gases every gaseous molecule moves in a straight line with great velocity till it is turned aside by an encounter with another molecule. Since the moon is a small body whose attraction is slight, the gases around it would in course of time dart off into space, particle by particle, only those being left that are close to the surface where the attraction is strong enough to hold them. This would be true also for any other heavenly body, but the larger the body the greater the distance at which its gravitation would hold the gas, and the thicker its atmosphere would be. As the molecules of lighter gases move with higher velocities, these would fly off when heavier gases remained. This would account for the rarity of free hydrogen in the earth's atmosphere. The discovery of the gas helium, together with the certainty that it is not found free in our atmosphere, has enabled Dr. Stoney to make his data more exact, since helium is twice as heavy as hydrogen. Says *Nature*, in a review of Dr. Stoney's paper, which appears in the *Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society*:

"It is contended that helium is continually being supplied to the earth's atmosphere from hot springs, that it exhibits no tendency to combine with other elements, and since no trace of it can be found in the atmosphere, it escapes above, as rapidly as it enters below. Water vapor, on the other hand, remains on the earth, and consequently limits of speed can be assigned between which gases are either imprisoned or are free to escape."

From calculations based on these facts, the following conclusions are reached regarding the atmospheres of the different planets, using the known intensity of gravitational attraction on the surface of each:

"Limiting the inquiry to a temperature of -66° C., Dr. Stoney applies the theory to all members of the solar system with the following results. From the moon all gases having a vapor density less than 39 will escape with greater promptness than helium does from the earth. On Mercury, water can not exist, while nitrogen and oxygen would gradually dribble away. The

conditions on Venus resemble those on the earth, but the case of Mars is of exceptional interest. Dr. Stoney says that it is legitimate to infer that on this planet water can not remain. The atmosphere he considers to consist mainly of nitrogen, argon, and carbon dioxide. He thinks there is no vegetation, as we understand the term, on the surface of the planet, and the snow, frost, and fog do not arise from the same cause as on the earth. Jupiter is able to imprison all gases known to chemists, but whether the more distant members of our system can retain hydrogen is doubtful. Helium and the denser gases probably float in their atmospheres, but the molecules of the lighter gases are describing orbits about the sun, the velocity they can acquire enabling them to escape from planetary control, but still insufficient to liberate them from the gravitational influence of the sun."

HOW SMOKELESS POWDER BURNS.

THE following interesting particulars about the combustion of smokeless powder, based on recent government tests, are given in *The Scientific American*, January 15:

"The popular idea of an explosive is a substance which is capable of instantaneous combustion in a confined space to which no air is admitted. Altho the term burning is freely used in speaking of powders, it is little understood that the various explosives have different rates of combustion, entitling them to be termed either slow-burning or quick-burning or detonating, as the case may be. As far as our senses are able to inform us, all explosives are instantaneous, and it would seem as tho the solids were converted into gases in a literal instant of time.

"As a matter of fact, however, there is a difference in the rate of combustion which is sufficient to divide explosives; the combustion takes place upon the surface of the solid particles composing the powder, and an appreciable period of time is consumed in their combustion. At the moment the powder is ignited, the consuming flame attacks the whole surface of each grain, whether the grain measures a cubical inch in bulk, as in the powders of heavy guns, or whether it be the size of a pinhead, as in the common black powder."

The early black powder, we are told, burned too quickly, so that large charges could not be used, till it was found that its rate of combustion could be reduced by packing it into cakes. To quote again:

"The result was that the pressure was produced gradually during the travel of the shell toward the muzzle, the pressure being spread out, as it were, over a larger area of the bore. The resulting velocity of the shell was the same, the difference in the



MAXIM-SCHUPPHAUS POWDER BEFORE AND AFTER FIRING.

action of the powder being the same as that between a blow and a push, but there was the added advantage that the initial or maximum strain on the gun was less. The ideal powder would burn at such a rate that sufficient gas would be generated to

maintain a constant pressure behind the shell throughout the whole length of its travel through the gun. At the same time it should be consumed at such a rate that no unburnt powder should escape with the gases.

"The smokeless powders, because of the small quantity of solid products of combustion and the great volume and high temperature of the gases, enabled the artillerist to secure velocities far in excess of those obtained by the use of the old powders. Moreover, smokeless powders lent themselves to the formation of powder grains which would insure the very best control of the combustion of the powder. We present illustrations of the Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless powder, which is formed into multiperforated grains, whereby the burning area is regulated so that only a desired initial pressure is obtained, and the powder is consumed with such increase of burning area as to maintain a practically equal pressure behind the projectile throughout the gun.

"It is evident that solid cylinders of powder would decrease in area as they burned, and there would be a corresponding decrease in the amount of gas given off. If, however, the cylinder burns up on the interior by means of suitable perforations, the burning area and therefore the volume of gases produced will increase. The accompanying engraving is from a photograph of some unburned and partially burned grains of Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless cannon powder. The partially burned grains were picked up in front of the gun after some experiments in firing powder from a gun too small for the grain of powder employed. They illustrate the action of the combustion of this powder in the gun, and demonstrate that the powder is consumed with the effects claimed by Mr. Hudson Maxim.

"It will be seen that two kinds of perforations are employed, those in the cylinder to the right being circular and those of the opposite cylinder being quadrilateral in section, with two sides radial to the center of the cylinder. The latter form was adopted to secure more even and complete combustion of the powder. That this is done is shown by comparing the bulk of the solid sections which remain in the two types of powder-grain."

INOCULATION AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

TWO methods of treating the plague by inoculation have been put prominently before the public, that of Yersin and that of Haffkine. According to an unsigned article in *The British Medical Journal* (December 25), while the former has given unsatisfactory results the latter seems very promising. The writer says:

"Unlike the antitoxic serum, the prophylactic is easy to prepare, can be obtained in large quantities in the laboratory, and requires no animals in its preparation. It is simply a culture of the plague microbe in bouillon and ghee or clarified butter, which, after a period of six weeks' luxuriant growth, is exposed to a temperature of 70° C. sufficiently long to insure the death of the microbe."

Tests of the efficacy of the treatment were made by selecting a group of persons living under similar conditions, inoculating a portion of that group, and then noting the incidence of the disease on the two groups. At Kirkee the results were as follows: 875 non-inoculated had 138 cases with 102 deaths; 667 inoculated had 32 cases with 18 deaths. Similar trials in other places, we are told, were equally in favor of the method. But, on the contrary, the members of the Russian Plague Commission have not obtained such fortunate results, altho it does not appear that their investigations were so comprehensive as those just quoted. In a discussion of their recent report, given in *The Medical Record*, January 1, we are told:

"In the experience of the Russian commission neither Yersin's nor Haffkine's serum conferred any lasting immunity, a dose of ten cubic centimeters of the former or five cubic centimeters of the latter making a monkey immune for only ten days or two weeks. The injection of a fresh agar culture, kept at a tem-

perature of 60° C. for one hour, produced immunity more slowly, but the protection so obtained was more lasting. The curative effects of the serum were better, yet they could hardly be regarded as entirely satisfactory when it is stated that forty per cent. of the cases treated by Yersin's serum terminated fatally. Apparently, therefore, we can not yet rely upon serum treatment to repress an epidemic of the plague, and so we must still look to the much abused quarantine to preserve a country threatened with a visitation of this reviving enemy of the human race."

TEACHING DEAF-MUTES TO HEAR AND SPEAK.

THE education of deaf-mutes in speech has been carried on for some time, but not until recently has it been shown that many of them may also be taught to hear. This training of the deaf ear to perceive sounds is carried on by means of a specially constructed phonograph. We translate from *La Nature* (Paris, December 25) an article on the subject by Prof. E. Drouot, of the National Deaf-Mute Institution at Paris. Says Professor Drouot:

"We now have a perfected microphonograph that gives results of the highest interest, and possesses the following advantages over the ordinary phonograph, in the sounds that it gives:

- "1. They are considerably louder;
- "2. They are clearer and are free from nasal quality;
- "3. They can be readily regulated in intensity, so that the instrument constitutes one of the most sensitive of the audiometers;
- "4. They can be heard by a number of persons at once by means of multiple connections;
- "5. Finally, they can be carried to very great distances.

"We thus find ourselves in possession of a real automatic talking-machine, easily arranged for such auditive exercises as are necessary for the treatment of deaf-mutes that have still a vestige of hearing sufficient to warrant their education in audition on a new basis; for hitherto, for want of suitable apparatus, the training of the organ of hearing has been neglected, and this ought to be taken up systematically.

"In a word, training in hearing, by means of the organ that naturally has to do with this sense, is rendered possible and easy by the new device, and that, too, in singularly favorable conditions; for with a single apparatus, owing to the multiple telephone connections, a teacher can carry on simultaneously the education of a large number of subjects. Already Dr. Gellé has obtained practical results that are remarkable and full of promise, altho on too restricted a scale, which, we hope, will shortly be extended by a grant of public money.

"Not only does the microphonograph bring about the functional awakening of the organ that perceives sounds, which hitherto has not performed its proper work, but, besides, it does the following things:

"By exercises more or less repeated, the auditive memory, not yet existent, may be created, so that by the recall and reconstitution of the function the organ itself is practically remade, thus realizing the physiological principle—'The function makes the organ.'

"This functional and organic restitution is such as to create in the perceptive centers, by the penetration of sounds and by their repetition, a true state of mental 'obsession,' which aids in a singular manner the recuperation and progressive return of the function.

"When, after a sufficient number of exercises (and this result is quite rapidly reached), they fix in the brain the auditive image of a vowel, that is to say, of one of the most simple representative signs of speech, with which it is best to begin the training, it is then sufficient to pronounce it in a loud voice to insure its being heard. For example, the vowel *i* (one of the most difficult) was thus taught to the little deaf-mute Paccaud.

"Finally, as a consequence that can easily be understood, the deaf-mute speaks with greater correctness the vowel whose auditive image he now possesses."

Dr. Gellé, who is professor of otology at the famous Salpêtrière, has the highest opinion of the method.

M. Drouot proceeds to give an account of the following instances of successful treatment:

"A young deaf-mute boy was subjected for two years to methodical acoustic treatment and his improvement was extraordinary. The boy, who at the outset could perceive only a few sounds called out with great force in his ear, finally, little by little, could hear entire phrases spoken one or two paces away, and finally was able to take the ordinary course of instruction at the lyceum.

"We should also mention the case of the Russian whose acoustic education took place in Germany, and who remained deaf all his life to his own language—Russian, which his instructors had neglected to use in giving him his exercises.

"It was the same with a certain patient, a great lover of the French sage, who came to us recently. His hearing had become so weak that he could no longer follow the dialog of the actors. We advised the microphonographic treatment, and a course of six weeks restored his hearing to its early vigor.

"Altho it can not restore their hearing to all deaf and deaf-mute persons, the microphonograph remains none the less one of our most valuable instruments, and the name of its inventor and his colaborers will one day be written by the side of those of the men who have done the most toward relieving the sad condition of the unhappy ones that are deprived at once of hearing and of speech."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STUDYING PLANT-GROWTH WITH A KINETOSCOPE.

IN an article on "Animated Pictures" J. Miller Barr, after describing the kinetoscope, cinematograph, and other types of machine for producing the moving pictures now so familiar to the public, suggests some lines along which they may be made useful in scientific investigation or demonstration. The facts involved are well known to students, and their application in one of the directions suggested, namely, the study of a growing plant, was described several years ago in this department; but Mr. Barr's treatment of the subject is especially interesting as showing that it is approaching a more familiar and popular phase. Says the writer (*Popular Science Monthly*, December):

"Suppose the mechanism of our camera to be altered in such wise that successive exposures may be made at relatively long intervals of time, while the duration of each exposure can be varied at will. With this end in view, the camera should be provided with clockwork capable of running for twenty-four hours continuously. Thus equipped, we should be ready to experiment on objects—such as growing plants—whose changes are of too gradual a nature to be perceived by the eye. . . . The experiments might extend over a period of weeks, or even of many months, according to the nature of the plant selected. But the resulting film, when placed in the cinematograph for exhibition, would be 'reeled off' in the course of a minute or two, so that we should have, as it were, a greatly *magnified* representation of the movements involved in plant growth.

"Such views could not fail to produce an effect at once marvelous, unique, and instructive. As pictured upon the canvas, the plants would grow and develop before the eyes of onlookers, throwing out leaf upon leaf, and visibly increasing their dimensions. Here and there a flower or flower cluster might make its appearance, the individual blossoms bursting forth suddenly and remaining visible for a brief period only. The process is clearly applicable to greenhouse or indoor plants of every description, from stately palms or tree ferns down to the most delicate mosses or lichens. Thus, the general phenomena of plant growth may be illustrated with a vividness never before realized. As object-lessons in botany, such motion pictures would be invaluable, while the general public, not less than the advanced student of science, would regard them with feelings of the keenest interest.

"This graphic method should theoretically be applicable to insects and animals as well as to plants. In practise, however, it can be successfully applied only to the lower and the higher forms of animal life. On the one hand, we could picture the growth of certain lowly organisms in the borderland between the animal

and vegetable worlds; on the other, we could portray the development of a child, or even the life changes of a human being from childhood to old age.

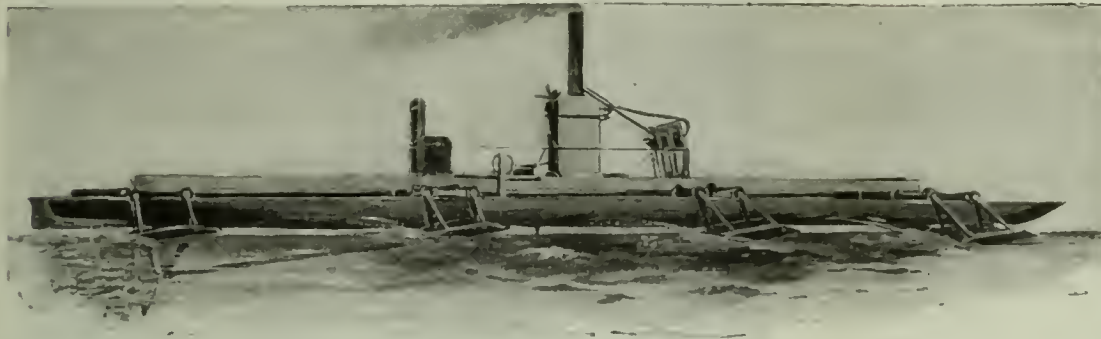
"Turning now from the earth to the heavens, we shall see that similar methods are applicable to the most prominent of celestial bodies—viz., the sun. The photographic art has long since been applied with conspicuous success to the glowing solar disk, with its dark spots and brighter patches or 'faculæ'; and such photographs are now taken from day to day at leading observatories in various parts of the globe. During recent years, moreover, astronomers have contrived to photograph, under ordinary conditions, the surroundings of the great luminary—including the chromosphere and prominences, but excepting the corona, which can not as yet be studied in the absence of an eclipse.

"I shall not attempt to describe the many interesting features shown in such photographs; nor is it necessary in this place to indicate the precise means whereby solar picture films can be produced. The chief point to be noted is that changes—often of a rapid and striking character—are continually occurring both in the sun's photosphere and its gaseous surroundings. The cinematograph will enable us to actually *see* such changes taking place; and it may be possible in this way to obtain new light on certain fascinating, tho' recondite, problems presented by the sun, while the complex solar movements may in any case be pictured in a manner that can not fail to prove deeply interesting and instructive."

A BOAT THAT GLIDES INSTEAD OF SWIMMING.

THE following account of the latest attempt to build a boat that shall glide on the surface of the water instead of moving through it, is given in the "Current Notes" of *Cassier's Magazine*, January:

"To make a boat which would raise itself out of the water as its speed increased, and which would, therefore, merely glide on the surface, with a corresponding reduction of skin friction, has



A GLIDING BOAT.

Kind permission of Cassier's Magazine.

been the aim of many designers. No measurable success, however, has ever attended work on the problem. The general scheme of whatever gliding boats have been built in earlier years has been the use of inclined floats upon which the water would exercise an upward thrust, increasing as the speed increased, and it is this reactionary principle which has again been employed in the boat brought out last year by Coynt Lambert, of Versailles. The little sketch given on this page represents pretty fairly the manner of craft which he evolved, showing a boat made up of two hulls, connected by transverse metal tubes, with a central boiler and engine platform—a kind of catamaran, in fact. Placed transversely under the hulls are four blades, fixed at a slight upward angle. The total surface of these blades amounts to about sixty square feet, while the weight of the boat is in the neighborhood of 600 pounds. The propeller is 22 inches in diameter and has a pitch of 30 inches. As the boat moves forward, it gradually rises to the surface, and this, it is stated, is completely accomplished when the speed attained is about ten miles an hour. Beyond this speed the boat rises still higher, until only the extreme back edges of the blades touch the water. A number of trials have been made with the boat, which, by the way, was built in England, but at present not much appears to be known of their manner or their results, and what practical value may be attached to them yet remains to be seen."

Pictures that Talk.—The latest Parisian scientific toy is a picture-book in which the animals make their characteristic sounds. It is known as the "*livre d'images parlantes*" [book of speaking pictures]. We translate below a description of the toy that is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, December 25), by M. Leroy:

"The pictures represent the most familiar domestic animals, and each animal speaks its own language. To cause it to break silence, it suffices to pull a little string at the edge of the book. Here are a rooster, a cow, a lamb, little birds in their nest, a donkey, a cuckoo, a goat. On the last page are children who are welcoming their parents. If we pull at each page the string spoken of above, we shall hear the characteristic cry of each creature. The rooster crows, and his cry is very well imitated. The donkey hee-haws, the lamb bleats, the little birds twitter, the cow moos, the cuckoo sings, and the little children call out 'papa' and 'mamma.'

"These various results are obtained very simply with the aid of small bellows placed in a box hidden in the book. When the string is pulled the air enters the corresponding bellows and is then expelled by a spring that tends to return the bellows to its original position. The air makes its exit through a special tube appropriate for each cry, and at the same time the bellows meets with certain obstacles placed on a wire. These arrangements have been carefully studied with a view to producing the proper effects."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Determination of Sex.—The daily papers contain the news that Professor Schenk, the head of the Embryological Institute in Vienna, has announced "that after twenty years' study of the question he is now prepared to tell how to determine and regulate the sex of offspring, and will do so in a communication to the Academy of Sciences." The clause quoted above, which is from a brief note in *The Medical Record*, contains all that we know at present about Professor Schenk's discovery.

Authorities naturally are rather skeptical, and await details with interest. It is unnecessary to say that the discovery, if it should be as sweeping as the professor seems to believe, will leave that of the Roentgen rays far behind in its sensational results.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE monkeys in the vicinity of Hardwar, India," says *Science*, "are said to be seriously affected with the bubonic plague, which they are supposed to have contracted through visits to infected rooms in the town of Hardwar. The proposed extermination of the monkeys, with a view of putting an end to the disease so far as they are concerned, might clash seriously with the religious views of the Hindus."

"NEARLY all the storing animals eat 'concentrated food,' whether it be beans or grain, hoarded by the hamster, or nuts and hard fruits by the squirrel, nuthatch, and possibly some of the jays," says a writer on "Animals in Famine" in *The Spectator*, London. "But there is one vegetable-eating animal whose food is neither concentrated nor easy to move. On the contrary, it is obtained with great labor in the first instance, and stored with no less toil after it is procured. The beaver lives during the winter on the bark of trees. As it is not safe, and is often impossible, for the animal to leave the water when the ice is formed, it stores these branches under water, cutting them into lengths, dragging them below the surface, and fixing them down to the bottom with stones and mud. This is more difficult work than gathering hay."

"SINCE the beginning of the academical half-year," says the Berlin correspondent of *The Lancet*, December 18, "all students attending the chemical and physical laboratories of the University of Heidelberg have been insured against accidents happening in the course of the lectures, of the laboratory work, and of scientific excursions. The insurance premium is paid by the treasury of the University, which has also made a new regulation in connection with the subject requiring the students to pay a small sum in addition to the class fees. This step is surely deserving of imitation by other universities, and such advantages ought not to be limited to laboratory work only, for medical students run much greater risk both in the dissecting-rooms and as dressers in the surgical clinics and as clerks in the infection wards of the university hospitals. This fact should be considered by the other universities in the event of their imitating the example of Heidelberg."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "MOMENTOUS CRISIS" THAT CONFRONTS JUDAISM.

FOR several years, the Jewish scholar and author, Dr. Isidore Singer, has been making arrangements for the construction of an elaborate "Encyclopedia of the History and Mental Evolution of the Jewish Race." In the prospectus of his proposed work, Dr. Singer makes an interesting statement of the situation of modern Judaism as he conceives it to be at the present time. He finds that situation to be a very critical one indeed from the Judaistic standpoint. We quote directly from this prospectus:

"The great question of the day among Jewish writers and thinkers as well as among those who have at heart the best interests of the race is: Can and ought Judaism to continue its existence in modern times upon those bases which have served as its foundation in the past?

"If this question be answered in the negative, the important inquiry is and must be: What new form shall Judaism be made to assume in order to advance both the general progress of humanity and the welfare of our children and grandchildren? The latter are and will be disinclined to espouse and, above all, to suffer for those principles which were so dear to our ancestors. Indeed, it must be confessed that we ourselves are attached to those principles mainly by filial respect, whereas for the new generations, the generations which are to be champions of the Jewish race and religion in the opening decades of the coming century, those principles will have ceased to be more than mere historical memories more or less obliterated.

"The complex and undeniably serious question above indicated has for many years engaged the attention of all minds truly solicitous for the future of that system of religion which our forefathers have bequeathed unto us. In the course of the thirty and odd centuries which bridge the gulf between the Exodus from Egypt and the present day, the Jews and their religion have undergone many vicissitudes, one more dangerous than the other, for the preservation of their very existence.

"At times faithfully grouped about their Torah and Talmud, upon each of which they bestowed an equally profound and divine regard, and again disturbed by the hatred and misconceptions of their compatriots who offered no alternative but baptism or absolute isolation, our ancestors, despite all obstacles, succeeded in maintaining their autonomy both as a race and as a religious community.

"Well may it be said that to-day Judaism is anew confronted with a momentous crisis in its history. Our situation is, however, radically different from that of our fathers. The political and in part the social emancipation of the Jews, inaugurated by the French Revolution in 1791 and continued some decades later by most European governments, has gradually enabled our race to emerge from its long-continued seclusion. We are no longer the hirelings of princes, but full-fledged citizens recognizing naught but the laws of our country, to which we bow in joy and gratitude.

"But this entry into Christian society, this active part which we now take in the commercial, industrial, scientific, and artistic life of the nineteenth century, and of which we are justly and to the very highest degree proud, has necessarily dealt a mortal blow to the religion of Judaism. Let us not deceive ourselves. The Sabbath and other holy days, as well as the numerous and oftentimes charming religious rites, have, for the vast majority of Israelites of Western Europe and of the New World, become heavy burdens, or, at best, mere ceremonies, devoid of all pious sentiment.

"Moreover, natural science and the critical study of the Old Testament and of the comparative history of religions, have violently shaken those convictions regarding the origin of our sacred books, which were instilled into us in our youth, and have thus weakened the foundations of our religious system.

"Parents, for the most part too slightly versed in the vast literature of the scientific theology of the nineteenth century, find themselves unable to answer the specious arguments of their children, and the latter, tossed about in uncertainty between their religious skepticism, their pious filial devotion, and their sincere

love for the Jewish race as such, frequently find it impossible to extricate themselves from this labyrinthine maze.

"It is for us who still belong to a generation which has both seen and lived the ancient religious life of the parents, to determine whether we shall in our turn transmit to our offspring that 'Ez Chayim,' that 'Tree of Life,' which served as the mainstay of our ancestors in the darkest periods of their existence, or whether we shall base the religious education of our descendants upon the famous 'help thyself' principle. If the latter be our choice, let us at least have the courage to carry out that principle to its logical conclusion; let us then say to our children in all frankness: 'Our religion, the religion of your elders, does not accord with your ideas. We have neither the power nor the desire to impose it upon you. Make your peace with your God and your conscience as best you can,' and, that said, let us cease to erect new synagogues, let us close our seminaries of theology, and let us disintegrate, little by little, our ancient communal organizations.

"Such, rapidly sketched, is, in my humble opinion, the situation of our modern Judaism—a situation which is but the natural outcome of the contest between the modern spirit and the traditions of the past."

DR. JOHN HALL'S RESIGNATION.

AS pastor for thirty years of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church of New York City, one of the largest, strongest, and wealthiest churches in the denomination, Rev. John Hall, D.D., has attained a prominence in the religious world which has made his resignation from the active ministry a matter of general in-



REV. JOHN HALL, D.D.

terest. During the Sunday morning service on January 2, Dr. Hall announced to his congregation his purpose to retire from the pastorate, by reading his resignation and the resolutions of the church sessions in regard to it. This action came as a surprise to the congregation and to the community, altho, as it appears, the step had been under contemplation by Dr. Hall for some months. The reasons given for the resignation were advancing age and a desire to be relieved from the responsibilities of the pastorate before waning powers of mind or body made it an absolute necessity. Dr. Hall has since withdrawn his resignation at the unanimous request of his congregation.

Dr. Hall was born in Armagh, Ireland, on July 31, 1829. He was educated at Belfast College, which he entered when he was

thirteen years old. He was licensed to preach in 1849, and began work as a missionary in the west of Ireland. Remaining there until January, 1852, he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Armagh, and in 1858 he accepted a call to the Collegiate church of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In 1867 he became pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church.

In college, Dr. Hall was repeatedly Hebrew prizeman; and in Dublin his interest in education was so marked that he was appointed by the Queen, in 1860, a member of the Board of National Education, upon which he served gratuitously until he came to the United States. In 1867 he was a delegate from the Presbyterian Church of England to the Presbyterian Church in this country. He was elected chancellor of the University of New York in 1882. Dr. Hall has preached and delivered college addresses in almost every part of the United States, and he has taken great interest in the Scotch-Irish congresses. He is president of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

Referring to the resignation of Dr. Hall, *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) thus speaks of his activities as a pastor:

"He is a tireless worker in his study, the pastoral care, in attendance upon ecclesiastical and other meetings, and in all general educational and religious movements. He does not neglect his own congregation, but visits the families, calls upon his people in the counting-rooms, in the stores, in the hotels, and at their boarding-houses, and has a word for each one. In conducting the services in his own church he adheres closely to the old forms of Presbyterian worship in this land. When he reads the Bible, it is expected that all present will follow him closely by making use of the Bibles with which each pew is abundantly supplied, which is much better than the innovation of responsive reading, which unfortunately finds a place in some of our churches. His preaching is doctrinal, Scriptural, plain, incisive, and earnest. His themes are the great Gospel subjects and their faithful application to the heart and the life."

An appreciative note on Dr. Hall appears in *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York):

"He retires after nearly fifty years in the ministry, with a record of results achieved such as is granted to few, and is well entitled to the rest he seeks in the evening of life. Nevertheless it is to be regretted that the New York pulpit is to lose one of its leading lights, and the cause of sound evangelical truth one of its ablest exponents. The simplicity of the Gospel has been the chief characteristic of his preaching, and the unabated attachment and loyalty of his people attest the power of the plain truth to win and hold a congregation exceptional in intelligence and culture."

In the same spirit is the editorial comment on the resignation in the *New York Observer* (Presbyterian, New York). It says:

"Dr. Hall's work for missions, at home and abroad, and his activity in behalf of Christian education, church extension, good literature, and temperance, not to mention other fields of usefulness, have been equaled by few men in this generation. As the president of the Board of Home Missions, during its trying experiences, he has labored diligently to increase its revenue and extend its operations; as the chancellor of the New York University, in its hour of need, his faith in its future bore rich fruit, which is now manifest to all; as a director of Union Seminary, in its stormy days, he proved loyal to the General Assembly, as he understood the compact, and left the Board with the good-will of all his associates and the approval of the majority of his brethren in the denomination.

"Dr. Hall has been a successful and conscientious preacher and pastor, a faithful and consistent presbyter, and a loyal friend of every good man and cause. His name abroad, when he began his ministry, is known and loved as is that of few men in the American pulpit."

In *Christian Work* (undenominational, New York), Dr. Hall is spoken of as "one of the most spiritual of our preachers," and his preaching as specially helpful and stimulating. His name will pass down, it is said, "with those of Mason and Skinner and Spring and Alexander as those of the most useful and helpful min-

isters of our day." *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says that the resignation of Dr. Hall "is a loss to American Christianity." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Reformed Episcopal, Philadelphia) says that under Dr. Hall's guidance the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church has been "a bulwark of Presbyterianism and evangelical truth."

In *The Congregationalist* Dr. Hall is spoken of as one who, above all things, has "illustrated the ancient and honored type of the man of God, a faithful minister of Jesus Christ. Many have felt that to see him in the pulpit was to hear a sermon, while in his visits to thousands of homes he has stood as the ideal of a pastor and personal friend."

The resignation is made the subject of an editorial in *The Interior* (Presbyterian, Chicago) in which Dr. Hall's pastoral career is reviewed briefly, and among other things, it is said:

"Dr. Hall has been distinguished as a man of peace, at the same time he has been a shield of his membership personally, a protectorate going in some individual instances beyond the limits of duty. It was the shepherd instinct of the man. Of the Old-Testament type of prophets he was himself a city of refuge. He rendered high service as a peacemaker, both locally and individually and to the church. It was he who drew out of Professor Briggs a statement which resulted in the withdrawal of charges against him in New York presbytery. There the trouble would have been dropped and passed by, if the professor had allowed it—but he would not. He immediately arranged for a course of lectures which defiantly challenged and provoked a contest. That of course brought out against him spirits of temper similar to his own, and the battle began. An assault was planned against the members of the Home Board who declined to sustain the extreme positions of the prosecutors of the professor. Dr. Hall, in the Assembly, threw the weight of his great influence against this movement, and it failed."

NEW AND REVISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

THE question as to what version of the Bible ought to be accepted and used as the standard version in the pulpits of American Protestantism has been brought up again in a new and interesting form in an article contributed by Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph.D., to a number of religious papers. Dr. Whiton makes the announcement that a version of the Scriptures to be known as the American Standard Bible will be published in this country in 1899. Some of its features are thus described:

"It will be what is now known as the Revised Version, but with prominent differences. These differences will mainly be in the points of disagreement between the British and the American Committees of Revision. As to these the English *Churchman* has said: 'The transatlantic revisers, tho frequently placed in a minority, were frequently much nearer accuracy than were the English company.' At present the American readings and renderings to the extent of two dozen pages stand in appendices to the Revised Version. They will now be substituted in the text for the British readings and renderings. A few other changes will probably be made in the correction of occasional 'inadvertencies' in the revision. This work is now being performed gratuitously, as the entire work of revision has been. Its finished result will be a noble gift of self-denying scholars to their countrymen. Strict stipulations have been made with the publishers to maintain the American version in its integrity as our standard version of the Bible."

Dr. Whiton then proceeds to the consideration of the apparent unpopularity of the Revised Version, its limited use in some denominations, and the reasons for this state of things. It is a curious fact, he says, that the Revised Version is least used in churches which lay most stress upon the authority of the Bible and in consistency should favor the translation which is most true to the original languages. On the other hand, it is most used in churches which have broken with the doctrine that biblical state-

ments are infallible. It is more used, it appears, in Unitarian pulpits than elsewhere; next in order come the Congregationalists, and third the Baptists. The use of it is increasing among the Disciples of Christ. "In the other principal denominations it is hardly apparent outside of a minister's study." Dr. Whiton then speaks of some of the marked improvements in the Revised Version as against King James's Bible, and the advantages to Bible study if the former were brought into general use. The non-use of the Revised Version is attributed largely to the action of the American Bible Society, in continuing to distribute cheap editions of the King James edition and in doing nothing to promote the circulation of the revision. The Bible Society, it is stated, defends its action here on the ground that its constitution virtually forbids it from circulating anything but the older version. Dr. Whiton thinks this point is not well taken. He says:

"Funds given for the common version when it was the best version, and because it was then the best, were certainly not intended to obstruct the reception of any improvement of it. And as to the constitutional restriction, no one who knows with what facility such constitutions are amended can make much of it, unless he is content to make a mere technicality do duty for a good reason. It is plain from the society's by-laws, Article XII., that it considers itself to have a certain initiative in introducing new versions. Its committee is charged to examine these especially as to 'the fidelity of their translation,' and to 'recommend such as they approve for the use of the society.' The society has introduced new versions made by missionaries in foreign languages. In this matter no waiting for a mandate from the churches is required."

The Congregationalist apparently takes the same view of the matter as Dr. Whiton, for it refers to his article to say: "It seems generally to be admitted that the weight of scholarly judgment in this country is in favor of the Revised Version. Why should not the Bible Society now furnish it as cheaply as the old version?"

Valuable information on the same general subject is also furnished by *The Congregationalist* in an article by Prof. Edward Y. Hincks, of Andover, on "The 'Revision' in the American Churches." Last summer Professor Hincks sent to each of one hundred clergymen, selected from the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations, the following questions:

"1. Do you read from the Revised Version in conducting public worship, habitually? Frequently? Rarely? Never?"

"2. Is the Revision read in conducting the general exercises of your Sunday-school? Do many of the teachers use it in expounding the lesson? Do any so use it?"

"3. Do you use the Revision in your personal study and perusal of the Scriptures?"

"4. Is it your impression that of those among your people who habitually read the Bible a part, say a fourth, use the Revision?"

"5. Do you approve the Revision, and wish that it may become the standard Bible of the English-speaking peoples?"

Three hundred and seventeen ministers replied to these questions, and Professor Hincks thus summarizes their answers:

"To question two. One ninth of the respondents say that the Revision is read in conducting the general exercises of their respective Sunday-schools; eight ninths say that it is not. One fourth think that many of the teachers in their respective schools use the Revision in expounding the lesson. One fourth think that none of their teachers employ it. One half believe that a few of their teachers so use it.

"To question three. The almost unanimous reply is that the respondent uses the Revision in his personal study of the Scriptures. In some cases the use is merely that of comparison with the King James. But with the great majority, so far as an English version is used, it is the Revision.

"To question four. One sixth say that in their judgment as many as one fourth of those of their people who habitually read the Bible use the Revision; five sixths give the contrary answer.

"To question five. A little more than one half of the respond-

ents approve the Revision and would like to see it become the standard version. It should be added that many of these add some qualification to this opinion, such as: 'until we can have a better,' or 'when some needed corrections shall have been made,' or 'I should prefer to see the suggestions of the American editors incorporated in the text.'"

Professor Hincks also directed inquiries to the heads of eighteen representative colleges and universities to the end of ascertaining to what extent the Revised Version is used in the religious exercises connected with these institutions. He found that in nine of the institutions the Revision is either habitually or frequently used, and in the other nine it is never or rarely employed. From the facts thus placed in his possession, Professor Hincks draws two inferences:

"(1) The Revision has gained extensive influence with the American clergy. The great majority of our educated ministers find it of important service in their private study of the Scriptures."

"(2) The Revision is not, comparatively speaking, much used by the laity—even those ministers who like it and use it in conducting divine service have to admit that their people, for the most part, use the King James."

Professor Hincks agrees with Dr. Whiton that the chief obstacle in the way of a more extensive circulation and use of the Revision is its cost as compared with that of the King James. He also thinks that the American Bible Society is pursuing a mistaken policy in confining its efforts to the circulation of the old version. On this he says in conclusion:

"The fourteen years' usufruct of the English university presses is about to expire. From 1899 onward they will have no property right whatever in the Revision. The American Bible Society may then print editions of it if it will. May it not be properly asked to do so by as many of its constituents as believe that a wider circulation of the Revised Version would be for the advantage of the Christian public? Why should not an English translation, which was given to the world by a company of editors fairly representing English and American biblical scholarship, and which, after fourteen years' trial, has approved itself to an important section of the ministry, be given the advantage of the funds of the society? Is it necessary that those funds should be made to work against the circulation of what may fairly be called, in spite of some obvious defects, a better rendering of a purer text of Holy Scripture? If the constitution of the society obliges it to print the King James version exclusively, may not an alteration be made which will allow it to issue editions of the Revision as well? And would not the ends for which the society was founded be furthered by such alteration and the use of the liberty so gained?"

Are Our Public Schools Safe?—The encyclical of the Pope on the Manitoba school controversy (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 18) furnishes occasion for the following warning in *The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., Cincinnati):

"While we have little sympathy with denominational as against public schools, we confess to an admiration of the fidelity of the Roman Catholics to childhood. Protestants are slow to realize the tremendous perils and possibilities of the child life. Let the church hold its youth until the sixteenth year, and its influence over them ends only with death.

"There is danger, in our consent to undenominational education, that the reaction shall reach the yet more dangerous extreme of atheistical education; that the Bible ruled out of the schools shall be equivalent to the Bible condemned by the schools; that prayer ignored shall be profanity tolerated.

"In certain sections of our cities the danger of the infection of immorality is imminent and dreadful. Children from the slums and tenement-houses, with no conception of modesty, profane and vulgar and sometimes indecent, and yet not knowing that they are such, native to sin and vice, are seated side by side with delicate and modest little girls from the best Christian homes, protected only by the watchfulness of overworked teachers. There are ward-schools in every city where child-exposure is

fearful; both sexes herded together, with ever-present opportunity of exchanging notes and pictures, impure and deadly.

"Parents who can afford it, and many who must sacrifice in order thereto, will send their children to private schools, where such exposure and danger are reduced to the minimum. But only the few can do this; the great majority in such wards must choose between education under these perilous conditions and no education worthy the name. What should be done for these is to separate the sexes, in every grade including the high school, certainly in all grades below the high school. This reduces the danger at least one half. If parents would faithfully visit the schools which their little ones are compelled to attend, a sentiment would be created speedily powerful enough to demand and secure the needed changes."

BIBLICAL RESEARCH OF CATHOLIC SCHOLARS.

IN the ups and downs of modern literary researches by the "higher critics" into the origin and history of the books of the Scripture, the theologians of the Roman Catholic Church have heretofore taken practically no part. The signs of a new departure in this regard are now, however, quite noticeable, and these are discussed in considerable detail in two articles in the *Theologisches Literaturblatt* (Leipsic, Nos. 50 and 51), in which the recent work of Catholic students in biblical research is warmly appreciated. This appreciation is all the more remarkable as it comes from the pen of the Old-Testament specialist in the most orthodox Protestant theological faculty in Germany, Professor König, of Rostock. He draws attention to the following data:

The official encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., published November 18, 1893, and called "Providentissimus Deus," and treating of biblical studies, has produced a remarkable and continual agitation among Catholic scholars. The document has been translated with comments a number of times, and has been the occasion of several warm discussions and debates within the Catholic fold. It has indirectly called into existence the *Biblische Studien*, edited by Professor Bardenheuer, of Munich, the only specifically biblical journal published by Catholics, which has in the two years of its existence laid before the learned theological world the results of a number of excellent Bible researches. Almost immediately after the publication of the encyclical, a controversy arose between Professor Schantz, of Tübingen, and Professor Scholz, of Würzburg, as to the bearings of the document on biblical investigations. The former maintained that practically no new principles of inspiration or biblical interpretation were inculcated in the encyclical; while the latter insisted that the principle of scientific investigation was therein recognized, and that this was now to be applied to the textual and historical criticism of the Bible.

A still more intensive controversy arose, when, on the basis of the principles of the encyclica, Prof. Auerelian Schöpfer, of the University of Brixen, published a work entitled "Bibel und Wissenschaft" (Bible and Science), in which the proposition was maintained that the teachings of the natural sciences can be legitimately used by Catholic scholars, not only to confirm the biblical accounts, but also to interpret them. The chief opponent of the position has been all along Professor Kaulen, of Bonn, who denies this proposition. The debate has actually assumed an international character. Professor König has collected some seventy or more reviews of Schöpfer's book by leading Catholic scholars in Germany, Austria, France, Ireland, and America, and has found that fully five sixths of these enthusiastically indorse the position of the author, an indication that the desire of a scientific investigation of the Scriptures is widely spread in the Roman Catholic Church. Some of the positions of the book are plainly concessions to the teachings of modern science, such as the position that the deluge was only partial; yet even these views are not seriously antagonized. Some fault is found with it because the *Consensus Patrum* is not sufficiently recognized, and even naturalistic tendencies are suspected. Others oppose the rather free position of Schöpfer largely from practical and not scientific reasons. Even so high a journal as the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the official organ in

Rome, has almost throughout sanctioned the views of the much-discussed book. Among other things it says:

"Unbelieving science has appealed to the natural sciences against the teachings of the Bible; and the same has been done in the name of historical criticism. Biblical history can not be any longer stated except in agreement with the true and correct teachings of the Bible and the reasonable conclusions of the natural sciences."

Among the special articles of merit in the *Studien*, particular attention must be called to the discussion of the relation of the Septuagint translation of the book of Daniel to the Hebrew text by Professor Bludan. This discussion covers 218 pages and is one of the very best that has appeared on this singular vexatious problem of Old-Testament criticism. A discussion of almost equal value is that of Professor Vetter on the meter of the book of Job, in which new views are advanced on an old problem. These and similar discussions show the lively interest now taken in certain learned Catholic circles in Bible problems. König concludes his interesting articles with these words:

"It can be shown that the publication of the encyclical 'Providentissimus Deus' has produced a number of movements in the fold of the Catholic Church in favor of biblical studies, and valuable fruits of this agitation can be confidently expected. Protestant Christianity did not need such a special impulse for Bible study, but Protestant scholars can nevertheless rejoice in the co-operation of Catholic scholars in this work."

It would seem that an "era of good-feeling" was about to be inaugurated at least among the Bible specialists of Protestant and Catholic Germany. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE largest congregation in this country is that of St. Stanislaus Kostka, in Chicago, which has 30,000 communicants. The number of attendants at the services on Sundays frequently exceeds 15,000.

AT the sixth annual meeting of the Jewish Historical Association, which took place in New York recently, a discussion followed a statement to the effect that President Madison was largely responsible for the establishment of religious liberty in this country as affecting the Jewish race. It was pointed out that President Madison recalled a consular agent from Morocco solely because the latter was a Jew.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has decided to send pastors to China to study the condition of Congregationalist missions in that country. The representatives appointed are Dr. Judson Smith, the foreign secretary of the Board, and Messrs. Charles Hawkins, and S. H. Shapleigh, well-known laymen. The deputation is sent at the request of the missionaries in China, who wish the executive officers of the Board to become acquainted with the work at first hand.

THE Jains have a large hospital for sick and aged animals in Bombay. Just inside the gate are many sheds devoted to cows and oxen. In the next court are disabled horses, while in others are dogs, cats, monkeys, sheep, goats, birds, fowls, and reptiles. An ox with a wooden leg, a crow with bandaged eyes, etc., may be seen. The Jains even more than Brahmins are transmigrators. There was no hospital for women in India till the Women's Foreign Missionary Society established one in Bareilly.

WESLEY'S house in City Road, London, the headquarters of Wesley during his life and the scene of his death, is no longer to be retained as a ministerial residence, but will be altered into a permanent Methodist institution and home. *The Christian World* states that the decision of the trustees is that the house shall be converted at once into a Wesley institution and residence for Christian workers, under the care of some supernumerary or other minister. Wesley's three rooms on the first floor—namely, the one which was his front sitting-room, that in which he died, and another which was the scene of his private devotions—are to be reserved in perpetuity as "Wesley's Rooms," and furnished entirely by Wesley's own furniture, or any other historic Wesley furniture that may from time to time be given or bequeathed.

"WHY is it," says *The Interior*, of Chicago, "that the tendency of so many literary circles is thrown toward agnosticism or infidelity? A good friend with love of letters said to us the other day that she was sorely tried because in her Sorosis she met 'so many Jews, skeptics, and infidels.' She wanted us to give her short and ready answers to all their attacks. We advised her the best way to escape the dangers to her faith was to make more of her church and less of her club. She will need Christ longer than she will need George Eliot. We read recently an elaborate eulogium of Omar Khayyám's 'Rubaiyat,' written by a woman for a woman's club, in which the trifling fact was overlooked that the quatrains of Khayyám are all in despair of virtue and in praise of what even his French translator calls '*une sensualité quelquefois revoltante*.' When men's clubs are given to gin and women's to infidelity, what is to become of the home?"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT THE CHINESE THINK.

THUS far it has been difficult to ascertain what the Chinese themselves think of the somewhat unceremonious way in which the powers help themselves to portions of China. The Chinese have no press worth mentioning, the few papers published being entirely under the influence of the official classes, or, if published in the treaty ports, under the influence of the foreigner. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, however, gives the following extracts of an interview with a liberal Chinese professor, which that paper takes from a Russian periodical published in the Amur district. We summarize the interview as follows:

In the interior of China the people know nothing of what is going on on the coast. Their mandarins and writers take good care to keep them in the dark regarding the weakness of the empire and the hollowness of the pretension which causes the Chinese to regard themselves superior to every other people. One thing is, however, certain: The Chinese will never change. Chinese, Tibetans, Mongols, Manchus, have occupied the Chinese throne during the past 1,900 years. The people of the eighteen original provinces remained the same. I do not include Mongolia and Turkestan. Manchuria has only been inhabited by Chinese during the past hundred years. We have many idioms in China, but four fifths of the people speak the same language with very unimportant variations. Our manners and laws are essentially the same, and better than those of Europe. Our Emperor is called the "Son of Heaven," but he reigns only. He does not rule. Our people are almost republican, and govern themselves.

Suppose the Japanese had conquered China. A few hundred thousand of them would have come to us, and we would have swallowed them up within a century. Our countless millions are too strong to be conquered permanently. The conquerors all become Chinese. There is an adaptation of European progress in China, but it is slow. We do not admire your civilization and do not want it, because it is so different from our own. Of religions you have such a large assortment that we are unable to make a selection. Your missionaries may be good men, but they certainly do not know how to preach. Hence they earn ridicule only. In its fundamentals your religion is the same as Confucianism, hence it would be useless for us to make a change. What we see of practical value in European civilization we shall certainly adopt. But your customs and manners we do not intend to substitute for our own. A "biled shirt" does not make a gentleman. To-day, as 2,500 years ago, the saying of Confucius holds good: "A gentleman you can tell by his actions only."

As instances of the wonderment with which the average Chinese watch the doings of Europeans, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, gives the opinions of a Chinaman who lives near Shanghai, and from which we take the following extracts:

"We are always told that the countries of the foreign devils are grand and rich, but that can not be true, else what do they all come here for? It is here that they grow rich. But you can not civilize them; they are beyond redemption. They will live weeks and months without touching a mouthful of rice, but they eat the flesh of bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities. That is why they smell so badly; they smell like sheep themselves. Every day they take a bath to rid themselves of their disagreeable odors, but they do not succeed. Nor do they eat their meat cooked in small pieces. It is carried into the room in large chunks, often half raw, and then they cut and slash and tear it apart. They eat with knives and prongs; it makes a civilized being perfectly nervous. One fancies himself in the presence of sword-swallowers. The opium poison, which they have brought us, they do not use themselves. But they take enormous quantities of *weski-chu* and *shang-ping-chu* [whisky and champagne]. The latter is very good. They know what is good, the rascals. It is because they eat and drink so much that they never rest. A sensible civilized person does nothing without due consideration; but the barbarians hurry with everything. Their anger, however, is only a fire of straw; if you wait long enough they get tired of being angry. I worked for two of them. The one we used to

call the 'Crazy Flea' because he was always jumping about; the other we named the 'Wooden Gun,' because he never went off, tho he was always at full cock.

"They certainly do not know how to amuse themselves. You never see them enjoy themselves by sitting quietly upon their ancestor's grave. They jump around and kick balls as if they were paid to do it. Again, you will find them making long tramps into the country; but that is probably a religious duty, for when they tramp they wave sticks in the air, nobody knows why. They have no sense of dignity, for they may be found walking with women. They even sit down at the same table with women, and the latter are served first. Yet the women are to be pitied, too. On festive occasions they are compelled to appear almost naked before every man who likes to look at them, and then they are dragged around a room to the accompaniment of the most hellish music."

A writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, declares that the Chinese people will hardly resist if it is decided upon to divide the coast line of China among the powers. He expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

The average Chinaman does not care whether the reigning dynasty is unseated. The secret societies are long since working for that end. The long-suffering trader cares little who rules at the capital, if only the new officials are not more rapacious than the old. That the Chinese would seriously resist an invader is extremely doubtful, for while soldiering remains a despised profession, the Chinese will not become a warlike nation. Once they were fond enough of fighting—when the Ming dynasty ruled. It took the Manchus fifty years to conquer China, and the achievement of this obscure Tatar tribe in imposing its rule upon a hundred millions of Chinese must ever rank as remarkable. Life in the plains of Chih-li seems to have deprived them of their pluck, however. Yet the Japanese say that there are some sturdy fighters left among the dwellers of Manchuria. It took the disciplined regiments of Marshal Yamagata's army a whole day to capture Old Neuchwang, defended by some half-drilled Manchu levies. Since the war with Japan, however, the Manchu dynasty has lost its prestige with its own race, and it is questionable whether the farmers will feel any shame in rendering their allegiance to new rulers who tax them less. Away in the interior the farmers would not realize, for a long time, that any change had occurred. It is quite likely that the whole of the maritime provinces will be taken without the people in Kan-su, Szu-chuen, and Kwei-chow getting to know of it.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Opposition Leader at Home.—The following amusing travesty on the tactics of an opposition leader is apropos to other countries than Germany. We quote it from *The Post*, Strassburg, which claims to have overheard a conversation between Eugen Richter, of the German Reichstag, and his wife, on the subject of "the boy's new pants":

"My dear, you ought to know by this time that I am opposed to increased expense on principle. He needs the pants, you say? Why, it's only six months ago that you told me that his present pair are perfectly capable of standing the work required of them. Why this sudden change of system? The pants are old now, you say? He had to borrow a pair of Uncle Sam's to appear respectable? Well, what of that? I had to borrow a dress-coat myself when I passed my exam., yet I have become famous. The boy has grown, you say? Do you think he would *not* have grown without them? How do you think a pair of new pants affects his growth, anyhow? Zirpitz says he needs them? Zirpitz knows nothing at all about it. The boy will become a regular jingo if he gets them, and his beautiful new pants will probably be torn in some quarrel. Two years, you say, they will last? Woman, woman! You are crazy! Do you think I will give up my most sacred right to determine the annual budget and grant a pair of pants that will last two years? I may buy one to last a year? We are just as well off as Friend Bull and can afford it? That's just it! That's why you are getting so exorbitant in your demands! But I will institute reforms; I will take care that this superabundance ceases! I will cut down the subscription price for the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, I will. . . ."

"The foregoing was already in type thus far when the proof-

reader rushed into our sanctum and exclaimed: 'You have been misled. Eugen Richter took care to escape the necessity of buying pants by remaining single.'—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PAN-GERMANIC MOVEMENT.

ALTHO the German Government, busy with its transoceanic projects, holds out little encouragement to the Germans of Austria, and tho the German people, if the opinion of their press goes for anything, are very anxious to preserve peace at least on the Continent of Europe, the danger of a grand national struggle between the Slav and the Teuton is daily becoming more apparent. *The Spectator*, London, in a masterly sketch free from all national prejudice, describes the situation as follows:

"We sometimes doubt whether the alliance with Germany has not been a source of danger to the Austrian Empire. It has certainly cost the monarchy the friendship of Great Britain, which had been long and cordial, while it has certainly diminished the general prestige of the empire in the world. It has developed the pride of the Germans within the empire, never an humble race. . . . It has produced, along with the Italian alliance, a recoil toward clericalism, which in the sixties was so completely at a discount in Vienna that a majority of deputies on one occasion declared themselves 'all Darwinians.' . . . And now it would almost seem as if the North Germans, having been bound in alliance with the Austrians for some fifteen years, have learned to feel for them as near kinsfolk, and are much inclined to take up their quarrel with the Slavic majority. The professors whose teaching helped to 'rescue' Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and ultimately to make Germany one and indivisible, are now beginning to preach that if Austria is not to be German her German subjects had better rejoin the ancient German confraternity, and that Germany can not witness passively the oppression of her superior race by an inferior one. This teaching, which smoothed the way for the absorption both of Schleswig-Holstein, 'sea surrounded,' and of Alsace-Lorraine, is the more dangerous because it wakes up the rooted dislike and contempt of the Germans for all divisions of the Slavic race. They fear them as Russians, they detest them as Poles, they ridicule them as Czechs; but whatever their dread, or dislike, or contempt, their ground feeling is that Slavs are children who have no right to dictate to grown men.

"They do not think their kinsmen so much oppressed by the Slavs in Bohemia as insulted, and they are as ready to rush to their assistance as we used to be to rush to the assistance of the Irish garrison. . . . As Germans are very persistent, and in the long run act on the thoughts they have revolved for years, that is for Austria a menacing state of mind, as the press of Vienna evidently begin to perceive. . . . It means that the North Germans will not bear the suppression of the German agitation in Austria by military force—a most important point—and that, if the conflict deepens, as it must, they will not be displeased to see the Hohenzollerns intervene in it with the mailed fist and a very sharp word of command."

The writer admits that the German Emperor will think twice before he interferes, for such a power as the Austrian army is more pleasant as friend than as an enemy. Moreover, Francis Joseph is much respected, and deserves the gratitude of the German ruler. Yet the loyalty of the latter may not be proof against temptation. We quote again:

"But it must not be forgotten that the Northern emperor is a German of Germans; that the Hohenzollerns have struggled with the Hapsburgs for two hundred years, and have fretted under their pride for twice that period; that the first Emperor William in 1866 nearly sacrificed Bismarck in his wish to keep Bohemia; that Prince Bismarck himself declared the destiny of the Hapsburg to lie eastward; and that the prospect of reigning over a German people from the North Sea to the Mediterranean must attract any strong German dynasty. The charm of such an ambition is not visible to all, but no one who has studied history doubts its enthralling power. . . . The German Emperor *might* offer the Hapsburgs the throne of Byzantium in exchange, but the pros-

pect of being sole lord of those who speak German would be more than human nature could resist."

The only serious obstacle mentioned by thoughtful Germans is that most of their kinsmen in Austria are Catholics and may be unwilling to submit to a Protestant House. Moreover, the Protestant Germans may be unwilling to permit an increase of the Catholic vote in the Reichstag. The writer does not think these objections sufficiently strong to prevent the developments he predicts. The Catholics of Rhenish Prussia and Catholic Alsace-Lorraine are loyal; Poland is not, but the cause is nationality, not religion. National sentiment is to-day stronger than religious sentiment. The only question to be answered, therefore, is whether Europe would bear the reestablishment of a huge German Empire with one foot on the Baltic and the other on the Adriatic. The writer does not think that such a momentous question can be answered at the fag-end of an article. He nevertheless ventures the opinion that "Europe" would hardly feel justified in interfering. He says:

"Europe did bear it very quietly for many hundred years. Pan-Germania would have only half the population of Russia; France might be busy with other things; and, whatever the future destiny of the Slav, he is hardly equal to defeating the educated and trained population of Greater Germany all alone. It would, no doubt, be a tremendous change for Europe, but not greater than that caused by the rise of Russia, by the building of the short-lived Napoleonic empire, or by the creation of that Germany which, while holding Russia and France at arm's length, is talking, to the amazement of the world, of partitioning the Chinese Empire."

CUBA, SPAIN, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THERE are those among our European contemporaries who believe that the relations between the United States and Spain have not improved, but that there is only a calm before the inevitable storm. The Spaniards are not satisfied with the attitude of the United States Government, and it is thought that a large and influential section of the American people would be very sorry to find that Cuba has accepted autonomy, and that the insurrection will continue to receive enough support from the United States to make peace impossible. *The Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The patriotic irritation of the Spaniards against the United States does not seem to subside, and it would seem that the American Government takes a malicious pleasure in keeping it alive. True enough, Mr. Sherman expresses his satisfaction with Cuban reforms in the note which he gave to General Woodford in answer to a Spanish missive. But Mr. Sherman rubs the Spaniards very much the wrong way. He assures them that the United States watch with interest the efforts of the Spanish Government to ameliorate the situation of the Cubans. This proves to the Spaniards that the Washington Cabinet will not in future show less interest in the affairs of the island, and it is precisely this 'moral intervention' which is revolting to the Spaniards. Hence the Madrid press replies in a most categorical and energetic manner."

It is rumored that Spain will officially inform the powers of the attitude assumed by the United States. *The Imparcial*, Madrid, thinks that this would be an effective way to protest against the "moral protectorate and right of intervention assumed by the United States." The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruiz, General Blanco's adjutant, whom he sent to inform the insurgents of the terms offered by Spain, and who was shot by the rebels, is stigmatized throughout the world as a brutal murder and a sign of weakness on the part of the rebel chiefs. An exception to this rule is *The Post*, Kingston, Jamaica, which thinks Aranguren, the rebel leader who ordered the execution, was not to blame. The paper says:

"The facts are certainly sensational and even startling; and in

these days of diplomatic warfare the execution of envoys between hostile armies as common spies does strike one—at first sight—as an outrage of the deepest dye. . . . But Colonel Ruiz had been warned, and knew what to expect. . . . The act was neither a sign of weakness nor of savagery. It simply proves that General Gomez is supported by officers who are fully alive to their responsibilities under military law and have the force of character to live up to them. That is all. Had Aranguren shown mercy and merely imprisoned his visitor, *that* would have exhibited a weakness that would have boded ill for the glorious cause in which he serves. We deplore the death of Colonel Ruiz, but can not in fairness or conscience regard it as a murder. It is too obviously a suicide of the foolhardy type."

It is generally admitted that the insurrection in Cuba is far from dead. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, points out that the news from there is very confusing; that the people of the United States, according to their own showing, continue to assist the insurgents, and that it is evidently difficult to put autonomy on its legs. The paper believes that the next few months will bring matters to a climax. That the insurgent leaders will continue the struggle to the death it does not believe. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, which holds similar opinions, says:

"That Gomez and his friends do not willingly lay down arms is easy to understand. The revolt gives them an importance personally which they would lose with the return of peace. But there is every reason to hope that their following will gradually drop off when it becomes known what is really to the interest of Cuba. The present time certainly marks a turning-point in the history of Cuba, and her people should not miss their chance. If they do not accept the terms offered by the mother country, there is no alternative for Spain but to continue the struggle until Cuba's resources or her own are thoroughly exhausted. The spectacle which the Spaniards have furnished during the past two years shows that they will go to the very end of their tether. The insurgents, as we know, count upon the intervention of the United States. But that intervention will not come without some delay, and meanwhile the ruin of the island is getting more complete.

"That the Americans meddle with the affair naturally exasperates the Spaniards. . . . It is an open question whether American 'moral support' has not harmed Cuba more than it has helped her. Thus much is certain: If this eternal revolt causes a conflict between Spain (who is within her rights) and the United States (whose pretensions we all know), Cuba will be the chief victim of the struggle."

The *Débats* thinks that such a struggle could not be to the advantage of Latin America, an opinion which is echoed in many Spanish-American papers. The Mexico *Correo* even compares the United States with the powers which took advantage of the dissensions of Poland in order to partition her, and the comparatively meager results of the collections for the Cubans are regarded as proof that unselfishness has no share in the motives which cause the people of the United States to interfere.

Meanwhile the Spaniards are familiarizing themselves with the idea that they must fight the United States. There is great activity in their navy-yards, and European observers believe that a war with us would rather prevent than assist civil war in Spain. That the Carlists would really stir is very much doubted. We condense in the following a study of the Carlist question in *The St. James's Gazette*, which expresses pretty generally the opinion of unsensational European papers:

We all remember that there was a Carlist war in full swing a little over twenty years ago, but we forget, not unnaturally, that it was the revolution and the short-lived republic which made the Carlist rising possible. The Pretender, Don Carlos, must, of course, keep on pretending. He is born to it. He has supporters in the Marquis de Cervalbo and the gentlemen of the *Circulo Tradicionalista*. The Carlist voters have been well drilled, they vote as they are commanded, and the Spanish Government, which is about as easy-going as the Turkish till its temper is roused, looks on with indifference. Behind the gentlemen of the *Tradicional Club* (who will hardly fight unless there is "something in

it") stands the church and the people of the Basque provinces, Biscaya, Guipuscoa, and Alva, also the hillmen of Guara, Ribagorza, Cataluna, and Valencia. But the church has been doing very well of late. Moreover, it has furnished much of the internal loan lately raised, which is in itself a strong motive not to stir. The church might be more powerful under Don Carlos, but it is strong enough to worry a Darwinian professor out of his chair, and it knows that, under provocation, the Spaniard is quite capable of stopping clerical dictation by breaking the clerical head. The Basques, too, have been doing well of late with their mines, and have more to lose than of old. Last but not least, the Carlists know that they have no chance so long as the Government has an army that is loyal. Now there are 70,000 men in Spain under arms. Moreover, the Government in Spain has in the Guardia Civil, the Miqueletes of Navarre, and the squadrons of Catalonia some 20,000 seasoned men nowise inferior to the Irish constabulary in courage, discipline, loyalty, or local knowledge. The Carlists may say with Smith O'Brien's followers that it is not the soldiers they are afraid of, but the "police." So long as this force is not divided there will be no serious Carlist war. Isolated bands may break out, of course, and if they do the gentlemen at the Casino Tradicionalista may not find their quarters in the Calle de Alcalá quite so comfortable.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MUST ENGLAND ATTACK GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE?

OUR British contemporaries are facing the possibilities of war. Some of them declare that the "tight little island" will soon be forced to fight somebody, and possibly two or three "Continental" at once. *The Saturday Review*, London, thinks that Germany and Russia will be the first to get a drubbing. In an article which has been extensively noted on the Continent—the *Hamburger Nachrichten* mentions it as an "exhilarating instance of joyous optimism"—*The Review* says:

"Germany has sent a couple of obsolete war-ships to Kiao-Chou, and a Russian squadron is at Port Arthur. It is thought that we may have to fight either, or both, and England is ill at ease. The anxiety is creditable to our modesty, but not to our memory or to our insight. . . . What England does, other European nations strive to do. Germany would fain have colonies to consume the surplus of her shoddy goods, and thus far has not been able to establish a single colony in which either her goods or her colonists can survive. Russia, who has large views and no trade, has a similar impulse. . . . Certain commentators on the state of affairs in China urge that England, to be square with Germany and Russia, should take possession of Quelpert, or of Chusan, or of some other port on the coast of China. We could do so at any moment, and it is certain that we shall need another coaling-station soon. Already in the neighborhood England has ships enough to sink all the vessels of Germany and Russia within twenty-four hours of the declaration of war, and England would have Japan on her side. . . . Russia has nothing to sell. Germany has nothing which China can not buy better from us. . . . If the petty squadrons of Russia and of Germany committed acts of war in China or against Japan, we should have only to sink their obsolete ships, and invite France, in a jingo phrase, to 'come on' if she dared. . . . France takes twice the time to build a ship that England takes, and France starts far from fair. Germany can not be said to start at all. . . . Germany, however, like Russia, has a world-wide ambition without the Slavonic justification, and that is why she has sent her obsolete ships to Kiao-Chou. William the Witless wants a navy, and he thinks that the quickest way to gain his end is a naval demonstration in a port where nobody is excited by the presence of the tubs. The move may induce the Reichstag to give him his navy by 1904, and then, perhaps, England may have to determine what she will do with the ships of his Sacred Majesty."

The Nation, Dublin, acknowledges that Great Britain's trade with China is too important to be neglected. It says:

"It is doubtful if even her commercial and industrial prosperity could survive the loss of her vast trade with China. If, therefore, the Russians and Germans are really determined to proceed

with the work they have taken in hand it is certain that Lord Salisbury must, whether he likes it or not, invoke the dread arbitrament of war. . . . Is the fondly dreamed project of German colonial empire to prove only the baseless fabric of a vision, dissipated by the fluttering of British pennons? It is easy to perceive that such a supposition would be intolerable in the eyes of the Kaiser, who can not afford to allow himself to become at once the laughing-stock of Europe and an object of contempt to his own people. Regarded from every point of view, the existing situation can only be described as grave in the last extreme and as containing all the elements which make for war."

But neither France, Russia, nor Germany has as yet taken anything from Great Britain. In the far East this is understood, and the press there are not very warlike in their tone. "To oppose the coalition," says the *Hongkong Mail*, "would be madness. The United States, whose interests in the far East are greater than anywhere else outside the American continent, even in its present bellicose temperament, can not be reckoned with as an ally; Japan is not strong enough to form a counter alliance; and China is a *quantité négligeable*." The *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, which can be pretty well depended upon, expresses itself to the following effect:

Altho the British Government has informed the Peking authorities that England will not permit any power to obtain concessions in which she is not allowed to share, this has been done for future reference only, in case German or Russian action should prejudice British interests. The London Cabinet does not intend to protest against the occupation of Kiao-Chou or Port Arthur. The British Government has, however, demanded the abolition of the provincial tariffs on British goods.

It is doubted that this will be granted, or that England will enforce the claim. Nor has Quelpert been occupied. The claim that British ships must be allowed to winter in Port Arthur along with Russian ships has not been pushed, and the irritability of the German admiral, who declared that he would regard as hostile any ship of another power entering the bay of Kiao-Chou during his operations there, has not been put to the test. The fear of an outbreak of hostilities in the far East is, therefore, remote. It is different in the Nile region. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"English papers are rich enough, and also enterprising enough, to keep us pretty well informed, if not as to the intentions of Ministers, which can be locked in the official bosom, at least as to marches and counter-marches which are visible to the naked eye. But French papers are unable to do this, for various reasons, of which it is sufficient to quote this one—namely, that they are too poor to maintain the proper corps of correspondents. . . . At least, we can not find any other explanation, equally plausible, of the solemnity with which the *Temps*, a serious and ably written paper, comments on certain 'information from trustworthy sources' concerning events asserted to have happened at Fashoda. . . . No doubt, information entitled to belief is to be obtained in the capital of Egypt—but not among persons who send reports to Paris about snubs alleged to have been administered to the British Leopard by the noble French hunter. . . . Any expedition which reaches Fashoda and waves the banner of France must be composed of filibusters who go on their own account, and will be led out by the ear, unless they prefer to be shot. . . . We have no wish to take an arrogant attitude toward France. . . . But there are games which are worth the candle, and the Egyptian is one of them. We will not be worried out of Egypt—that is the long and short of it. If worrying goes beyond petty intrigues and diplomatic wrangle, and assumes the form of expeditions to Fashoda and so forth, we shall have to take to blows."

This is a direct challenge to France, for it refers to the Marchand Mission, which is reported to have reached Fashoda, according to an English paper, the *London Daily Mail*. The French press deny that Marchand has been so successful. We condense the following report of the aims of his expedition from the *Journal des Débats*, Paris:

He was to cross the French Kongo region and take possession of the unoccupied Bahr-el-Ghazel, between Lake Chad, the Kongo, and the Nile, and he was given a strong enough force to accomplish this aim. He and his officers have proceeded methodically and without undue haste, establishing order and peace wherever they went. They have not done anything beyond the course mapped out for them. They simply carry out the task which France set herself in 1894, and their action is neither adventurous nor provocative to other powers, for France does not recognize the alleged rights of others in that unoccupied part of Africa.

British troops have been ordered up the Nile, and the conquest of the Sudan will be resumed as soon as possible. But whether British officers have orders to conduct M. Marchand and his friends out of the country—peaceably or otherwise—has not yet been ascertained. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, asserts that Russia intends to assist France if the French Government should find it necessary to defend its expeditions, and that the Negus of Abyssinia is ready to support this anti-British coalition. But England has a bone to pick with Russia in a region much nearer home to the latter power. *The Daily Mail* accuses Russia of sending agents to India for the purpose of stirring up revolt, and threatens that England will retaliate by sending agents to the Russian districts in Central Asia. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"It is not so long ago that the English press 'admired Germany for her endeavors to extend her colonial and commercial interests.' England, it was said, 'does not intend to oppose Germany anywhere.' That was when it seemed that Germany would get nothing in China. Germany, however, saw through the game. She knew that England, and England only, would oppose her efforts, however modest, to find an outlet for the trade of her enormous population. Germany waited until it was absolutely impossible for England to interfere, for the British army in India is engaged, and the Egyptian question threatens. It is to be hoped that the German Government will not be lured by English flattery, which is already beginning to reappear in the midst of the abuse that covers the British defeat. Great Britain is perfectly powerless to do anything in the far East. She can not risk defeat there. It would shake her power to its very foundation."

It should be pointed out that competent persons in England do not altogether relish the tone adopted by the overwhelming majority of the British press toward other nations. *The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, London, says:

"In Germany we have a rival of much commercial and industrial ability, energy, and push. Germany is also important as a maritime power, and is extending her navy. Her fleet is, perhaps, the best appointed in Europe in discipline as well as organization, our own not excepted. Germany is, therefore, the most dangerous. She has plenty of men and an industry admirably adapted for all warlike purposes."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Greek prisoners who had been kept at Constantinople and were treated very gently have been sent home. They received before their departure another proof of the fact that the Sultan is anxious to prove himself less of an ogre than he is generally described. Every one of the prisoners received one Turkish pound as a parting gift.

THE Dutch Government has rejected the bid of an American firm for the building of an iron bridge across the Issel, and has accepted the bid of a Dutch firm, tho the Americans offered to do the work somewhat cheaper—\$474,000 as against \$478,000. The reason given is that the United States endeavors to bar out foreign industries, and that therefore foreign countries are not justified in permitting the competition of Americans.

THE revolution in the Philippines is ended. General Prima de Rivera has come to terms with the rebels, whose leader, Aguinaldo, has left the colony. This is a distinct success scored by the new Liberal administration in Spain. Rivera was given full power to grant reforms, and he made the most extensive use of it. The Spanish Liberal papers admit that nothing but bigotry on the part of the priests and unnecessary rigor on the part of the officials caused the rebellion, and they confidently hope that peace has been lastingly restored.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIGGER THAN THE KRUPP GUN.

THE Bethlehem Iron Works (Pennsylvania) is now engaged in the construction of a coast-defense gun for America that will weigh five and one half tons more than the great Krupp gun exhibited at the World's Fair. Lieutenant Gardner, R.C.S., describes the new gun in *Harper's Weekly* (December 11). He gives the following figures:

"The caliber for the Bethlehem gun will be 16 inches. This caliber is four inches in excess of the largest type of modern gun used by the United States for coast defense. The Krupp gun at the World's Fair had a total length of 45.9 feet. The new American gun will have a length of 49.1 feet. A projectile from the Krupp gun weighed 2,204 pounds. The weight of a shell for the American gun is estimated to exceed 2,300 pounds. For the Krupp gun the powder charge weighed 903 pounds. The full powder charge for the new American rifle will weigh, it is thought, about 1,000 pounds. If smokeless powder be employed, it is safe to say that the weight will be nearly one half of the latter.

"The construction of the Bethlehem gun is under the superintendence of Mr. John F. Meigs, formerly lieutenant, United States navy, and a distinguished American artilleryman. Mr. Meigs estimates the striking energy of a projectile from the new 16-inch gun as equal to the blow of a 6,000-ton steamer when ramming at sixteen-knots speed. He figures out the energy of impact to be an equivalent of 60,000 foot-tons. . . . Right here it may be said that to readily understand the damaging power of heavy guns is by no means easy. To the general public the terms used by the experts convey often only vague ideas. One hears the expression 'foot-tons' used in measuring the energy of a blow, as, for example, it might be said that a shell struck with a force equal to ten foot-tons. The idea conveyed by this expression is, in effect, that the blow struck was as hard a one as would be imparted by a one-ton weight dropped from a height of ten feet. But to get a real sense of the overpowering force of a blow from a 16-inch shell one has only to imagine the power necessary to be exerted in order to stop some vessel six or eight times as heavy as a Fall River steamer when steaming at a speed of not less than sixteen knots per hour. The damaging power of such a vessel (6,000 tons), Mr. Meigs says, is 'equivalent to that of the projectile of the 16-inch gun.'

"To make the comparison complete, it should be observed," he adds, 'that the 16-inch gun concentrates all its damaging power on a circle of sixteen inches diameter, while a ship in collision strikes all along her cut-water—a very much greater area.' Mr. Meigs declares it to be his opinion 'that no ship of war now existing, or likely to exist, could stand such a blow; for there are limitations as to the size and thickness of armor plate which forbid their extension to sizes which would give the necessary resistance.'"

Lieutenant Gardner adds that, while the destination of the new gun has not been officially announced, it is generally conceded that it will be mounted on Romer Shoals, in the lower harbor of New York. If placed there, it will command a range (at least sixteen miles in each direction) that takes in Fifty-ninth Street, New York City, and Blackwell's Island in one direction, Asbury Park in an opposite direction, and, in other directions, Newark, Elizabeth, Metuchen, South Amboy, and Far Rockaway. The following additional figures are given:

TABLE OF THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST GUNS.

Nation.	Caliber, inches.	Weight of gun, tons.	Length, feet.	Weight of shell, pounds.	Weight of powder, pounds.
United States.....	16	126	49	2350	1000
Germany.....	16.5	120	45.9	2204	903
Italy.....	17*	104	40.75	2000	900
England.....	16.25	110.5	43	1800	660
France.....	16.54	74.2	32.5	1719.6	595.2

* This type is the heaviest now carried in the Italian navy. The 119-ton gun obtained of Krupp for the Italian navy is now mounted in the Italian shore defenses.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR US.

"IN days of yore, ere science had advanced to its present high state of perfection," says the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, "there were drunkards among us. Fie! How awful! Worse, there were regular 'boozers'! Fie! How still more awful! To-day no such persons are to be found. We have, indeed, some people among us who are suffering from dipsomania. But that sounds very different. Moreover, such 'boozers' used to be possessed of all sorts of nasty qualities and outward signs of their state. Such a fellow, for instance, would, in his disgusting state, see things double. That does not occur in our days. The most that can be said is that there are people suffering from amblyopia. But that sounds much better. On the morning after his dissipation a drunkard used to have all sorts of aches and pains. 'His ears tingled,' or he had 'a head as big as a bass-drum.' 'His hair hurt him,' he had the 'shakes,' and the doctors brutally termed it 'seediness.' Suffering humanity does not know these things to-day. It happens occasionally that a man has an attack of tinnitus aurium, that his hair is subject to paræsthesia, that his frame is slightly convulsed by chorea. Such little ailments do not exclude us from society. The disgusting fraternity of 'boozers' would also 'be as blue as blue can be' when they sobered up and had not the wherewithal to have another bout. Science has left us to-day only people who suffer from 'nervous attacks.'

"There were once upon a time a certain class of people called 'smutty' (*Schweinigel*). They are dead and gone. There are, indeed, some people left who delight in telling nasty stories in decent society; but we call them erotomania.

"But the greatest gratitude we owe science is for its almost complete extirpation of crime. How thankful we feel when we remember that the thieves which formerly infested our cities are gone, and that only a few sufferers from chronic kleptomania are left! Those who do not appreciate sufficiently how little harm, comparatively, is done by pyromaniacs should talk to the few old people still living who saw the day when 'firebugs' were dangerous to the community. Nor should we forget that to-day murder is solely due to hypnotism or any other old thing with a learned name."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Echoes from Thanksgiving.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—

It is with a sincere feeling, as well as a sense of appropriateness at this Thanksgiving season, that I should express to you my double appreciation, first, of the encouraging and gratifying notice you have given to my article on the progress of the individual communion-cup movement, in the issue of November 20; and secondly, of THE LITERARY DIGEST itself, which, for the two years I have received it, has been a weekly visitor carrying in easily assimilable form, instruction, interest, and information of the timeliest importance, treated in the highest manner and degree of skill and ability and impartiality. It is a weekly current *vade mecum*; and I like to get the most of it, particularly of the first four departments.

Finally, thinking that it might interest you, or perhaps your readers, to know the text of the resolutions adopted at the recent Philadelphia meeting of the American Public Health Association, I append them as moved by myself:

"Whereas, The common and promiscuous public use of drinking-vessels under existing conditions and well-established hygienic principles, is positively and essentially unclean and unsanitary, and, therefore, a menace to the public health; and

"Whereas, During the past three years many churches of various denominations have recognized the need of prophylaxis in administering the communion wine by adopting individual communion-cups or chalices, as being cleaner and safer, and at the same time not less satisfactory and sacred as substitutes for the common communion-cups; be it hereby

"Resolved, That the American Public Health Association, in indorsing the individual communion-cup reform, approves cordially the action of those churches, and recommends earnestly the adoption, for sanitary reasons, of individual communion-cups wherever common communion-cups are now in use; and further, be it

"Resolved, That this association recommends still more emphatically and urgently to the public the general use of individual cups, particularly in schools, on railway trains, in stations, at public fountains, and the like, as contributory to the better preservation of the public health and the prevention of communicable diseases."

Respectfully,

H. S. ANDERS.

IT is stated that the Mormon Church has 1,400 missionaries who receive no salary, but travel and work for the mere payment of their expenses.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade journals point hopefully to the fact that last week the volume of business was 38 per cent. larger than a year ago. "The demand for most goods is more busy for the season, manufacturing works are better employed, and orders booked and prospects for the future are more encouraging than at this season in any other year of which equally definite records exist." A further falling-off in the number of business failures is reported, the total being 309 against 323 last week, 429 in this week a year ago, and 314 in 1896. A slight shrinkage in cereal exports is indicated, but American grain markets still hold their preeminent rank in activity. An unusually heavy demand for finished iron products finds many firms unable to turn out fast enough. Boot and shoe sales are also heavy. Cuban agitation in the House and Mr. Teller's silver-bond payment resolution in the Senate makes stocks a little irregular. The average of the sixty most active railroad shares decline 26 cents per share, an improved situation over last week. The strike of operatives in the New England cotton-mills loses force because of the heavy overstocking of the mills. Stock is being worked off, and already the print cloth market is 1 per cent. stronger.

The Grain Market.—"The rise of wheat above a dollar in regular sales was not accompanied by signs of speculative excitement. In fact, the continuance of extraordinary exports, 2,945,705 bushels flour included, for the week from Atlantic ports, against 1,573,215 last year, and for three weeks 9,002,493 bushels against 5,559,532 last year, besides 4,036,940 from Pacific ports for three weeks, would give excuse for high prices even if the corn exports were not enough to suggest great foreign need, amounting to 9,270,189 bushels against 10,774,293 for three weeks. The fact that cargoes of corn were shipped during the week both to Egypt and Russia, the very countries upon which Europe most relies for breadstuffs next to the United States, affected trade not unreasonably. Evidently the markets of the world are this year quite at the mercy of American supplies, and it is fortunate for this country that the prevailing disposition is to market grain in large quantities rather than to force up speculative prices and lessen foreign consumption."—*Dun's Review, January 22.*

Our Foreign Trade.—"A most remarkable showing is made by the preliminary Treasury statistics of foreign trade for December and the twelve months of 1897, which have now been issued, corrected to January 15. The exports of merchandise

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Mention this paper.

for December were valued at \$124,474,435, an increase of over \$7,200,000 as compared with the corresponding month of the year preceding. The imports were valued at \$51,514,733, a decrease of over \$7,400,000 as compared with December, 1896. Of the imports those paying duty showed an excess of more than \$3,100,000 in value over those entering duty free, whereas in December, 1896, the duty-free goods showed an excess in value of more than \$6,800,000 over those for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The exports showed an excess of over \$73,900,000 over the imports for the month, whereas the excess on the same side in December of the year preceding amounted to only a little over \$58,200,000.—*Bradstreet's, January 22.*

Heavy Boot and Shoe Sales.—"While not one reporter in the boot and shoe market tells of large contracts, manufacturers are buying leather

BURPEE'S SEEDS GROW!

Write a postal card to-day for
BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1898,
Brighter and better than ever before.
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ECONOMICAL & STRONG

IT IS SO ENDORSED
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HOUSE-HOLDERS
AND ARCHITECTS
OF THE COUNTRY

IS THOROUGHLY
AND HEAVILY TIN-
NED ON THE IN-
SIDE MAKING A
CLEAN AND
PURE RECEPTACLE FOR
WATER

THE JOINT
IS IN THE
CENTRE.
THE ONLY
ONE

LEAKAGE
IMPOSSIBLE

IS MADE OF HARD DRAWN
COPPER

IS PRACTICALLY SEAMLESS
AND CANNOT COLLAPSE. THE
HEADS AND SIDES BEING
IN A SINGLE PIECE. HIS
SPIRAL RE-INFORCEMENT
PREVENTS COLLAPSE.

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BROWN BROTHERS
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WATERBURY CONN.
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heavily, one statement making sales of hemlock sole alone 900,000 sides for the week. Exaggerated or not, sales are heavy enough to prove that some of the largest manufacturers are either taking contracts or have resolved upon a course which will secure heavy business. Reported orders are quite restricted, except for brogans, of which many small orders are received, with some of magnitude from the South."—*Dun's Review, January 22.*

A Gain in Bank Clearings.—"Weekly bank clearings reflect the current large business of the country in a total amounting to \$1,416,000,000, a falling-off of 1.5 per cent. from last week's very heavy total and of 3 per cent. from this week in 1893, which marked almost the height of the boom just preceding the panic. Compared with this week a year ago, however, there is a gain shown of 36 per cent., while over 1896 the increase is fully 45 per cent., over 1895 it is 55 per cent., and over 1894 it is nearly 69 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, January 22.*

Canadian Trade.—"The Canadian trade situation is one of confident strength. Toronto reports business for January ahead of last year in spite of mild weather and bad roads. Retailers are placing liberal orders. The reduction in the price of Canadian refined sugar has checked the import of foreign refined. Prices of peas have advanced 13 cents per bushel since January 1 as a result of the short crop. This and the high prices of oats have caused heavy imports of American corn for stock-feeding. At Montreal orders for dry-goods are coming in freely to jobbers, and the outlook for spring trade is regarded as good. Boot and shoe manufacturers are active at that city and at Quebec. Halifax reports the Newfoundland herring

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effective Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable.

The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness, and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug-stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

"I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating, after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug-stores.

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catch finer than for many years. Failures in the Dominion of Canada show a further falling-off, amounting this week to only 46, against 58 last week, 57 in this week of 1897, 52 in 1896, and 48 in 1894, but slightly exceeding those of 1895, which numbered 38. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate \$26,640,000, a decrease of 11.2 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 22.8 per cent. over this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, January 22.*

Current Events.

Monday, January 17.

President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in San Francisco, on his way to Washington. . . . Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild appear as witnesses before the House committee on banking and currency. . . . A reduction of from 5 to 12 per cent. in wages causes strikes in many New England cotton mills. . . . The New York legislature reassembles; two Cuban belligerency resolutions are introduced in the Assembly. . . . The State Department receives information that United States Consul William W. Ashby has been drowned at Colon, Colombia. . . . The national Government buys a large tract of land near Boston for fortification purposes. . . . Congress: In the Senate, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, chairman of the Bimetallic Commission, makes a speech upon the negotiations of the Commission in Europe; the Lodge bill, restricting immigration, is taken up, and, after amendment, adopted by a vote of 45 to 28. . . . Senator Hanna's credentials for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term is presented, and Mr. Hanna takes the oath of office.

More anti-Dreyfus demonstrations are made in Paris, and a number of students are wounded; the Chamber of Deputies passes a motion shelving the Dreyfus discussion. . . . The French and Russian Ministers protest against England's conditions in the Chinese loan proposal. . . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a public speech announces that England will go to war, if necessary, to maintain her commercial rights in China. . . . Thirty-two men are killed and wounded in a burning mine in Prussian Silesia. . . . Six Laplanders and 114 reindeer are on the way to the United States from Copenhagen; they are for use in the Yukon valley.

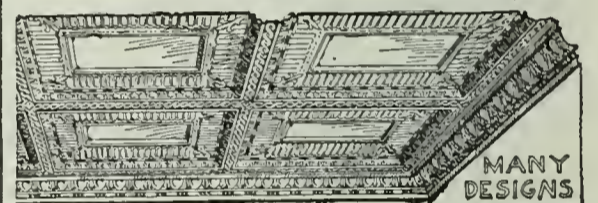
Tuesday, January 18.

The first ballot for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman is taken in the Maryland legislature; there is no choice. . . . In the Ohio senate a protest is made against placing on committees Senator Burke, the only Republican who refused to vote for Hanna. . . . Governor Pingree, of Michigan, makes a speech

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Free. A Wonderful Shrub. Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the *New York World* of recent date. He was cured by Alkavis, after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing to die. Similar testimony of extraordinary cures of kidney and bladder diseases of long standing comes from many other sufferers, and 1,200 hospital cures have been recorded in 30 days. Up to this time the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

in Buffalo, inveighing against "the power of money in American affairs." . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Morgan continues his speech in favor of annexing Hawaii; the urgent deficiency bill is passed. House: The Democrats make an attempt to force consideration of a Cuban belligerency resolution, but are defeated after an exciting contest; the army appropriation bill is passed.

General Billot, French Minister of War, makes a formal complaint against Zola. . . . Anti-Jewish crusades occur in many French towns. . . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, make speeches which practically outline Great Britain's Asiatic policy; "England is determined," said the former, "even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce shall not be shut in her face". . . . China accedes to Germany's demand for indemnity for the death of the missionaries. . . . Forty persons are killed and eighteen injured by an explosion of gas in a mine in the Taganrog district, Russia.

Wednesday, January 19.

President Dole, of Hawaii, leaves San Francisco for Chicago, en route to Washington. . . . The first joint ballot for United States Senator is taken in the Maryland legislature with no result. . . . The strike situation in New England remains unchanged except for small additions to the strikers in Fall River and Brunswick. . . . The national fishery congress begins its session at Tampa, Fla. . . . The funerals of Major Gen. Butterworth, Gen. Christopher C. Auger, U. S. A., and Logan Carlisle, son of ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle, take place. . . . The standing committees of Tammany Hall are announced, with Richard Croker as chairman of the finance committee. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Morgan continues his speech in favor of Hawaiian annexation. . . . The nominations of Charles Page Bryan to be Minister to Brazil, and E. H. Conger, of Iowa, to be Minister to China, are confirmed. House: The Democrats continue their (unsuccessful) attempts to force through a Cuban belligerency resolution.

The antisemitic, anti-Zola disorders still continue in France; M. Zola announces that he has prepared his defense and will call 250 witnesses. . . . Henry George Liddell, one of the compilers of the Liddell and Scott Lexicon, is dead. . . . The terms of the English loan, if accepted, will open to trade the anti-foreign provinces of China. . . . Threatened disturbances in Prague cause the troops to be summoned. . . . The bread riots at Ancona, Italy, continue. . . . Germany proposes to increase the subsidy to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, on the condition of a fortnightly service to China and an acceleration of speed to fourteen knots.

Thursday, January 20.

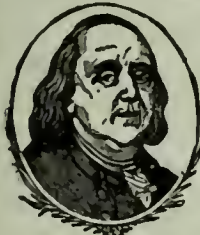
Three ballots for United States Senator are taken in the Maryland legislature; still no choice. . . . The Japanese cruiser *Kasagi* is launched at the Cramp shipyards, Philadelphia. . . . Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, of New York, is elected president of the American Protective Tariff League, to succeed Cornelius N.

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in its natural condition. It has none of the coarse, gritty taste of cracked or rolled wheat.

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in exchange for it.

We will give one hundred latest improved Singer Sewing Machines in even exchange for an equal number of the oldest sewing machines of any make, now in family use. Awards to be decided from applications sent to us before March 1, 1898. The new machines will be delivered within 30 days thereafter.

All you have to do is to send this information on a postal card: (1) your name; (2) location of your residence; (3) post-office address; (4) name of your machine; (5) its factory number; (6) length of time in use; (7) paper in which you saw this. Send details in this exact order on a postal card—don't send a letter—and put nothing else on the postal card but the information desired.

This is no guessing contest requiring a payment, a subscription, or a personal service of any sort. If you own an old sewing machine, you have only to send the requisite information in order to compete for a prize worth having. It costs absolutely nothing but a postal card, which may bring to your door the best sewing machine in the world in exchange for your old one.

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Bliss. . . . Over 1,200 coal-miners in northern Colorado go out on strike. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Teller's resolution providing that bonds may be paid in silver dollars is made unfinished business by a vote of 41 to 25. . . . Mr. Morgan concludes his four-days' speech in favor of Hawaiian annexation. House: The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill is passed after another Cuban debate.

The students' riots in Paris continue; it is announced that Zola's trial will begin February 7. . . . The deaths from the plague in Bombay last week were 851. . . . The Cuban insurgent general Juan Masso Parra surrenders, with his army, to the civil governor of Santa Clara province.

Friday, January 21.

The National Primary Election League is formed in New York, Oscar S. Straus president. . . . The interstate joint convention of coal-miners and operators at Chicago fail to agree on the scale. . . . The New York Life Insurance Company settles the famous Hillmon claim in full for \$24,000, at Topeka, Kans. . . . Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with France are resumed. . . . The Senate confirms the nomination of Attorney-General McKenna to be Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; agreement is made to vote on the Teller resolution, Thursday, January 27. . . . The House sends the urgent deficiency bill to conference; the committee on foreign affairs decides to report a resolution asking the State Department for information on the Ruiz case.

Japan decides to send a fleet of nine war-ships to Chinese waters; France orders two war-ships to China. . . . Spanish advices report the capture and destruction of the seat of government of the Cuban insurgents at Esperanza; also that General Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader, has been killed. . . . The bill providing for the issue of currency notes in India, against gold, is adopted by the council.

Saturday, January 22.

The first week of the New England cotton-mill strike ends with both sides unyielding. . . . President Dole talks, in Chicago, of Hawaii and the prospects of annexation. . . . Latest reports to the War Department show great hardships and scarcity of supplies in the Klondike region. . . . The President sends to the Senate the nomination of Gov. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney General, to succeed Judge McKenna. . . . Congress—Senate: The Teller bond resolution is advocated in a long speech by Mr. Stewart (Pop.), Nevada. House: The Indian appropriation bill is passed; Mr. Bailey renews his charges of bad faith against Speaker Reed.

The debate on the Dreyfus case precipitates a riot in the French Chamber of Deputies; violent scenes ensue, the lobbies are filled with troops, and the sitting suspended. . . . A biography of the Prince of Wales has been issued in London. . . . Mr. Gladstone is alarmingly ill at Cannes, France. . . . Perfect weather in India

permits the securing of valuable scientific results of the solar eclipse.

Sunday, January 23.

M. J. Cramer, ex-Minister to Denmark and Switzerland, brother-in-law to U. S. Grant, dies at Carlisle, Pa. . . . Owing to mob violence, arising from a lack of provisions, martial law is declared at Fort Yukon, in the Klondike. . . . Admiral Sicard's squadron reaches Key West; joined by three war-vessels at that place, the fleet sails for Dry Tortugas, within forty miles of Havana. . . . Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, this city, announces that he will remain pastor.

The reported sailing of the American fleet for Cuban waters causes great excitement in Madrid. . . . Fierce anti-Jewish riots take place in Algiers; in Paris anti-Dreyfus disturbances are prevented by stringent precautions. . . . King Humbert signs a decree lowering, until April 30, the customs duty on cereals imported into Italy.

Do You Suffer from Asthma?

If you do, you will be interested in knowing that the Kola Plant, a new botanic discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa, is pronounced an assured cure for the disease. Most marvelous cures are wrought by this new plant, when all other remedies fail. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational Church, Newell, Iowa, writes that the Kola plant cured him of severe asthma of twenty years' standing; Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., testifies that it cured him when he could not lie down at night without fear of choking; and many others give similar testimony. It is really a most wonderful discovery. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, The Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. They only ask in return that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. This is very fair, and you should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

The Florida Limited for St. Augustine

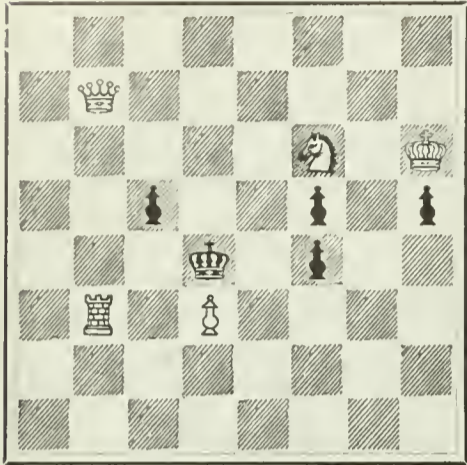
via the Southern Railway, F. C. & P. and Florida East Coast, will be operated daily except Sunday, between New York and St. Augustine. The Florida Limited is one of the most superbly furnished trains that ever left New York. For particulars regarding the routes to Florida and the South, call on or address, Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 256.

First-Prize Winner. Author Not Known. Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

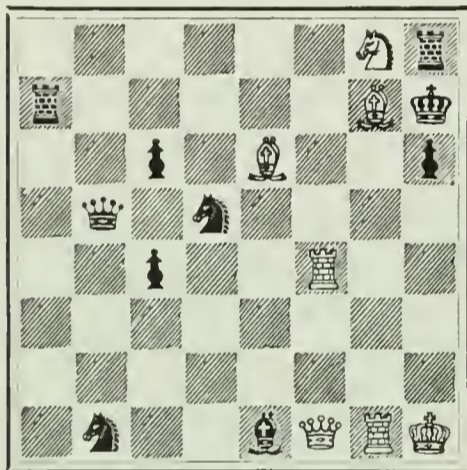
White mates in three moves.

Problem 257.

BY T. D. CLARKE, Merino.

We are under obligation to Mr. C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb., for the following beautiful composition.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 251.

- 1. Kt-Kt 7 2. Q-B 5, mate
1. K-Q 4 or 5 2. Q-Kt 5, mate
1. K-B 5 2. Q x Q P, mate
1. P-Q 3 2. Q-B 6, mate
1. P-Q 4 2. Q-Q 6, mate
1. P-R 4

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; E. E. Armstrong, Perry Sound, Ont.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; "Spifficator," New York City; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; J. G. O'Callaghan,

Low Moor, Va.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; E. P. Gould, Augusta, Me.; T. E. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.; O. H. G., Stockton, Cal.; H. U. Nyhart, Glen Lyon, Pa.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; J. F. S., Boston; F. W. Spalding, Winnipeg; W. K. Greely, Boston; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; the Hon. S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Comments: "Easy, but elegant"—M. W. H. "Not difficult, but instructive"—F. S. F. "A neat composition"—I. W. B. "Shows care and ingenuity"—C. Q. De F. "Symmetrical and pretty"—E. E. A. "Simple and symmetrical"—W. R. C. "A good little one for beginners"—C. F. P.

- No. 252.
1. B x P 2. R-K 4 3. Q x R, mate
1. K x P 2. R x B ch 3. P-Kt 4, mate
2. Any other 3. P-Kt 4, mate
1. R-K 4 ch 3. P-Kt 4, mate
1. Either Kt moves 2. K x P must 3. Q-R sq, mate
1. R x B ch 2. R-Q 4 3. K x R
2. K x P 3. Q x R, mate
2. R x R ch 3. Kt-Q 3, mate
2. R any other 3. Q-K 4, mate
1. Kt x R ch 3. Q-R sq, mate
1. P x P 2. Kt x Kt must

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. S. Ferguson, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, C. F. Putney, "Spifficator," F. H. Johnston, W. P. Donnan, E. P. Gould, J. G. O'Callaghan, J. C. Eppens.

Comments: "Very difficult, and otherwise fine"—M. W. H. "Not a good problem"—F. S. F. "An octopus and salamander rolled into one"—I. W. B. "A difficult and beautiful problem"—C. F. P. "Don't like it, because it goes off with a 'take,' but several of the variations are fine, magnificent conceptions"—S. "An interesting study"—F. H. J. "Attacks numerous; defenses very fine"—W. G. D. "Pretty tough"—E. P. Gould.

E. E. Armstrong and F. H. Johnston are to be credited with getting 247. W. S. Weeks got 248 and 249. A member of the Pillsbury Chess-Club, of Hoboken, was successful with 248. Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; and L. Hesselroth, Chicago, found the way of doing 249. C. A. F., Omró, Wis., got 250.

Solvers will add very much to the interest of this department if they will send comments on problems. It is curious as well as interesting to see how a problem is judged as to its elegance of construction, difficultness, and tout ensemble. Sometimes a composition is condemned because it is easy, when its construction is very beautiful. Blake's masterpiece (No. 248), which received the highest commendation possible from the Judges of the Tournament, was unfavorably criticized by some of our solvers. Please make your comments as brief as possible, and to the point.

Criticisms of Problems.

We often get very funny unfavorable criticisms of some of the problems we select, not only concerning 247, of which we were assured that it had every characteristic of a "fake" problem, but of nearly every problem we publish. As an example of this we are told that Mr. Pulitzer's 249 can be solved by Q-Kt 3 (an impossibility), and that the famous Chess-Harmonist, the man who never uses a superfluous piece, has, in this composition, four pieces, three Pawns and a Bishop, which "seem supernumeraries." Our correspondent finds 251 so very easy the way he does it: 1 Q-B 5 ch, K-B 5 must (?); 2 Q-Kt 5 mate, "with no alternatives," that it "makes one smile." Probably the best part of the joke is that he informs us that "Kt and two Pawns useless." The moral of all this is, (1) that sometimes we don't see far enough, and (2) we should be absolutely sure that we are right before we undertake to "cook" a problem.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTIETH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Table showing chess moves for the 40th game, including White and Black pieces and their positions.

Notes by One of the Judges and "Ultimo."

- (a) Kt-K B 3 is the accepted move.
(b) If Black had played 3... Kt-K B 3, this move could not have been made here.
(c) Evidently Kt-K 2 is better.
(d) While White has lost a move, he is more than compensated in Black's weak P position.—U. We think his best is B-B 3, allowing the R to occupy Q B sq and control the file.
(e) It were best, probably, for Black to play B x Kt ch.
(f) Black would have the preferable game if he had played B x Kt, followed by Kt-K 5.
(g) The tables have turned, and White is forcing matters.
(h) Lost his chance. Kt-K 5, followed by P-B 4, gives a strong position.
(i) B-Kt 3 would have caused Black to think seriously.
(j) Secures a very neat draw, but White's position warranted something better.—U.

FORTY-FIRST GAME.

Evans Gambit.

Table showing chess moves for the 41st game, including White and Black pieces and their positions.

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Kaye.

- (a) P-Q 4 is more forceful.
(b) p-Q 3 is the old accepted move.
(c) Looks as if he were going for the Brilliancy Prize.—Mr. K.
(d) Q-R 3 ch would have won something.
(e) Kt-B 2, followed by Q-K Kt 3, would have prolonged the game, tho I think White ought to win.—Mr. K.
There is very little to be said about this game. It was badly played on both sides. White won by good luck more than by good management. The brilliancy of Black was not sound, but he had several chances to more than equalize the attack. In the Evans Gambit it is never safe for the second player to go in for any funny business.

The Cable Match.

The Brooklyn Eagle is authority for the following information concerning the third cable match for the Newnes Trophy: The Brooklyn Chess-Club has offered the English Team three sets of dates: March 11 and 12; March 18 and 19; March 25 and 26. Six of the American Team have been chosen: H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, J. F. Barry, E. Hymes, A. B. Hodges, and E. Delmar, the other four players to be chosen by competition. The Boston Chess Club has offered a scheme for the formation of a National League, to have control of all future matches of this character. Several of the provisions, if carried into effect, would make matches of this kind really international affairs, and take from them the objection of being managed by any one club or by Chess-players of any one city. The officers must be chosen from and be President of one of the following Chess-clubs: The Brooklyn; the Manhattan, New York City; the Franklin, Philadelphia; the Boston; the Baltimore.

A Chess-Game, Long Drawn Out.

One of the longest games we ever heard of was finished this month. It was a correspondence game between several German-Americans of New York City, and a Chess-club in Bremen, Germany. The New Yorkers won a Ruy Lopez which took about two years and five months to finish.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CONDITIONS AND TENDENCIES IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

ALONG with the growth of what has been styled "jingoism" in this country, there seems to have been developed a habit of self-examination, the results of which are expressed in grave doubts of the value of our institutions, and of their future. This doubt is not confined to any political party, nor to political subjects. Most of the current criticism is not devoid of political bearing, however, for it seems to be generally recognized that at present party ties are held to be less binding than they have been for many years, and that the process of realignment affords unusual opportunity for the application of other than partizan influences.

King Booodle and Party Loyalty.—"A party and its policies are, after all, controlled by a half-dozen men, more or less. If these men are of the type of Mr. Lincoln, we have government for the people. If they are of other types which I might mention, we have government for bondholders and plunder. These two kinds of government are not at all alike; the former will perpetuate, the latter destroy a republic. . . . In late years in our own country the influence of wealth in dictating legislative measures and government policies is becoming more and more apparent. Mr. Cleveland disrupted his party in doing the biddings of a money syndicate which made enormous profits out of a scandalous bond deal.

"To-day all the trusts, all the monopolies, every agency which is bleeding the country, has taken refuge under the wing of the Republican Party because they fear the Democratic Party which has kicked them out. To them party is a means to an end, and that end is to get rich at everybody's expense, right or wrong. In my own State the railroads, who have never paid their just and equal share of the taxes, have been a faithful ally of the Republican Party. They put up the money which helps elect their kind of people to the legislature, and in return expect favorable measures and exemptions from paying their due share of taxes. We have no grudge against railroads, we ask only what

is right and fair, and no more; but they have been undisturbed so long, and they have in the past so well succeeded in evading their rightful share of taxes, that an attempt in the last legislature to ask them to pay more is denounced by them, their hired newspapers and paid politicians, as revolutionary and un-republican.

"I have had something to do with this effort of the people of Michigan to get a readjustment of railroad taxation and rates, and every railroad attorney and railroad doctor, every little country newspaper editor who has a pass, every politician who hopes for financial favors to help reelect him, is out of breath crying 'Pingree is not a Republican.' They cry this because I was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of 83,000, being 27,000 ahead of my ticket, and they do not want me reelected. King Booodle cries, I am the party, and 'there is none beside me.' I hope you will excuse me for using my own case as an illustration, but I do so because I know more of it than I do of similar ones elsewhere. I believe in government for the people, the plain people, just as Mr. Lincoln did, and I say that any so-called Republican who thinks that the interests of railroads, trusts, monopolies, or syndicates are of more importance than the interests of the average man, had better get out of the Republican Party in Michigan, for I am going to fight it out on Mr. Lincoln's platform, no matter what they call me.

"I believe the people will demand this. The Republican Party wants no men for leaders who worship the golden calf. It is noticeable that every rascal is always an extreme partizan and hollers patriotism and party loyalty so that you can not hit him without breaking plate-glass. The monopolist, the franchise-grabber, the lobbyist, the political apostles of booodle, are all extreme partizans, and when any one exposes their schemes or obstructs their ambitions, they wrap themselves in the flag and cry you are attacking the party. When they elect themselves to office by main force of money, they ascribe it to divine intervention of Providence in behalf of the nation and its honor. A party which does not rid itself of men who make themselves prominent in it with the sole purpose of exploiting the people and perpetuating the reign of the dollar, will lose its influence with the masses, and like a church which accepts robbers' tithe from wealthy and influential pew-holders who wish to ease their conscience, it will soon be all such and none others. . . .

"The masses of the Republican Party do not want to stand sponsor for those agencies which are playing the mischief with this country's welfare any more than the Democrats do. We have, however, some so-called leaders in our party who have more faith in the power of money than in the power of the voting masses. There is no doubt that the power of money in this country to-day is tremendous. It retains newspapers, it directs the great news-distributing agency and telegraphs, it elects men to the Senate and to the House. It manipulates national and state conventions. Any man who speaks against the abuses which all recognize is a marked man, and the calling of names is in order. The majority of the public men in the Republican Party dare not speak what they believe, for fear of offending those whom they foolishly think are indispensable to the party. The interest of the great body of the people and of the classes which I have mentioned will not be identical until the greed and privileges of the latter are kept in bounds and curtailed by proper legislation."—*Gov. Hazen S. Pingree (Rep.), of Michigan, before the Independent Club, Buffalo, N. Y., January 18.*

Exaggeration of Legislative Corruption.—"Nevertheless, most men with whom I have conversed upon this subject, whose opportunities to form a judgment respecting it entitle their opinion to consideration, agree that the amount of legislative corruption in this country is grossly exaggerated in the popular imagination.

"In the first place the necessity for it, granting for the sake of

argument that any such necessity exists, is far less than is commonly supposed. The majority of our Senators and Representatives are reasonably honest. They are as honest in all the relations of life as the average man in trade, and better men than the majority of their constituents who elect them. The appearance of dishonesty in some of them is due to their limitations. They are open to conviction, and are influenced by argument. It is only when an important issue is passionately fought, and the result is in grave doubt, that the occasion for bribery arises. When it does, the number of votes which must be purchased, in order to turn the scale, is very small. It is entirely out of proportion to the number of would-be sellers; and that, I believe, is a small minority of the whole number.

"Then, it must be remembered that, while not all the corruptible members of a legislature are 'cheap' men, many of them are; and the gossip by those who wish to appear wise in wickedness, and who profess, in particular instances, to give names, amounts, and other more or less picturesque details, is of a character to excite a smile in those who really know how far in this direction a little money will go.

"I am reminded, too, as I write, of the statement made to me, many years ago, by an experienced lobbyist whom I met on a railway train between Chicago and Detroit, and who talked to me with surprising candor, tho a perfect stranger. He said that he had paid large sums of money in behalf of measures in which his clients were interested, but never to a Senator or Representative. In every legislator's local constituency there is always some man greater than himself, to whom he owes his nomination and election. It is easier and safer to buy that man. For a consideration he will write a letter, to which due heed will be given. He does not fall under the ban of suspicion, and not even the member whose vote is thus secured dreams that this letter was prompted by a sinister motive.

"The methods by which influence is generated and transmitted and in which it operates on individuals and communities constitute an interesting field of psychological research. In legislation, as elsewhere, they are largely indirect. Briefly, an appeal is made to one of two sentiments, self-interest or generosity, especially to self-interest. The public well-being is in the last analysis the sum of the welfare of many individuals, and public interest is the interest of the majority. All social activity is effected by means of combinations, and it implies exchange of benefits. The men who guide and control it become adepts in this art of exchange. Coin is one of the counters employed in the game, but there are many others; and these are generally played first for whatever they are worth. I can not here enlarge upon this suggestion further than to allude to the corrupt uses made, in political life, of cards, wine, and women. The subject is an unpleasant one, and I drop it.

"All the evidence at command goes to show that bribery is less common in the national than in the state legislatures, and far less common in the latter than in our city councils. Why municipal politics should be so much more corrupt, as a rule, than state or national politics, is a large question; but that also must here be passed in silence. I have often thought that one cause of the prevalence of pessimistic views as to the amount of corruption in state capitals is that the men who report legislative proceedings for the daily press have been trained for their work in the municipal atmosphere, and that they read into state politics the impressions derived by them in the city slums and in the purlieus of the city hall. The city members of a state legislature, especially from certain wards, are the worst men in it; they are also the men best known to the reporters, and they give to the entire body a worse name than it really merits.

"In conclusion I desire to record my personal conviction, after nearly thirty years of close official contact with the legislature of my own State, that, in spite of all the sensationalism both of the press and of the pulpit, the moral tone of legislators and legislation is improving rather than deteriorating. If I thought otherwise I should be tempted to despair of the republic. Nothing in life has interested me so much as to observe the slow but sure development and quickening of what we term the social conscience, which is certain in time to transform and uplift the political as well as the commercial and industrial world."—*Frederick H. Wines, Secretary Illinois Board of Public Charities, in The Independent, New York, December 2.*

party to keep its pledges when it is entrusted with the power to do so is what we have in mind in saying that the Government is misrepresentative. The Democratic leaders in the Senate defeated a serious effort to reform the tariff made in compliance with the promises of their party in the campaign against what was called McKinleyism; and the Republican Party has as yet done nothing for the promised reform of the currency, nor does it seem likely that it will take even the small step toward reform which has been suggested by Secretary Gage. At the same time the politicians, relieved for the moment from the fear of the people, are attacking civil-service reform, which they dare do nothing but extol in their platforms and on the stump. Extravagance, which is denounced during campaigns, is indulged in the moment the election is over and another lease of power is secured. The politicians count on two facts or states of mind. In the first place, all voters who are interested in bad government are active-minded and alert; with these records count, and those who are in a position to make records are watched. In the second place, the great mass of the people are indifferent to bad records, or forget them, or are easily fooled by new promises. A third factor, and one most important for the maintenance of misrepresentative government, is that there is no difference of principle between the parties.

"The present needs of the Government are understood. The country wants its standard of value definitely determined. It wants its monetary system reformed, and its bank currency not only sound, but elastic. It wants a revenue sufficient for its necessary expenses, and the reduction of those expenditures to reasonable limits; the retirement of the Government from partnership in private businesses; the acceptance of civil-service reform as an accomplished fact; an end of jobs and jobbing; and an opportunity to engage peaceably in the commerce of the world.

"But not one of these ends can be attained through the agency of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican President is even now encouraging the opponents of sound money by declaring that he is still hopeful of international bimetallism, and, in the face of overwhelming testimony to the contrary, still believes that it may be brought about. The next Democratic candidate, most likely Mr. Bryan himself, will be for free silver. The Republican Congress continues to be extravagant and to make war on commerce, and the Democratic politicians have shown that they will be as extravagant if they come into power, and that they are incapable of amending the revenue laws. Under neither party can a reform of the pension laws be expected. Nor can any reform or any political virtue be anticipated from parties led on the one side by Hanna, Quay, Foraker, Chandler, Sewell, and Platt, and on the other by Tillman, Brice, Croker, Bryan, Gorman, and Smith. The strongest commentary that can be made on the existing condition of parties is that, so long as our Government is under the control of the present Republican and Democratic leaders, it is essential that a virtuous tyrant and usurper like Speaker Reed should preside over the House of Representatives. He is our one protector of every accomplished reform, and our one obstacle to evil legislation. When we recog-



WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL.—From *The Herald, New York.*

Misrepresentative Government.—"The utter failure of either

nize this fact, is it extravagant to assert that under present conditions representative government in this republic is bad government, and that a new party is needed if it is to grow any better?"—*Harper's Weekly Editorial, January 22.*

Newspaper Expression of "Public Opinion."—"We have not yet hit on the best plan of getting at 'public opinion.' Elections, as we have seen, are the medium through which this force manifests itself in action, but they do not furnish the reason of this action, the considerations which led to it, or all the consequences it is expected to produce. Moreover, at best they tell us only what half the people are thinking; for no party nowadays wins an electoral victory by much over half the voters. So that we are driven back, for purposes of observation, on the newspaper press.

"Our confidence in this is based on the theory, not so much that the newspapers make public opinion, as that the opinions they utter are those of which their readers approve. But this ground is being made less tenable every year by the fact that more and more newspapers rely on advertising, rather than on subscriptions, for their support and profits, and agreement with their readers is thus less and less important to them. The old threat of 'stopping my paper,' if a subscriber came across unpalatable views in the editorial columns, is therefore not so formidable as it used to be, and is less resorted to. The advertiser, rather than the subscriber, is now the newspaper bogie. He is the person before whom the publisher covers and whom he tries to please, and the advertiser is very indifferent about the opinions of a newspaper. What interests him is the amount or quality of its circulation. What he wants to know is, how many persons see it, not how many persons agree with it. The consequence is that the newspapers of largest circulation, published in the great centers of population where most votes are cast, are less and less organs of opinions, especially in America. In fact, in some cases the advertisers use their influence—which is great, and which the increasing competition between newspapers makes all the greater—to prevent the expression in newspapers of what is probably the prevailing local view of men or events. There are not many newspapers which can afford to defy a large advertiser.

"The diligent newspaper reader . . . gets accustomed to passing rapidly from one to another of a series of incidents, small and great, requiring simply the transfer, from one trifle to another, of a sort of lazy, uninterested attention, which often becomes subconscious; that is, a man reads with hardly any knowledge or recollection of what he is reading. Not only does the attention

become habituated to frequent breaches in its continuity, but it grows accustomed to short paragraphs, as one does to passers-by in the street. A man sees them and observes them, but does not remember what he sees and observes for more than a minute or two. That this should have its effect on the editorial writing is what naturally might be expected. If the editorial article is long, the reader, used to the short paragraphs, is apt to shrink from the labor of perusing it; if it is brief, he pays little more attention to it than he pays to the paragraphs. When, therefore, any newspaper turns to serious discussion in its columns, it is difficult, and one may say increasingly difficult, to get a hearing. It has to contend both against the intellectual habit of its readers, which makes prolonged attention hard, and against *a priori* doubts of its honesty and competency. People question whether it is talking in good faith, or has some sinister object in view, knowing that in one city of the Union, at least, it is impossible to get published any criticism on the larger advertisers, however nefarious their doings; knowing also that in another city there have been rapid changes of journalistic views, made for party purposes or through simple changes of ownership. The result is that the effect of newspaper editorial writing on opinion is small, so far as one can judge.

"Another agency which has interfered with the press as an organ of opinion is the greatly increased expense of starting or carrying on a modern newspaper. The days when Horace Greeley or William Lloyd Garrison could start an influential paper in a small printing-office, with the assistance of a boy, are gone forever. Few undertakings require more capital, or are more hazardous. The most serious item of expense is the collection of news from all parts of the world, and this can not be evaded in our day. News is the life-blood of the modern newspaper. No talent or energy will make up for its absence. The consequence is that a very large sum is needed to establish a newspaper. After it is started, a large sum must be spent without visible return, but the fortune that may be accumulated by it, if successful, is also very large. One of the most curious things about it is that the public does not expect from a newspaper proprietor the same sort of morality that it expects from persons in other callings. It would disown a bookseller and cease all intercourse with him for a tithe of the falsehoods and petty frauds which it passes unnoticed in a newspaper proprietor. It may disbelieve every word he says, and yet profess to respect him, and may occasionally reward him; so that it is quite possible to find a newspaper which nearly everybody condemns, and whose influence most men would repudiate, circulating very freely among religious and moral people, and making handsome profits. A newspaper proprietor, therefore, who finds that his profits remain high, no matter what views he promulgates and what kind of morality he practises, can hardly, with fairness to the community, be treated as an exponent of its opinions. He will not consider what it thinks, when he finds he has only to consider what it will buy, and that it will buy his paper without agreeing with it.

"Newspapers are made to sell; and for this purpose there is nothing better than war. War means daily sensation and excitement. On this almost any kind of newspaper may live and make money. Whether the war brings victory or defeat makes little difference. The important thing is that in war every moment may bring important and exciting news—news which does not need to be accurate or to bear sifting. What makes it most marketable is that it is probable and agreeable, altho disagreeable news sells nearly as well. In the tumult of a great war, when the rules of evidence are suspended by passion or anxiety, invention, too, is easy, and has its value, and is pretty sure never to be punished. Some newspapers, which found it difficult to make a livelihood in times of peace, made fortunes in our last war; and it may be said that, as a rule, troublous times are the best for a newspaper proprietor.

"It follows from this, it can not but follow, that it is only human for a newspaper proprietor to desire war, especially when he feels sure that his own country is right, and that its opponents are enemies of civilization—a state of mind into which a man may easily work himself by writing and talking much during an international controversy. So that I do not think it an exaggeration or a calumny to say that the press, taken as a whole—of course with many honorable exceptions—has a bias in favor of war. It would not stir up a war with any country, but if it sees preparations made to fight, it does not fail to encourage the combatants. This is particularly true of a naval war, which is much more striking as a spectacle than a land war, while it does not disturb industry or distribute personal risk to nearly the same extent."—*E. L. Godkin, in The Atlantic Monthly, January.*



DRUNK.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

THE lack of statistical information concerning the extent of trade between the United States and China renders timely the following table of export and import values during the last fifteen years, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which publishes the table, calls particular attention to the fact that, in the chief articles, both exports and imports, the increase in quantity is not fully indicated by the figures themselves.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CHINA AND HONGKONG.

Imports—	From China.	From Hongkong.	Total.
1883.....	\$20,141,331	\$1,918,894	\$22,060,225
1884.....	15,616,793	1,504,580	17,121,373
1885.....	16,292,169	983,815	17,275,984
1886.....	18,972,963	1,072,459	20,045,422
1887.....	19,076,780	1,436,481	20,513,261
Average of five years.....		\$19,403,253	

Imports—	From China.	From Hongkong.	Total.
1888.....	\$16,690,589	\$1,445,774	\$18,136,363
1889.....	17,028,412	1,480,266	18,508,678
1890.....	16,260,471	999,745	17,260,216
1891.....	19,321,850	593,275	19,885,125
1892.....	20,488,291	763,323	21,251,614
Average of five years.....		\$19,002,399	

Imports—	From China.	From Hongkong.	Total.
1893.....	\$20,636,535	\$878,078	\$21,514,613
1894.....	17,135,028	872,511	18,027,539
1895.....	20,545,829	776,476	21,322,305
1896.....	22,023,004	1,419,124	23,442,128
1897.....	20,403,862	923,842	21,327,704
Average of five years.....		\$21,126,858	

Exports—	To China.	To Hongkong.	Total.
1883.....	\$4,080,322	\$3,777,759	\$7,858,081
1884.....	4,626,578	3,083,849	7,710,427
1885.....	6,396,500	4,149,311	10,545,811
1886.....	7,520,581	4,056,236	11,576,817
1887.....	6,246,626	2,984,042	9,230,668
Average of five years.....		\$9,384,361	

Exports—	To China.	To Hongkong.	Total.
1888.....	\$4,582,585	\$3,351,952	\$7,934,537
1889.....	5,791,128	3,686,384	9,377,512
1890.....	2,946,209	4,439,153	7,385,362
1891.....	8,701,008	4,768,697	13,469,705
1892.....	5,663,491	4,894,049	10,557,546
Average of five years.....		\$9,744,932	

Exports—	To China.	To Hongkong.	Total.
1893.....	\$3,900,457	\$4,216,602	\$8,117,059
1894.....	5,862,426	4,209,847	10,072,273
1895.....	3,603,840	4,253,040	7,856,880
1896.....	6,921,933	4,691,201	11,613,134
1897.....	11,924,453	6,053,612	17,978,065
Average of five years.....		\$11,127,482	

“How much greater has been the expansion of the trade in volume than in value may be inferred from the following considerations: The chief articles of export to China have been cotton cloths and refined mineral oils. To go back only to 1891—the year of greatest export value, up to 1897—there was sold to

China, in that year, 80,934,246 yards of colored and uncolored cotton fabrics of the value of \$5,334,860, or an average value per yard of about 6.6 cents. Last year China bought from us 140,121,035 yards of the same fabrics valued at \$7,438,193, or an average of 5.3 cents per yard. Thus it happens that while the increase in value of this trade was barely 40 per cent. over 1891, the increase in volume was fully 73 per cent. So with mineral oil; . . . tho the increased value of the trade was only 29 per cent., its increase in volume equalled 57 per cent. The price of the two chief articles of import from China has—even since 1891—shown a marked decline. The 40,430,000 lbs. of tea imported in 1891 were valued at \$7,587,000, while the 56,524,000 lbs. imported in 1897 were valued at only \$7,288,000. The loss of value in raw silk has been less marked, but while in 1891 the import of 1,426,154 lbs. showed a value of \$4,386,939, last year’s import, which was 1,907,892, only raised the figure of value to \$4,642,457. . . . Some articles of export, which up to last year hardly entered into the Chinese trade, began to assume considerable proportions. For years the annual value of the manufactures of American iron and steel sent to China rarely exceeded \$75,000; last year, of locomotive engines alone the value exported was \$138,140, and of miscellaneous machinery \$80,553. Wheat flour, of which an insignificant quantity only used to appear in the annual returns, figures among our exports to Hongkong in 1897 for \$3,322,241.”

THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

IN the sparring for political points by opposing forces on the money question, the passage of the Teller resolution by the Senate, reaffirming that United States bonds are payable in coin, either gold or standard silver dollars, at the option of the Government, assumes importance. As a counter to the various plans for committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, and to the pressure from advocates of that policy, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Indianapolis monetary commission, the effect of this resolution has been estimated from widely different points of view. The resolution itself is in substance a reiteration of the Stanley Matthews resolution, passed by the Senate in 1878, by a majority vote of both Republican and Democratic Senators. The House passed it by a vote of more than two to one, among the Republicans who voted for it then being William McKinley. It was also brought out during the course of debate over the inconsistencies of present Senators, that when the Matthews resolution was passed Mr. Teller voted against a free-silver amendment and in favor of a limited coinage agreement. Mr. Teller’s answer was that he had so voted, not because of opposition to free coinage, but because it was not practicable to get a majority for it at that time. The Teller resolution reads:

“Whereas, By the act entitled ‘An act to strengthen the public credit,’ approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and,
 “Whereas, All the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled ‘An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,’ approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semiannually in such coin; and,
 “Whereas, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled, ‘An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,’ approved January 14, 1875 [The bond issues during the Cleveland administration were technically made under the law of 1875.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST], are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled ‘An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt’; and
 “Whereas, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled ‘An act supplementary to the act entitled “An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States” to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore,
 “Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.”



A COMPROMISE IN CHINA.

UNCLE SAM: “All right, Wilhelm; they may worship you if they’ll trade with me.”—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

The Senate voted to take up this resolution, 41 to 25. As unfinished business, it was debated for a week, some twenty-five

Senators taking prominent part in the discussion. President McKinley's speech on the currency at the banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association in New York, January 27, figured in the last day's debate. All the amendments to the Teller resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from 5 to 29. A majority of five was recorded against adding the parity provisions of the Sherman repeal laws. A majority of 29 was cast against the substitute proposed by Senator Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts, which declared—

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without the consent of the creditor would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Against this direct commitment to the gold standard, Messrs. Hansbrough, Nelson, Perkins, Quay, and Thurston (Reps.) voted, altho they voted against the Teller resolution; Senators Allison and Burrows (Reps.) refused to vote on the Lodge amendment.

The vote of 47 to 32, by which the Teller resolution was passed, consisted in detail of:

YEAS.—Democrats: Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Gray, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, and White—29.

Populists: Messrs. Allen, Butler, Harris, Heitfeld, Kyle, and Turner—6.

Republicans: Messrs. Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Mantle, Pettigrew, Prichard, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Warren, and Wilson—12. Total, 47.

NAYS.—Republicans: Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Quay, Sewell, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore, and Wilson—31.

Democrats: Mr. Caffery. Total, 32.

The pairs throughout the voting were Turley with Deboe, Faulkner with Elkins, Gorman with Frye, Jones (Nev.) with Proctor, Walthall with Spooner.

The President's Attitude.—"There is another duty resting upon the national Government—'To coin money and regulate the value thereof.' This duty requires that our Government shall regulate the value of its money by the highest standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us—nothing will ever tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the times of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down, by permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the best in every enlightened nation of the earth.

"Under existing conditions our citizens can not be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to themselves, but to the people, to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake and, if possible, realize. That is our commission—our present charter from the people.

"It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty.

"The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree, but progress can not fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial: An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion can not hurt; it will only help the cause.

Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indifferent, and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

"Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so, and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the prevalent fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won, and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily, the tariff part of that platform has already been engrafted into public statute. But that other plank, not already built into our legislation, is of binding force upon all of us. What is it?

"The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

"This is in reality a command from the people who gave the Administration to the party now in power and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal."—*President McKinley, at the Banquet of the National Manufacturers' Association, New York, January 27.*

Serving Notice on the Goldites.—"The adoption of the Matthews-Teller resolution . . . by the Senate will at least have the good effect of serving notice upon the goldites that the refunding act of 1870 means exactly what it says, and that no legislation designed to make gold the sole medium of redemption can be enacted during the present session of Congress.

"Incidentally it will also prove that neither the Gage currency bill, nor the Edmunds commission bill, nor any other measure intended to fasten the single-gold standard more firmly upon this country, or to give the national banks a monopoly of the currency-issuing function, can become a law under existing conditions.

"There will be no change in our currency legislation until after the next Presidential election unless, perchance, the House of Representatives to be chosen next fall should be so overwhelmingly in favor of free coinage that President McKinley would feel compelled to sign the bill for the reopening of the mints to both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1, which would surely be passed by both Houses at the very beginning of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress.

"In any event, the money question is certain to be the burning issue in the congressional elections this year, and if it is not settled by the absolute restoration of bimetallism in the mean time, it will even more completely overshadow all other issues in the Presidential election two years hence."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

Sound-Money People May Blame Themselves.—"The 'sound-money' people are absolutely without justification in their yell that the bimetalists, by this resolution, are disturbing the previously existing financial quietude. Whatever disturbance, if any, there is, has been set agoing by the 'sound-money' people themselves. They have had Secretary of the Treasury Gage running around with his proposition to 'commit the Government more thoroughly to the single-gold standard,' and they have had their House committee on banking and currency fixing up a bill to give embodiment to the Gage idea—all this before the Teller resolution was so much as thought of. Secretary Gage and they have been planning quite a change in the currency status, whereas the Teller resolution is only the reaffirmation in more specific terms of a law which has been in existence for a quarter of a century. If there be any financial disturbance, therefore—which we very much doubt—it is plainly the 'sound-money' people themselves and not the bimetalists who are the cause of it."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

Cloven Hoof and Letter of the Law.—"There is another way

of exposing the cloven hoof of the advocates of the resolution, and we are glad to see that the sound-money Senators neatly and skilfully used it. If, they asked, free coinage was not involved, what was the object of this sensational attempt to reaffirm a power which, so far as the letter of the law is concerned, the Secretary undeniably possesses? Suppose the Secretary should pay the bonds in silver and then, in obedience to the solemn parity pledge, redeem the silver in gold? Would that satisfy the Teller resolution advocates? Clearly not. They are not concerned in the fate of silver dollars regarded as an obligation and redeemed in gold. They want the payment in silver to be final, regardless of consequences, the first of which would be a raid upon the Treasury reserve and the disappearance of gold from circulation. They insist on the letter of the bond contract because, and only because, they know full well that it would destroy its spirit and abolish the existing parity between gold and silver coin.

"The question to-day is not one of law, in a technical sense, but one of public faith and honor. As Senator Hoar reminded Teller, Shylock had the letter on his side when he demanded his pound of flesh. Gold or money as good as gold was paid for the bonds, and the Government must pay back money as good as gold. Should the resolution be adopted our currency would not be as good as gold, hence the dishonesty, the danger, the revolting injustice of the resolution."—*The Evening Post (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Who are Repudiators?—"Who are the repudiators? We put it to the integrity and common sense of the reader. Are they not the bondholders, who, three years ago, taking \$62,000,000 of 'coin' bonds at \$16,000,000 cheaper than if they were made 'gold' bonds, now insist that they must be paid in gold, and that payment according to the contract is dishonest? Why did they take them \$16,000,000 cheaper if they were not 'coin' bonds? Why did they offer \$16,000,000 more for them if they were made payable in gold?

"No such proposition of open and direct repudiation has been made in the financial history of the federal Government. And it comes from those who arrogantly and impudently claim to be the exclusive guardians of the public honor and credit."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

Changes of Opinion.—"The present resolution is nearly identical in terms with that for which Mr. McKinley then voted, and this is one of the reasons why it is brought forward again. It is intended, according to a slang phrase, to 'put the President in a hole.' It will not have that effect, however, because it will never reach him. He will not be called upon either to sign or to veto it, but if he were put to that necessity he could easily veto it on the ground both of changed circumstances and changed opinions. The change of opinion in the country since the Matthews resolution passed is seen distinctly in the changed attitude of the House. In 1878 more than two thirds of the members voted for it. It could not pass at all to-day, and it might be defeated by two thirds, altho, as we have shown, it could have no practical consequences standing by itself. It is lamentable indeed that the business of the country should be exposed to such barbarian attacks, such wanton shocks, whenever a clique of stock speculators, or a political faction, think they can see a gain for themselves by giving a fresh blow to public confidence. Perhaps we shall always have a party of disorder in the commonwealth to prevent the sober and industrious classes from forgetting their political duties."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

Stirring up Antagonism.—"Months ago *The Tribune* pointed out that the effort to secure action widely different from that which the President recommended could not succeed, but would result in stirring up the antagonism of all the advocates of silver and producing a controversy on the money question which would not help the trade or the industries of the country. The silver men know that in this Congress they can accomplish nothing. Undisturbed, or met only with proposals to which some of them could readily assent, they might have attempted nothing. The natural result of Mr. Gage's elaborate proposals has been a revival of antagonism in the Senate to all plans not in accord with the wishes of the silver men, who were known to constitute its majority. It did not seem to *The Tribune* months ago that such a controversy at present could do much good. It does not now seem likely to accomplish anything, unless it be the defeat of such

steps as the President has recommended."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

A Significant Vote.—"When it came to specifying 'gold,' even Allison of Iowa, and Burrows of Michigan, faltered and then dodged. Thurston of Nebraska, a great sound-money shouter, dared not speak the word, and fell into the negative column. All the gold Democrats save Caffery of Louisiana, all the nondescript Democrats like Gorman, Smith of New Jersey, Murphy of New York, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, and even Quay of the Republicans, and of course Chandler, marched over to the silver side. And then the great Quay presented his feeble apology in the shape of a declaration that the bonds were payable in money of the highest value, which brought the dodgers of sound-money proclivities back into line again to no practical purpose whatever.

"The vote of the Senator who means gold but is afraid to say so is the vote of a man who knows of a strong sentiment adverse to gold at home, and hence the reliable gold and currency reform strength in the Senate is quite as accurately measured by the affirmative vote on the Lodge amendment as by the larger negative vote on the Teller resolution. It may consequently be asserted with safety that the United States Senate as now constituted is opposed by two to one to any measure of currency reform which is worth considering and which aims at the firmer establishment of the gold standard.

"It is a note of defiance which is not indicative of Republican unity on the great question of the time. It is significant of a persistent regard for the bimetallic idea among the great body of Republicans west of the Mississippi which may lead to further defections. But the issue is nevertheless to be squarely drawn, however it may affect party lines as now disposed."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"The champions of this infamous resolution, but which is happily powerless to inflict any injury whatever upon the public credit, indulged in the usual platitudes in defense of the silver heresies which were so industriously exploited in the last Presidential campaign. Senator Stewart, standing for the mining gulches and repudiation, by his attack upon President McKinley's speech in New York this week, unconsciously paid a fine tribute to the unassailable patriotism of the President's remarks upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and to the influence the President's position will have in preserving the nation's financial honor."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The Teller resolution is pronounced unnecessary because the Matthews joint resolution of 1878 is still in force. Within a week one of the papers making that statement condemned the Matthews resolution as causing mischief at the time, and added that it has long been dead and buried in deserved oblivion. If the resolution of twenty years ago is dead there is reason for the restatement of its facts in the Teller resolution. If it is still a living law there is no harm in the Teller resolution recalling attention to it, when the Secretary of the Treasury seems to have forgotten its existence."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

"The question is not and never was whether the Government had the right, according to the terms of the contract, to pay the bonds with silver dollars. The question is whether the Government ought to exercise the right which all men concede it possesses. The true friends of the Government and the country have always taken the position that as many things are lawful which are not expedient, the Government ought not to take advantage of its right to pay out depreciated money, but it should carefully abstain from exercising such a right and pay out only the very best money, in order that its credit might be always kept even with the best. That has always been and still is the position of the true friend of the Government and of the American people."—*Times (Gold Dem.)*, Richmond.

"For sixty years this country has paid its debts in money as good as gold, and it will continue so to do; but Bryanistic control of the Senate is a scandal to national honor, which will be wiped out at no distant day unless the calamity-howlers succeed in promoting industrial disaster. There is no hope for Bryanism in any of its aspects when crops are good and business encouraging throughout the country. With good crops next year, the arrest of the Wilson deficit, and continued improvement in business, fiatism will be sent up Salt River where it was sent at the time of specie resumption."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Lewiston, Me.

"The passage of the resolution ought to have the effect of bracing up the sound-money party instead of weakening it. The very fact that the Senate will have proved, what everybody practically knew to be the case, that it will not, at the present session, pass any measure whatever which is calculated in the slightest degree to strengthen the gold standard, should bring to an end all talk of the shilly-shally policy of homeopathic doses of currency reform."—*The News (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"As for the Stanley Matthews resolution, there is no good reason, of course, why it should be repassed, and probably it will not pass the House. Repassage would not make it any more effective. The Senate will accomplish its purpose when it makes its position known to the world by the passage of the resolution, and will not care much what the House does with it."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

REFORM OF POLITICAL PRIMARIES.

A CONVENTION of delegates from about twenty States met in New York last month to consider the subject of primary reform. The meeting resulted in the formation of the National Primary Election League, of which Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey, was made president, and R. M. Easley, of Chicago, secretary. The objects of the organization are declared to be:

"The encouragement of legislation in the several States which shall compel integrity in and properly regulate the conduct of enrolments, registrations, primaries, caucuses, conventions, nominations, and elections, assuring and securing to voters and delegates their rights as such, and forbidding, and providing adequate penalties for, violation of such statutes, and for the improper use of money and other corrupt practises in connection with nominations and elections."

The discussion of various plans by the convention, and the fact that legislation regarding the primary is up before the legislatures of New York, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, and several other States, induce a mass of editorial comment from which we quote.

To Make Party Management Responsible.—"There was little of the visionary in the first national conference on primary reform. . . . The men who would abolish parties, which are the great, if not the chief, guaranty of the country against the scenes of tumultuous impotence which mark the parliamentary and political proceedings of Austria, France, and Italy, and against the group jealousies which have betrayed the liberties of Germany to an autocrat, were absent. Even the theorists in attendance, such as the professor of sociology of Syracuse University, appeared to realize that the need of the hour is to confirm party management, to fix a legal responsibility upon it, and to make the duty and authority of nomination as solemn as that of election. The practical character of the members of the conference was shown also by a seeming acquiescence in the belief that ballot reform had worked to a degree calculated to inspire hopes of primary reform.

"There was no new way devised to make men mindful of their civic obligations, and, beyond a not at all irrational proposition to tax abstinent from the polls, there was no quest for one. The purpose of the meeting seemed to be to find means to make the party primary as regular and as guarded an exercise of the franchise as the popular election. . . . It will be seen that the first benefit likely of attainment by this organization is a uniformity of legislation governing primary election. But its chief function in the State will be to prescribe the ounce of prevention that is worth the pound of cure—to convince citizens that the source of evils of which they from time to time so vigorously complain is generally to be found on the next block, and that only their presence and attention are necessary to make it a source of good."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

The Primary Voting-List.—"In nearly all the primary elections held in this country the judges are furnished with 'voting lists.' These voting-lists are to the primary election what the registration-books are to the regular elections.

"Usually days and hours are fixed when voters of a party are privileged to appear at designated places to have their names enrolled by their county or city committees; but in Kentucky on the day of the regular state registration any voter may appear before the registrar of his precinct and have his name enrolled as

a 'Democrat,' or as a 'Republican,' or as an 'Independent.' Then those books may be used for voting-lists for any party. In Virginia we have usually used the white registration-books as voting-lists, tho, as a rule, none but known Democrats have been allowed to vote.

"A public enrolment would be best; but if that be deemed too expensive, then the duty of making lists from the registration-books might be committed to the several county and city committees. And lest they be tempted to abuse their power, a method of appeal from their decisions should be provided. The details of such a scheme, with proper checks and balances, could, no doubt, be worked out easily by experienced election officers.

"Here in Virginia the main thing is to keep our primary election from being overrun by bogus 'colored Democrats.' The voting-list that puts a safety-brake upon that danger and affords the fullest and fairest opportunity to all true Democrats to vote is the list that is needed."—*The Dispatch (Dem.), Richmond.*

Independent Nominations.—"The one principle which seems to have taken any hold on the minds of those who have studied the subject is the need of securing the direct expression of the wish of the voter. The present method is for the voters to choose delegates who choose candidates, or choose other delegates by whom candidates are named. But if direct choice of candidates is to be adopted, how will their names be made known, how will their claims to fitness be pressed? Obviously the process of manipulation and the field for it are somewhat changed, but manipulation remains possible and will still repay the efforts of the professional politicians. No law can prevent the formation of voluntary associations for the purpose of influencing the choice of candidates. These may easily embrace the same elements that now constitute the party machine. If they determine in January the candidates whose nomination they will try to secure in September or October and work with the same diligence and skill that they now show, they will stand a very good chance to carry their points. And this brings us to what we regard as, in a sense, the key to the problem—making independent nominations easy. It is by such nominations that the work of the machine can best be regulated and its evils kept within the narrowest limit."—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

"The politicians have control under the present system; they will not be willing to surrender their advantage, and they will use every trick of the corrupt primary to prevent that control being wrested from them. In this State the people had an example, during the late legislative session, of the difficulty of securing modification of the law in the direction of admitted improvement. First there were amendments to take the life out of the enactment, and finally it was allowed to sleep on the calendar, because what was left of it was not wanted by the friends of reform and nothing at all was satisfactory to the politicians. Nevertheless, the New York Assembly is a hopeful sign."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

"Mayor Quincy, who has been made first vice-president of the National Primary Election League [said that] while he believed in giving a fair trial to the direct party vote, he expressed the opinion that 'the caucus ballot should be as secret as at the polls on election day.' It is difficult to see how anybody who is a believer in the Australian system at the polls can differ with the mayor as to the necessity of secrecy at the caucus if free and untrammelled action on the part of the voter is to be secured."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

"No measure of primary-election reform, so called, is contemplated at Springfield that does not hedge about machine politicians with even more power than they have under a free-and-easy primary law, for it clothes with something of statutory regulation the will of the bosses. Reform of primaries for party purposes can be accomplished only by the destruction of the primary. The reformatory alternative is recognition by law of the right of any body of citizens to have placed upon the ballot the names of candidates that may be petitioned for in sufficient numbers, and refusal to place upon such official ballot the nominees of any political convention whatever."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

CUBA has sympathy for breakfast, sympathy for dinner, and sympathy for supper. No wonder she's hungry!—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

AMERICAN APPROBATION OF GREAT BRITAIN'S CHINESE POLICY.

WHEN the policy of Great Britain in the far East found expression in the demand that equal rights of trade should be guaranteed by all powers in China, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, declared in a public address that England would go to war, if necessary, to maintain those rights, considerable warm commendation for a British policy appeared in American newspapers, which is represented by three editorials from different standpoints as follows:

Moral and Practical Force.—"Reducing this notification to its plain meaning, it is a challenge, over the shoulders of China, to Russia and Germany and to such other powers as may be in concert with them, to restrain all their attempts to extend their commercial interests in China within conditions which will make China's markets and her transportation system and her mining resources open to all comers upon equal terms. This challenge is backed by more than England's fleet. It must win the sanction of the world's public opinion, for its equity, its protest against the abuse of military ascendancy, its fairness toward the minor commercial nations, its protection to China against forcible invasion, and its tendency to confine the coming progress of Eastern commerce within pacific regulation. The moral force of this warning is worth more than an army for staying the aggressive schemes of Russia and Germany."

"The attitude of England is as much in favor of our interests as it is protective to hers. Her declaration appeals for cordial support to every nation that seeks to extend its commerce by non-militant methods. We need not to assume any such militant responsibilities as England has accepted; for our simple acceptance of the principles enunciated in her note to China would be, of itself, a determining factor in favor of peace. The issue raised and the conditions raising it are so momentous that no nation pretending to the most elevated ideals of civilization can afford to be silent. Yet the State Department seems to view the situation with complacency, willing that our interests should be protected by others."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

The Finest Declaration Since Channing.—"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's declaration that there shall be no closing of Chinese ports is, since Channing's famous acknowledgment of the independence of the Spanish-American provinces, the finest declaration made by any British Minister. Open ports, free to all the nations of the earth, are something worth fighting for. The British Minister is a splendid contrast to the two 'ward lords' who are wandering round the earth seeking ports to close, markets to monopolize, and commerce for themselves only. It is a lucky thing for civilization that England has enough 'sea power' to make her declarations good, and it is a melancholy thing that we who, a century ago, stood far in advance of her in advocacy of everything that vindicated the 'sacred rights of man,' should now lag behind her as a friend of the race. If we took a port to-day, we should promptly put about 60-per-cent. duty on all imports, search passengers' clothing for trousers and chemises bought abroad, tear sealskin jackets off the backs of women, and, in fact, do everything we could, short of violence, to make human intercourse difficult and disagreeable, to diminish the advantage of steam and electricity, and make travel seem immoral."—*The Nation (Ind.)*, New York.

Cobdenism Need Not be Discussed.—"Of all the European powers Great Britain is the one that stands for equal rights in international dealings. For any other to gain control of China would mean exclusion of all rivals from Chinese trade, or at least such handicaps as would practically amount to that. But wherever the British flag is raised there is freedom. When Great Britain secures the opening of another Chinese port or the free navigation of a river it is not for herself alone, but for all comers on equal terms. Whether that is the most profitable course for her to pursue, and to what extent that fact is a commendation of Cobdenism, are questions that need not to be discussed. The essential point is that such is the British policy, wherefore it is to the advantage of Great Britain's commercial rivals to have her policy triumphant as widely as possible."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ZOLA may be one of the Immortals yet, if this thing keeps up.—*The Times*, Richmond.

THE Hawaiian treaty seems just now in the Doie-ful dumps.—*The Transcript*, Boston.

MARK HANNA will continue to be the principal exponent of the Ohio idea.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

THE man who rescued Miss Cisneros might try his hand on Dreyfus.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph*, Pittsburg.

WE are now at Havana, it may be observed, with our *Maine*, if not with all our might.—*The Dispatch*, Richmond.

A SECRET session of the Senate simply demonstrates the mind-reading powers of the Washington correspondents.—*The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

AS was expected, the Indianapolis Monetary Commission's battle for sound currency has taken the form of a subscription paper.—*The News*, Detroit.

WHEN a United States man-of-war is sent to back up an ex-Confederate general it is a pretty good sign that the war is over.—*The News*, Newark, N. J.

IF the people of this State can't get the Legislature to pass a revenue law any other way, they ought to try offering a good, fat bribe.—*The Journal*, Chicago.

A RECOMMENDATION.—Customer: "Is this the latest thing in sealskins?" Salesman (impressively): "Yes, madam. This is a pelagic sealskin."—*Puck*, New York.

THE New York *Journal* says it will support Bryan or anybody else who gets on the ticket. We would freely pay seventy-five cents to see Pulitzer nominated.—*The Journal*, Minneapolis.

FACILITATED TRANSIT.—"What, a bridge across the Styx?" Charon, the former boatman, winked significantly. "Bicycle," he rejoined, with laconic brevity. "Good-roads movement, you know."—*The Journal*, Detroit.

GROWN SUSPICIOUS.—"I know why people are so incredulous about airships."

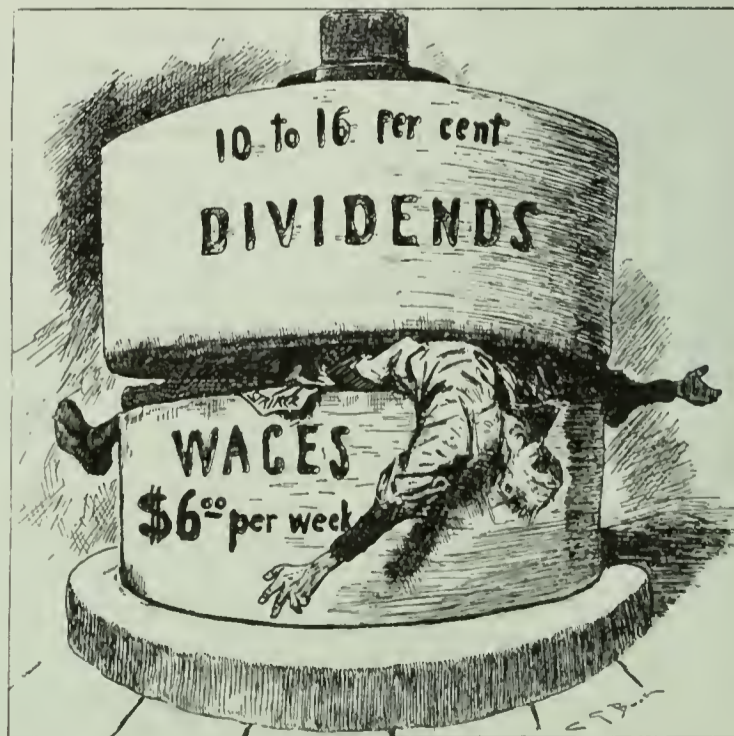
"Well, why is it?"

"They have had so much experience with air castles."—*The Record*, Chicago.

A NEW sign of coming spring is the flight of the gold-seekers northward. Heretofore the wild geese, bound in the same direction, have been one of our most trustworthy indications of approaching mild weather. Let us trust the simile is imperfect except in this meteorological sense.—*The Journal*, Providence, R. I.

IF the lives of two German missionaries are worth Kiao-Chou bay for a period of ninety-nine years, what are the lives of four German sailors worth? At this rate William will soon have more square miles in China than in Europe. The arrival of Prince Henry and the "fist" at Kiao-Chou is now anxiously awaited at all the European and Oriental chancelleries.—*The Republican*, Springfield.

FROM A PERSONAL STANDPOINT.—"I'm free to admit," remarked Farmer Cornstossei, "that I won't never get through demandin' more prosperity." "But you are in comfortable circumstances. What do you mean by prosperity?" "There's jes' the difficulty. It means somethin' different fur everybody. Ef you've got a mortgage, 'prosperity's' gettin' it paid off. Ef you've got it paid off, 'prosperity's' ownin' a cabinet organ. Ef you've got a cabinet organ, 'prosperity's' havin' enough to be able to trade it in fur a grand pie-anno—an' so on."—*The Star*, Washington.



BETWEEN THE UPPER AND NETHER MILLSTONES.

—*The World*, New York.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS LITERARY ORIGINALITY FOSTERED BY INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT?

RUSSIAN writers are just now warmly debating the question of accepting the invitation of the international Berne convention and recognizing the copyright regulations established by it. Thus far the literary circles of Russia have insisted on the right of free translation of foreign books, but now a minority has taken strong ground in favor of property in literary form and ideas. Strangely enough, the conservatives appear as the champions of strict copyright, while the liberal and radical writers deny that either from the moral or literary standpoint can restriction of the right of free translation be successfully defended. To resolve this apparent paradox, it should be explained that copyright is regarded by the conservatives as a form of "protection," as a measure against the excessive competition of foreign literary goods in the home market. Here is what a leading author and critic, M. Ivanoff, says on this subject in *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg:

"I advocate joining the Berne convention not only in obedience to the principle of respect for the general right of property, but also—and chiefly—on account of the direct utility to ourselves of a condition which would compel us to work with greater independence and freedom from the influence of other nations. I can not admit that it is healthy and beneficial to us to live on the intellectual capital of others. Thus Henry Sumner Maine asserts in his book on 'Popular Government' that the indifference of the American Government to the flood of foreign publications has brought the whole American people under a condition of literary subjection and subordination without a parallel in the history of thought and civilization. I will add that this policy toward literature will result in the great transatlantic republic repeating the experience of Carthage. Already we observe an extraordinary poverty of thought in the United States, a poverty not compensated either by the sporadic appearance of individual geniuses, or by any amount of practical inventiveness, skill, and material riches. Carthage, too, was wealthy and powerful and resourceful, but she was poor spiritually and intellectually, and thanks to this weaker Rome conquered and destroyed it.

"There is nothing consoling in the fact that we publish so few works of original research, and that our scientific men prefer to 'edit' and compile from foreign works. In the domain of pure literature we have, of course, displayed great capacity, and have produced such giants as Gogol, Tolstoi, Dostoevsky, Tourgenieff, etc., but the question is whether the number of such writers would not have been far greater had we been preserved from the deluge of foreign productions. Goethe's line is well known:

'Es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille'—

but this 'Stille' must be zealously guarded. It is, indeed, more than probable that our literary decadence is due in no small measure to the want of a favoring atmosphere. Certainly a talent of the first rank will overcome all obstacles and succeed in spite of opposition, but this does not mean that it is desirable to heap up artificial obstacles in the path of native talent. We must also consider the interests of second-rate talent, as well as the question of popular progress and development."

An author representing the opposition to copyright as extended to translation, Obolenski, writing in *Novosti*, scoffs at the "protectionist" argument. He says that true originality is not hampered by any "embarrassment of riches" from any foreign source, that a nation's individuality is developed rather than suppressed by the widest acquaintance with the traits and individualities of other and dissimilar peoples. The Russians, he says, have always been distinctive and intensely individual, the cultured elements being even more unlike the cultured Europeans than the ignorant and illiterate classes in Russia are unlike the corresponding classes in Western Europe. Originality, he continues, is not afraid of influence, for it assimilates the best of everything

foreign and converts it into material for new, deeper, and higher work, thoroughly colored and permeated by national genius.

The majority of Russian writers are against the requirement of permission and compensation for translations, and the matter will no doubt be settled on the basis of moral rather than literary considerations.

THE LONDON "ACADEMY'S" PRIZE AWARDS.

THE first recipients of the prizes established by the London *Academy* are Mr. Stephen Phillips, who receives the first prize of one hundred guineas for his new volume of poems, and Mr. William Ernest Henley, who obtains the second prize of fifty guineas for his "Essay on the Life, Genius, and Achievement of Burns." The effort made to secure an award by the votes of men of letters proved unavailing: too many varieties of opinion pre-



WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

vailed. Therefore the selections were made by *The Academy* itself. Its choice was guided by "excellence of performance" rather than by "richness of promise," the word excellence being here used as implying "good matter, good manner, and good personality." The chief rivals of Mr. Phillips for the prize offered to the poets were Francis Thompson, William Watson, and Mr. Newbolt. Mr. Henley's rivals were W. P. Ker (with his "Epic and Romance"), Walter Raleigh (with his book on "Style"), and Arthur Symons (with his "Studies in Two Literatures").

The Academy gives us (January 15) a review of the two "crowned" books. Of Mr. Phillips it has this to say:

"Modern life wants its poet badly enough; and if Mr. Phillips can show us anything of heavenly beauty or of tragic terror under its tawdriness and its squalor, he will earn a reward that all academies in the world can not give him. But, for the moment, he seems to us confused with the spectacle he looks at—the glare of the gas-lamps blind him; we hear in his verses the roar of what he calls 'the orchestral Strand,' but not any central melody; he has not set the life of London to any music, but only reproduced some of its discords.

"Yet that he will find a music of his own we are confident, for in both his long poems of modern life—'The Wife' and 'The Woman with the Dead Soul'—there are passages which, taken alone,

would almost justify our selection. Mr. Phillips is laboring to find out precisely what he means, and to put down none but true and genuine impressions. That singular instinct for the right word, so characteristic of him at his best, helps him to flash the picture time after time upon our consciousness; and we are convinced that popularity, if it comes his way, will not tempt him to remit his labor."

The following poem is selected from Mr. Phillips's volume as indicative of his insight into nature's heart:

BY THE SEA.

Remember, ah remember, how we walked
Together on the sea-cliff! You were come
From bathing in the ocean, and the sea
Was not yet dry upon your hair; together
We walked in the wet wind till we were far
From voices, even from the thoughts of men.
Remember how, on the warm beach we sat
By the old bark, and in the smell of tar;
While the full ocean on the pebbles dropped,
And in our ears the intimate low wind
Of noon, that breathing from some ancient place,
Blew on us merest sleep and pungent youth.
So deeply glad he grew that in pure joy
Closer we came; your wild and wet dark hair
Slashed in my eyes your essence and your sting.
We had no thought; we troubled not to speak;
Slowly your head fell down upon my breast,
In the soft breeze the acquiescing sun;
And the sea bloom, the color of calm wind,
Was on your cheek; like children then we kissed,
Innocent with the sea and pure with air;
My spirit fled into thee. The moon climbed,
The sea foamed nearer, and we two arose;
But ah, how tranquil from that deep embrace!
And with no sadness from that natural kiss:
Beautiful indolence was on our brains,
And on our limbs, as we together swayed,
Between the luminous ocean and dark fields.
We two in vivid slumber without haste,
Returned; while veil on veil the heaven was bared;
And a new glory was on land and sea.
And the moist evening fallow, richly dark,
Sent up to us the odor cold of sleep,
The infinite sweet of death: so we returned,
Delaying ever, calm companions,
Peacefully slow beside the moody heave
Of the moon-brilliant billow to the town.

Mr. Henley's "Essay on Burns" is termed the author's masterpiece. Our readers have had several opportunities of late of seeing what Mr. Henley has had to say of Burns, and what other critics have had to say about Mr. Henley; but we reproduce, nevertheless, a portion of *The Academy's* critique:

"Mr. Henley has followed the Dry-as-dust's method to spurn the Dry-as-dust's results. The pains which he has spent upon his work, the mass of closely studied facts and opinions which lie behind it, are suffered no whit to affect the vigor and freshness of the expression which it finds. The phrasing is as vivid and clear-cut, the metaphors are as ringing, as ever. Gregory, schooled in the university, has not forgotten his swashing blow.

"One of Mr. Henley's reviewers—from 'ahint the Border,' of course—has expressed his disappointment that Mr. Henley 'has not even attempted to give Burns his place in European literature.' As tho criticism were a class-list or a horse-race! Mr. Henley knew his business better. And this was, not to compare the incomparables or measure the incommensurables, but, for once, to paint from the life; to thrust aside the veils of ignorance or idealism, and to give the man and the poet in his habit as he stood. Burns has been pawed over often enough by patriots and sentimentalists; let us for once have the plain unvarnished truth, not explained away, not excused, not necessarily even condemned—simply stated. Such we conceive to have been the critical ideas which Mr. Henley set before him in undertaking his task, and with what vigilance, what zest he lives up to them! How salient his portrait! how it stands out from the canvas! with what economy and precision of line the artist insists on what he means to say. Let us recall some of the fine passages in which Mr. Henley's conception of Burns, a vital and creative conception, a conception with which it shall go hard if it be not permanent, is built up. And first of Burns the man:

"We have to recall the all-important fact that Burns was first and last a peasant, and first and last a peasant in revolt against the Kirk, a peasant

resolute to be a buck. . . . He was absolutely of his station and his time, the poor-living, lewd, grimy, free-spoken, ribald old Scots peasant world came to a full, brilliant, even majestic, close in his work.'

Of the Burns of the sentimentalist, and especially of the 'unco' guid' sentimentalist, Mr. Henley will have nothing:

"The tame, proper, figmentary Burns, the coinage of their own tame, proper brains, which they have done their best to substitute for the lewd, amazing peasant of genius, the inspired faun, whose voice has gone ringing through the courts of time these hundred years and more, and is far louder and far clearer now than when it first broke on the ear of man.'

And if Mr. Henley will not palter with or slur over the facts about Burns, neither will he apologize for them. What need, indeed, of apology, now, in the retrospect? Is it not enough just to understand?

"There needs but little knowledge of character and life to see that to apologize for Burns is vain: that we must accept him frankly and without reserve for a peasant of genius perverted from his peasantry, thrust into a place for which his peasantry and his genius alike unfitted him, denied a perfect opportunity, constrained to live his qualities into defects, and in the long run beaten by a sterile and unnatural environment. We can not make him other than he was, and, especially, we can not make him a man of our own time: a man born tame and civil and unexcessive—"he that died o' Wednesday," and had obituary notices in local prints. His elements are all too gross, and all too vigorous and turbulent for that. "God have mercy on me," he once wrote of himself, "a poor damned, incautious, duped, unfortunate fool! the sport, the miserable victim of rebellious pride, hypochondriac imaginations, agonizing sensibility, and bedlam passions." Plainly he knew himself as his apologists have never known him, nor will ever know.'

COLONEL HIGGINSON'S LONDON REMINISCENCES.

THE stream of literary reminiscence to which so many English and American writers have been contributing of late keeps flowing with unabated volume. Not the least noteworthy tributary to it comes from Thomas Wentworth Higginson *via*



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

The Atlantic Monthly. Colonel Higginson tells of literary London twenty years ago, when he breakfasted with Froude, heard Darwin call for "Alice in a Looking-Glass," and made Browning promise to restore "Bells and Pomegranates" to its original form—a promise that was never kept.

The first of these incidents—the breakfast with Froude—devel-

oped some queer notions concerning Americans that obtained in that historian's household :

"As I approached the house I saw a lady speaking to some children at the door, and she went in before I reached it. Being admitted, I saw another lady glance at me from the region of the breakfast parlor, and was also dimly aware of a man who looked over the stairway. After I had been cordially received and was seated at the breakfast-table, it gradually came out that the first lady was Mrs. Froude's sister, the second was Mrs. Froude herself, while it was her husband who had looked over the stairs; and I learned, furthermore, that they had severally decided that, whoever I was, I could not be the American gentleman who was expected at breakfast. What was their conception of an American—what tomahawk and scalping-knife were looked for, what bearskin or bareskin, or whether it was that I had omitted the customary war-whoop—this never was explained."

Colonel Higginson speaks of Darwin as "always the same simple, noble, absolutely truthful soul," and gives the following charming glimpses of the great biologist in 1872 :

"Tall and flexible, with the overhanging brow and long features best seen in Mrs. Cameron's photograph, he either lay half reclined on the sofa or sat on high cushions, obliged continually to guard against the cruel digestive trouble that haunted his whole life. I remember that at my first visit, in 1872, I was telling him of an address before the Philological Society by Dr. Andrew J. Ellis, in which he had quoted from 'Alice in the Looking-Glass' the description of what were called portmanteau words, into which various meanings were crammed. As I spoke, Mrs. Darwin glided quietly away, got the book, and looked up the passage. 'Read it out, my dear,' said her husband; and as she read the amusing page he laid his head back and laughed heartily. Here was the man who had revolutionized the science of the world giving himself wholly to the enjoyment of Alice and her pretty nonsense. Akin to this was his hearty enjoyment of Mark Twain, who then had hardly begun to be regarded as above the Josh Billings grade of humorist; but Darwin was amazed that I had not read 'The Jumping Frog,' and said that he always kept it by his bedside for midnight amusement."

Browning's personal appearance and modest manner are given in this paragraph :

"He had a large head of German shape, broadening behind, with light and thin gray hair and whitish beard; he had blue eyes, and the most kindly heart. It seemed wholly appropriate that he should turn aside presently to consult Anthony Trollope about some poor author for whom they held funds. He expressed pleasure at finding in me an early subscriber to his 'Bells and Pomegranates,' and told me how he published that series in the original cheap form in order to save his father's money, and that single numbers now sold for ten or fifteen pounds. He was amused at my wrath over some changes which he had made in later editions of those very poems, and readily admitted, on my suggesting it, that they were merely a concession to obtuse readers; he promised, indeed, to alter some of the verses back again, but—as is the wont of poets—failed to do so. I was especially struck with the way in which he spoke about his son, whose career as an artist had well begun, he said; but it was an obstacle that people expected too much of him, as having had such a remarkable mother. It was told in the simplest way, as if there were nothing on the paternal side worth considering."

Tennyson is described as a "tall and high-shouldered man, careless in dress, and while he had a high and domed forehead, yet his brilliant eyes and tangled hair and beard gave him rather the air of a partially reformed Corsican bandit, or else an imperfectly secularized Carmelite monk, than of a decorous and well-groomed Englishman."

Gladstone's Tribute to Arthur Hallam.—Arthur Henry Hallam, 'Tennyson's "dearest friend" and the subject of "In Memoriam," is pronounced by Mr. Gladstone to have been "a spirit so exceptional that everything with which he was brought into relation during his shortened passage through this world came to be, through this contact, glorified by a touch of the ideal."

Mr. Gladstone's tribute fills nearly three pages of *The Youth's Companion*, and we quote further from it as follows :

"Among his [Hallam's] contemporaries at Eton, that queen of visible homes for the ideal schoolboy, he stood supreme among all his fellows; and the long life through which I have since wound my way, and which has brought me into contact with so many men of rich endowments, leaves him where he then stood, as to natural gifts, so far as my estimation is concerned.

"But I ought perhaps to note a distinction which it is necessary to draw. Whether he possessed the greatest genius I have ever known is a question which does not lie upon my path, and which I do not undertake to determine. It is of the man that I speak, and genius does not of itself make the man. When we deal with men, genius and character must be jointly taken into view; and the relation between the two, together with the effect upon the aggregate, is infinitely variable. The towering position of Shakespeare among poets does not of itself afford a certain indication that he holds a place equally high among men."

Referring to the many discussions he had at Eton with Hallam on religious and literary and political subjects, Mr. Gladstone continues :

"It is difficult for me now to conceive how during these years he bore with me; since not only was I inferior to him in knowledge and dialectic ability, but my mind was 'cabined, cribbed, confined,' by an intolerance which I ascribe to my having been brought up in what were then termed Evangelical ideas—ideas, I must add, that in other respects were frequently productive of great and vital good. . . . As a learner, he bears in regard to the most tangible tests of excellence the severest scrutiny. This may be seen by his translating, at fourteen, the 'Ugolino' of Dante into Greek iambs; and again at a later time, but when he was not yet eighteen, by his production of Italian sonnets, which Sir Anthony Panizzi, a consummate judge, declared that he could not distinguish, so finished were the compositions, from the productions of native authors."

AMONG THE FAMOUS SINGERS.

A FAMOUS teacher of singing, and trainer of *divas* for the grand opera in Paris, Vienna, and Milan, London and New York, is Mme. Mathilde Marchesi, who now gives to the world of music her professional and personal reminiscences, in which the general public, no less than the musicians, may find matter of interest and entertainment. In the course of her prolonged career as a student and a teacher—a career marked at every turn by enthusiasm or by the rapture of success—Mme. Marchesi has known, on more or less intimate terms, rich in suggestions and inspirations, many of the most notable musicians of the century, beginning with Jenny Lind, Pauline Garcia, Malberg, and Liszt, and ending with Calvé, Melba, Nordica, and Emma Eames. From the time when, as a little child, she was taken by her grandmother to the opera, and crouched in a dark corner of the box, fairly "crying her eyes out with joy," until she celebrated her forty-first professional anniversary by a theatrical entertainment at her house in Paris, in honor of the École Marchesi, her story is a story of musical aspirations, trepidations, raptures, and triumphs, told with intelligence and vivacity, and with no more egotism than is inevitable, no more exultation than is pardonable.

The little she has to tell about her childhood makes itself acceptable by its engaging simplicity and quaintness. Everybody was good to her, and her trouble was her dress. Her mother was zealous for puritanical simplicity, and the children were sent to dancing parties in woolen frocks, or to play with the daughters of Bettina von Arnim (Goethe's Bettina) in red cloaks, pink hats, blue vests, and gray stockings—the Granmann idea of puritanical simplicity.

Presently she is taking lessons in singing with Garcia, and in elocution with Samson, of the Théâtre Français, who taught

Rachel, besides lessons in French, Spanish, and Italian, in harmony, dancing, and acting. She went to the theater, where, perched among "the gods," she heard Grisi, Alboni, and Persiani, as well as Ronconi, Mario, and Lablache.

Rossini tells Mme. Marchesi a lively story about the first night of his "Barbiere di Seviglia," in Rome, when his only friend and champion was Garcia, the famous tenor, father of Malibran:

"Well, the eventful first night arrived at last, and throughout my artistic career I have never experienced a more stormy evening. It was not the hostile party alone, but a whole series of mishaps which contributed to the great fiasco of my opera. The overture was completely drowned, as well as the first chorus, by the hissing and whistling of the public. At this act of injustice, Garcia, beside himself with anger, grew so excited that he broke several strings of his guitar while accompanying the serenade. This caused such a disturbance that nothing more of the music could be heard. Poor Basilio, a *débutant*, became so alarmed at the uproar that he trod on his long cloak and fell flat on the stage. When he got up, his nose was bleeding so profusely that it was some minutes before he was able to sing. The noise then grew terrific. Finally, just as the public were quieting down a cat suddenly appeared on the stage, and was only driven off again with much trouble and loss of time. Thus was the unfortunate evening brought to a climax. The curtain fell and the performance was stopped."

But a sudden reaction set in, and the capricious public waited curiously for a second performance. Rossini stayed at home, trying in vain to read or write or think. He held his watch in his hand and mentally sang the overture, and then right on through the first act, when a tumult called him to the window:

"There I saw thousands of people, with torches in their hands, coming toward my house, and, before I had realized what was happening, I was being carried in triumph to the theater, amidst the enthusiastic cries of 'Evviva Rossina!' I had had no time to exchange my dressing-gown for a coat, and thus was obliged to conduct the 'Barbiere' from the beginning of the second act. The audience that had been so antagonistic on the previous occasion now became wildly enthusiastic, and at the end of the performance carried me home in triumph. Such was the baptism of my 'Barbiere.'"

In September, 1861, when Mme. Marchesi left Vienna, Ilma di Murska followed her to Paris to complete her studies. She describes Ilma as "very musical and a quick learner," with a sweet, flexible, high-soprano voice. She soon became one of the most applauded and distinguished singers of her time, especially in Australia, where she created a famous sensation. But she was a creature of eccentricities, not always harmless. Altho a great favorite at the Italian opera in St. Petersburg, London, Paris, and Vienna, she left the stage while her voice still retained all its power, and retired to a secluded life in London. But she soon grew tired of that, and came to New York as a professor in the Conservatory. That was another failure; she returned to Europe, broken in health and spirit, and died in 1889 in comparative poverty, in spite of the "enormous sums she had earned in her brilliant career." Her invalid daughter poisoned herself, in despair at her mother's death, and mother and child were cremated together at Gotha Knauss.

Mme. Marchesi tells how Gabrielle became as great an actress as she was a singer, so that the Parisians called her "La Rachel Chantante." She was decorated by the Academy, and received the title of *Kammersängerin* from the Emperor of Austria. Finally, on retiring from the stage, she took up her abode in Paris, and became a teacher—which leads to the consideration of certain trials the conscientious teacher encounters in the vanity and stupidity of parents.

When the great battle of the schools began to surge around Wagner in Vienna, the passion with which his music was condemned or praised can hardly be described:

"Families quarreled; friends became enemies; there was a

general uproar. The primary cause lay in the fact that Wagner not only did not adhere to acknowledged methods, but banished the old form while attacking unmercifully, both in writing and in speech, the public favorites and the veterans of art. His adherents, who in the beginning were chiefly composed of students, idolized their master, and would allow no one to find fault with his music. In manner and dress one could at once recognize the so-called 'Wagnerians,' who would have liked to raise the new music-Messiah to the rank of the god of Music. In those times of musical trouble few people held moderate views."

Chatting of singers, teachers, and "voices," and the new school of composition, Rossini said:

"'Cette musique de barricades, qui chante toujours à l'assaut, est certes la ruine des voix les plus puissantes.' These words were uttered thirty-odd years ago, and were prophetic as regards the method of singing at the present day. Rossini was then busying himself very much with compositions for the piano, in consequence of which he was surrounded by young pianists. We met Diémer, now a celebrity, at Rossini's house—and singing was of minor importance. Whenever I begged of him to hear some of my pupils, he never failed to ask, 'Are they *contraltos*?' adding, 'I far prefer low voices, and do not object to *soprano giusto*; but singers who are always pitching their voices on the highest registers, and not only use the *voce di testa* (head-voice), but also *voce di capelli*' (hair voice)—by which he meant the high C sharp, D, E, and F—'these offend my ear.' Speaking of the Wagnerian school, Rossini said, 'Whatever is good is not new, and whatever is new is not good.'"

The majority of Mme. Marchesi's successful pupils studied for three years; and she protests vehemently against the prevailing greed for fame and money which clamors for both after a few months of superficial training, without consideration for even the elementary preliminaries:

"To become a good singer, a first-rate artiste, it is necessary to have, first of all, a good general education. One must be musical, something of a pianist, and, besides singing, one should study languages, elocution, and acting. How can all this be attained in one short year? Instrumentalists, without exception, give themselves over to many years of study. Then, why should this be denied to singers? The former buy their instruments ready-made, the latter have to form and develop theirs. And is not the voice the most tender, the most fragile, of all instruments? We may safely attribute the decline of the vocal art to these unfortunate causes, and blame especially those teachers who, partly through ignorance, partly through egotism, do not point out to their pupils the importance of their mission."

Etelka Gerster contended bravely with formidable difficulties. The perfection of her high notes, her shakes, her cadences, and her delivery, were acquired by her incessant study and perseverance under Mme. Marchesi's instruction. Fortune repaid Gerster; she was equally applauded in Paris, Genoa, and Berlin, in Pesth, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and London; but she was prostrated by severe work and the hardship of travel in America, and was compelled to retire from the stage:

"Two stars, Adelina Patti and Pauline Lucca, had appeared in the spring of 1876, at the same time, at the Italian Opera of Vienna. This was a rare treat, for every evening one had the choice between Patti, with her extraordinarily beautiful voice and delightful method, and Lucca, with her marvelous dramatic talent. The former excited the greatest admiration, and carried us quite away with the charm of her singing; but the latter appealed to the feelings of her audiences, and in great dramatic moments would take our hearts by storm. It was a thousand pities that Lucca's natural and remarkable talent should not have been properly cultivated. She had been taught by Richard Levy, first horn-player at the Vienna Imperial Opera-House, and had sung for a short time in the choruses; then she made her *début* in the little solo of the *Jungfernkranz*, in 'Der Freischütz.' She sang afterward for many years at the Italian Opera in London and St. Petersburg. The wonderful progress she subsequently made in her singing was mainly due to the excellent example of Italian singers she had before her; she was the best *Carmen* I ever saw."

Mme. Marchesi heard Christine Nilsson in Paris at the beginning of her career; Nilsson left the Théâtre Lyrique for the Grand Opera, where she created the rôle of *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," and evoked unwonted enthusiasm by her highly poetic conception of the part. From that moment she became a celebrity, and her "tours" were triumphs.

The new Paris Opera-House, beautiful as it is, says Marchesi, can not compare with that of Vienna, in respect of style, comfort, acoustics, and ventilation; and the choruses, the orchestra, the *mise en scène*, even the ballet appeared to her artistically inferior to those at Vienna:

"On the other hand, the French artists, male and female, far surpassed the Germans in diction, clearness of enunciation, and style. The French sing the words; the Germans sing the music. The French modulate their voices; the Germans sing from beginning to end with their full power. In Germany a singer must have a powerful voice to be appreciated; in France a singer must be a good elocutionist. The two combined make the artiste. Personally, I am no admirer of big, heavy voices, and lean toward beauty of delivery and dramatic expression."

"In France, as in Italy, operas are quite distinct from operettas. An artiste who wants to excel in a certain *genre* must not only thoroughly study a particular style, but must also be fitted for it. This is not the case in Germany, with the exception of one or two court theaters. They now even go so far there that, in the written agreement, they omit to mention the artiste's *spécialité*, and merely insert 'singer.' One day singers are required to undertake lyric, another day comic, and again another day heavy dramatic parts."

We are told about Verdi, Rubinstein, and Liszt—Verdi living secluded, shunning all public demonstrations; Liszt and Rubinstein, everywhere courted and entertained at all social and musical festivities. But Liszt was still the hero of the day, his presence recalling his earlier triumphs, altho the white-haired artist was given to nodding drowsily at some pretentious "functions."

After interesting recollections of the three pupils whose distinction has been the later pride of the "Marchesi school"—Calvé, Melba, and Emma Eames—Mme. Marchesi concludes her entertaining reminiscences with some noteworthy observations and suggestions:

"I beg to be allowed to express a wish for the adoption, by the authorities competent to do so, of two important reforms relative to vocal teaching. One is the foundation in every Conservatoire of a special class for young composers, where they may learn the classing and mechanism of the different female voices. This is, in my opinion, a want which must be met if we are to look upon singing as the principal auxiliary of the lyric stage. The other is the obligation on persons intending to devote themselves to vocal teaching of a public examination in order to obtain a diploma, such as is necessary in every other branch of education. A committee of competent men and women should be appointed for this purpose, under the presidency of the director of the Conservatoire."

"LEWIS CARROLL."

THAT the author of "Alice in Wonderland" (who died January 14 in his sixty-sixth year) should have been also a distinguished mathematician, will be to many a surprise. It is narrated that the Queen of England was so delighted with Lewis Carroll's "Alice" that she commanded the author to send his next work to Windsor, and she was almost as bewildered as ever Alice was when she received from the Rev. C. L. Dodgson, in response to the command, "An Elementary Treatise on Determinants."

Mr. Dodgson's literary career began at the age of twenty-seven (1860) by the publication of "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry." It was five years later that "Alice in Wonderland" appeared. *The St. James's Gazette* speaks of it as follows:

"The book was originally written to amuse one of Dean Lid-

dell's daughters. The author was an intimate friend of the Dean and Mrs. Liddell, and took infinite pleasure in the society of their little girls. It was in order to beguile her hours of playtime that these diverting fancies were woven for one of the children. The quiet quaintness and pedantic precision which characterize the wild whimsicalities of the *dramatis personæ* of this fairyland of nonsense are unrivaled, and the verses, 'You are old, Father William,' are as popular as the most finished productions of our classics. The story rapidly circulated throughout the English-speaking world, and was translated into all the languages of Europe. Seven years later (1872) appeared the continuation of Alice, under the title 'Through the Looking-Glass,' and altho only a sequel, it was scarcely inferior to its predecessor, and was almost equally appreciated. These two works are masterpieces of the exuberant fancy, graceful style, and poetic genius of Lewis Carroll. Nothing that he wrote before or after—and numerous ingenious literary efforts have been since associated with his name—comes at all near to these. The verses entitled 'The Jabberwock,' which are composed in a language as artificial as 'Volapük' or 'Esperanto,' are none the less familiar to and understood of the nursery. The 'Walrus and the Carpenter,' which also appeared in 'Through the Looking-Glass,' is even more popular than 'Old Father William.'"

The serious side of the author's character is brought out in the following "fly-leaf" which he used to issue to "every child who loves Alice":

"God does not mean us to divide life into two halves—to wear a grave face on Sunday, and to think it out of place to even so much as mention Him on a week-day. Do you think He cares to see only kneeling figures, and to hear only tones of prayer, and that He does not also love to see the lambs leaping in the sunlight, and to hear the merry voices of the children as they roll among the hay? Surely their innocent laughter is as sweet in His ears as the grandest anthem that ever rolled up from the 'dim religious light' of some solemn cathedral. And if I have written anything to add to those stories of innocent and healthy amusement that are laid up in books for the children I love so well, it is surely something I may hope to look back upon without shame and sorrow (as how much of life must then be recalled) when my turn comes to walk through the valley of shadows."

NOTES.

The Westminster Gazette finds humor in the thought of Mark Twain under Methodist patronage. The *Gazette* says: "Mr. Clemens himself would probably be surprised to find his name figuring in a list of authors recommended to the study of local preachers, yet this honor is conferred upon him by a correspondent of *The Methodist Times*, who sandwiches his 'New Pilgrim's Progress' between John Ashworth's 'Walks in Canaan' and the lives of the Methodist worthies. The warning is given, however, that Mark Twain is to be administered only to the reader who 'understands the difference between American humor and lying.' If he has this essential quality of the critic he will find beneath the extravagant drollery 'the mind of a 'cute, observant, and—yes—reverent traveller in the Holy Land.'"

SOME of the British critics expect a revival of interest in Byron in the near future. The attack on Byron's poetry, they think, has been overdone and a reaction is bound to follow. *The St. James's Gazette* says: "The attack on Byron's poetry has been overdone, as the attack on the eighteenth century was overdone, as the attack on Renaissance architecture was overdone, as the depreciation of painters who did not precede Raphael was overdone. We have already repented, or are beginning to repent, of our excesses of iconoclasm in each of these cases; and so it must be with Byron. Besides, poetry having proceeded with Tennyson and Mr. Swinburne as far in a certain direction as is for the time possible, the next impulse is bound to be along a new path. Byron will again have his day; and that day Mr. Henley, Mr. Prothero, and our newest poet Mr. Stephen Phillips (who vindicates in *Cornhill* Byron's purely poetic value), are preparing."

"ANOTHER familiar legend," says *The Critic*, "has been relegated to the limbo of the untrue, and it is a question if there will be anything left for the next generation to pin its faith to. This time it is the 'Prisoner of Chillon,' beloved of, and quoted by, every schoolgirl. In the cell where the 'Prisoner' languished so long, there was shown a circle worn in the stones by his feet in walking round and round a pillar to which he was chained. M. Vuillet, one of the members of the Grand Conseil de Vaud, was horrified to find that, in repaving the cell, the 'Chemin de Bonivard,' one of the souvenirs and attractions of the country, had disappeared. He brought the matter before the Council, and was chagrined to learn that the famous track had not been made by the captive whom Byron made famous, but had been industriously scraped by successive keepers of Chillon, who, for exhibiting it, had received large *pourboires* from sympathetic and sentimental tourists."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A LEPROSY CONGRESS.

IT is not generally known that the old plague of leprosy has in recent years been spreading again to such an extent that specialists considered it necessary to call a convention recently for the purpose of devising ways and means to counteract the evil. Yet such is the case, an international congress of this kind having met in Berlin only a few weeks ago. One of the participants, Dr. Julius Stinde, publishes an excellent illustrated article on the subject in the Leipsic *Daheim*, and from this source we gather the following data:

There are various kinds of leprosy, the rough and the smooth. The former begins with a general sickness of the patient; brownish-red spots appear, first around the eyes and then on the back of the hand. These swell, finally developing into knotty growths. Similar growths appear in the mouth, the throat, and in internal organs, and the patient sooner or later dies. The average length of this type of leprosy is from nine to ten years.

The other type is of slower developing, often covering a period of twenty years. It begins with loss of appetite, chills, and spasmodic and erratic pains; then suddenly large boils appear on the upper and lower limbs, that leave small white spots. After a short period of recovery, these symptoms again set in accompanied by insomnia and loss of flesh. The patient generally loses his sense of feeling, so that he can be burned with hot irons at the places where these boils had been without suffering pain. In case these appear in the face near the eyes, blindness results. Frequently the hands and feet suffer, the boils being then followed by violent fever. Sometimes the patient loses his hands and feet as also nose and eyes, giving him a terrible appearance.

In the immediate past the disease has been spreading in localities hitherto spared. Russia, Scandinavia, Iceland, have contended against it for centuries. But lately it has found its way into Eastern Prussia, especially into the city of Memel. Russia has five leprosy hospitals and two leprosy colonies; and the recent Berlin congress decided that Germany should follow this example in order to stop its spread.

The chief result of the deliberations of this congress were formulated in these words:

"The producer of leprosy, as determined by the modern scientific methods of research, is the *bacillus lepræ*, known to the scientific world for the period of twenty-five years through the investigations of Neisser and Hansen. All are agreed that only a human being can be the bearer of this bacillus, and it is a fact that leprosy is contagious. Every leprosy person is a source of danger to those around him, and the danger grows the more closely the patient associates with others and the worse the general sanitary conditions are that surround him. For this reason the existence of leprosy is especially dangerous among the poorer classes. However, it can not be denied that the transfer of this disease to people in better circumstances has been observed in more than one case. The opinion that leprosy is *hereditary* has been losing adherents in recent times, while the view that it is contagious has gained advocates. As yet no method of treatment has been found that is effectual in cases of leprosy. *Leprosy is incurable.*"

In view of this state of affairs the members of the Berlin congress were of the opinion that the only way of managing such cases was to isolate the patient; only in this radical manner could the evil be suppressed. Until recent times medical science has insisted upon teaching that leprosy was hereditary, but the experiments made in 1871 by Hansen and others with the bacillus made this view more than doubtful. All attempts to transplant the bacillus to animals failed, and this fact among others demonstrated that the trouble was confined to the human race. In view of the recent spread of leprosy the congress was practically unanimous in its convictions that the plague is contagious. It also appeared that this disease has not the tendency of developing in certain families, or being found in parents and children. It has been demonstrated again and again that the descendants of lep-

rous parents are perfectly healthy and remain so. This phenomenon has been observed especially in Norway and America.

The ways and means in which leprosy is carried from place to place has been made the special subject of study by Sticker, who as member of the German committee went to India in late years to study the plague there. His views were warmly approved by the congress. According to his view the part of the body from which all leprosy persons during their entire sickness send forth the greatest number of bacilli, and do so with the greatest of regularity and in great abundance, is the nose. On the other hand, it was discovered that the part of the healthy body which is most ready to receive these bacilli, and where the contagion in nearly all instances takes place, is again the nose. Just as tuberculosis begins at the ends of the lungs so leprosy begins at the ends of the nose.

The congress concluded to agitate for the establishment of leprosy colonies wherever needed. This seems the only means of staying the destruction caused by this "eldest daughter of death," as leprosy is termed in the original text of Job.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT MAKES A PLANT GROW UPWARD?

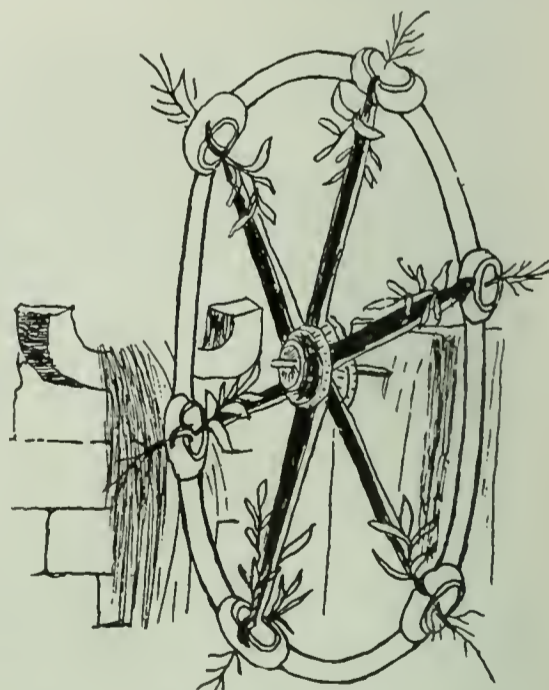
THE ingenious experimental methods that have proved beyond reasonable doubt that it is gravitation that causes the upright growth of plants are thus described in a series of articles on botany now being published in *The Pharmaceutical Era*. Says that journal (January 13):

"The direction of growth of root and stem is not a merely accidental one. A number of investigators have been at work to see what is the cause of this diametrically opposed growth in stem and root. 'It has been suggested that the action of gravitation would take some part in the guidance of the roots.' This is, in fact, the apparent tendency of the following experiments:

"Beans have been made to germinate when placed on the circumference of an iron or wooden wheel surrounded with moss so as to maintain the moisture of the seeds, and holding little troughs full of mold open on two sides; the wheel being put in motion in a vertical direction by a current of water, and made to describe many revolutions in a minute.

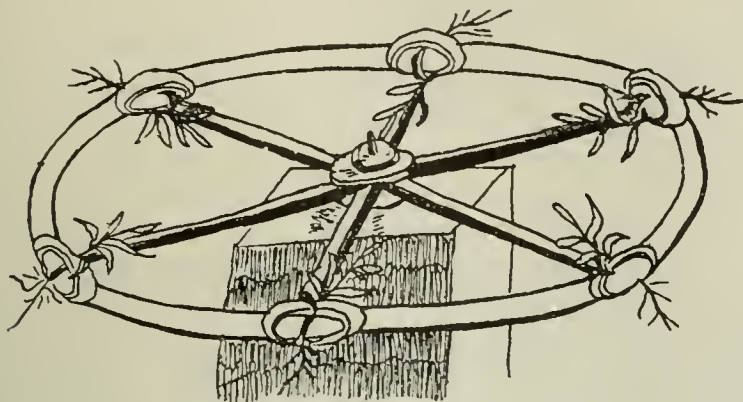
In consequence of this rotatory movement, producing the particular force known in mechanics as centrifugal force, the action of gravitation is as it were annihilated, and the sprouting seed, removed from its influence, is subjected to centrifugal force only. See what occurs: The small stems which, in ordinary circumstances, would be directed upward, that is to say, in a direction opposite to the action of gravitation, now turn themselves in the direction opposite to the direction of the centrifugal force, or toward the center of the wheel. The rootlets, which, under ordinary circumstances, would bury themselves in the earth, and in the direction required by the laws of gravitation, in reality now point in the direction of the force which has taken the place of gravitation.

"This curious experiment, carried out for the first time by J. A. Knight, of England, has been repeated and modified in France by the ingenious naturalist Dutrochet. He replaced the vertical



KNIGHT'S WHEEL EXPERIMENT ON GERMINATING PLANTS.

wheel by a horizontal one. The force of gravitation acts constantly on the same points of the germinating seed; but as this seed is exposed at the same time to the action of centrifugal force, produced by the movement of the wheel, the roots follow an intermediate direction between a vertical one, which would be determined by the force of gravitation and a horizontal, one, result-



DUTROCHET'S WHEEL EXPERIMENT

ing from centrifugal force. As the movement communicated to the wheel is increased in rapidity, the angle made by the root with the plane of the wheel becomes more acute also. When this angle becomes nothing the root is horizontal. The influence of gravitation in directing the course of the root is put beyond doubt by these curious experiments."

THE DETERMINATION OF SEX.

DR. SCHENCK'S reported discoveries on this subject (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 29), regarding which he has not yet made any detailed statement, are thus treated by *The Medical Record*:

"It is said that a Dr. Schenck, a university professor and president of the embryological society, has found out the secret of sex. He finds that this depends wholly upon the nature of the food consumed by the parents, whether one or both the report does not state, and he has proved his theory by a long series of experiments beginning with oysters and ending with man. We may add that we are indebted for these startling details to the daily press, our correspondents in Mexico and Vienna having strangely failed to telegraph us an account of the astounding discoveries."

On the other hand, Prof. George MacCloskie, of Princeton, in discussing the subject, speaks of the reported discovery as both probable and natural. He says, as reported in *The Medical News*:

"Sex selection has already been accomplished in the plant world and in some forms of animal life. It has been found that hemp when grown in rich soil produces the female plant, while in scant soil it produces the male. Working bees will, when fed upon very rich food, become queens, and salamanders, when fed upon the fragments of their brothers and sisters, will produce almost twice the percentage of females as when they are fed upon ordinary foods. On the other hand, the starving of caterpillars has been found to result in the production of a large percentage of males. Modern biology has established the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the sexes. The eggs of both sexes will live even if unsupplemented by those of the opposite sex, tho this supplementation is necessary for healthy growth. The female egg requires rich food and moves slowly, while the male egg requires light food and moves with great rapidity. This is the only difference between them. If it is possible to apply to man, as it is to plants and the lower animals, this principle of selection, the food that the mother of a male would have to take would be only as much in amount as would satisfy her hunger without giving very much sustenance, while to produce females very rich and sustaining food would be required. I consider that the power of sex selection is a necessary one, and that it will certainly be made a practical thing sooner or later."

IS QUARANTINE OF ANY USE?

IN this country, quarantine is very generally relied upon to keep out infectious disease from foreign countries. In England, on the other hand, it has been given up as worse than useless. English medical papers not only consider our methods absurd and antiquated, but poke fun at our physicians for giving them countenance. *The Hospital*, London, objects particularly to Senator Caffery's bill for the more strict enforcement of quarantine in this country with reference to yellow fever, and it is shocked at an article in *The Medical News*, New York, commending the measure and urging its passage. Says the English paper (January 8):

"It does not surprise us that an ignorant population should stand on guard at railway stations with loaded firearms, and should forbid trains to stop or passengers to alight, but it does surprise us to find a medical contemporary even appearing to admit that, 'the paper plausibilities of quarantine' are able to confer some kind of degree of additional security upon States in the vicinity of those which may be visited by a yellow-fever epidemic.

"The belief that any such security can be afforded in the manner indicated is one which could hardly fail to spring up and flourish during the darkness of the Middle Ages. The first proposals for quarantine date from the middle of the fourteenth century, and originated in the city of Milan, as a precaution against the Black Death. The example thus set was followed in Venice, where the first *lazaretto* was established in 1423, the disease then to be kept at bay being bubonic plague. Two centuries later the system was almost universal and had reached its full development, insomuch that very elaborate regulations were formed and enforced in this country with reference to the plague which appeared so early as in 1636, and which committed such terrible ravages in London and in some country districts, as at Eyam, between 1663 and 1666. These endeavors to exclude plague were as effectual, in the words of Sir John Simon, 'as if their intention had been to bar out the east wind or the new moon'; but, notwithstanding this, the epidemic of cholera which prevailed in Europe in 1831 found not only the populace, but even the sanitary authorities of this country, prepared to trust in quarantine as their supreme hope. As the Government could only control the regular channels of trade or passage, all persons of influence resident on the coast, and particularly in retired villages, were urged to impress upon their neighbors the dangers of intercourse with smugglers and other evaders of quarantine. It might have been thought that this very injunction would of itself have been sufficient to prove to those who issued it the utter futility of the whole proceeding. The Government was able to interfere just so much as to cause the maximum of inconvenience and loss to healthy people, and the maximum of injury to trade; and, when this was done, they were unable to touch so much as the fringe of the innumerable points of leakage, which even the best organized system of quarantine must leave wholly unprovided for. Notwithstanding the quarantine, the disease was not only introduced, but it spread with terrible rapidity, and produced a mortality of many thousands, the precise amount of which it would not be impossible to ascertain. Taught by experience, the General Board of Health, in 1849 and 1852, strenuously pointed out that quarantine could not give any but a false security for the purpose it pretended to accomplish; and, adducing illustrations of its futility and oppressiveness as commonly administered, boldly proposed, as a practical conclusion, that this country should entirely set aside its existing quarantine establishments, and should rely exclusively upon the protection it could derive from a system of local sanitary improvements. Our present method is to admit disease freely, but to be on the watch for it when it comes. If plague or yellow fever were brought to any English port, the actual sick would be landed and placed in a proper hospital for the reception of infectious cases; the sound would be permitted to proceed to their several destinations, the sanitary authorities of which would be instructed to keep them under observation until all danger was past, and to send them to hospital if the disease should show itself in them; and the ship and its cargo would be subjected to disinfection. When we had quarantine, plague and cholera were not only introduced, but destroyed their thou-

sands. During the last European epidemic, cholera was introduced into many of our ports, and it fizzled out as harmlessly as a lighted match on a stone floor."

THE INVENTORS AND THE "YELLOW JOURNALISM."

MR. EDISON thinks he has reason to complain again that the newspapers have been printing absurd stories about him. One of the stories has been to the effect that he has discovered a "new metal," or at any rate a new variety of iron, in the ore treated by his magnetic separators. These reports are epitomized as follows in *The Industrial World*:

"The newspaper story comes from New York that a recent run of pig iron, made at the Catasauqua, Pa., blast-furnace from Edison's briquettes of magnetic ore, proved so tough that twenty-five-pound sledge-hammers could not break the pigs after they had cooled. Thereupon eminent chemists examined the refractory metal, with what results have not been announced. The wizard is having analyses made on a large scale, but declines to state whether he has discovered a new metal or whether a method has been found whereby cast iron is to supersede wrought iron and malleables."

In an interview published in *The Sun*, New York, Mr. Edison comments on this as follows:

"There are some newspapers that can't get anything straight. This story is absurd. I never said anything like this, and what is more, I don't intend to. The only thing is that in turning out pig iron at the Edison mines a few weeks ago we discovered that a few thousand tons possessed unusual strength. I had it analyzed to find out what caused this strength. I found out. I haven't told anybody the cause. I don't intend to."

The inventor has been moved by this and similar experiences to write the following card:

"I wish to protest against the many articles appearing in the sensational papers of New York from time to time purporting to be interviews with me about wonderful inventions and discoveries made or to be made by myself. Scarcely a single one is authentic, and the statements purporting to be made by me are the inventions of the reporter—the public are led from these articles to draw conclusions just the opposite of the facts. I have never made it a practise to work on any line not purely practical and useful, and I especially desire it to be known, if you will permit me, that I have nothing to do with an article advertised to appear in one of the papers about Mars.

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

A Hygienic Floor.—"It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, December 18, "that floors have been accused of grave sins. Recently, at the Academy of Medicine, Messrs. Vallin and Laveran have been conducting the prosecution. It is a fact that the ordinary floor retains in its cracks the most injurious dust and the most dangerous germs. These penetrate thence between floor and ceiling, where they can preserve their virulence for a long time. For this reason the cracks of old floors are often stopped up with paraffin or some similar substance. Sometimes, for greater economy, they are calked. In new buildings they are often replaced with cement. But then people complain, for cement is very disagreeable to the feet. M. Capitan, in *La Médecine Moderne*, tells us of a new kind of floor that is really in the line of progress, if it proves to possess durability. We speak of wood-pulp floors, which have no cracks. They are also bad conductors of heat and sound, and, in spite of their durability, are soft to the feet like, for instance, linoleum. The wood pulp is mixed with a small amount of cement to increase the resistance of the floor, the price of which is much lower than that of the ordinary flooring. The dried pulp is reduced to powder to facilitate transportation, and this, after being made into a gelatinous mass, is pressed between rollers. When the pulp is dry it is painted to imitate oak or other wood, according to taste."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS A FOURTH DIMENSION OF SPACE POSSIBLE?

THIS question is discussed incidentally by Prof. Simon Newcomb in his presidential address before the American Mathematical Society (December 29, 1897), and published in *Science* (January 7). Professor Newcomb acknowledges that a fourth dimension is certainly inconceivable; that is, we can form no mental image of it. But, he maintains, the question of its objective possibility is quite another thing from that of its conceivability. He says:

"Those who speculate on the possible have taken great pleasure in imagining another universe alongside of our own and yet distinct from it. The mathematician has shown that there is nothing absurd or contradictory in such a supposition. But when we come to the question of physical fact we must admit that there appears to be no evidence of such a universe. If it exists, none of its agencies intrude into our own universe, at least in the opinion of sober thinkers. The intrusion of spirits from without into our world is a favorite idea among primitive men, but tends to die out with enlightenment and civilization. Yet there is nothing self-contradictory or illogical in the supposition. . . . If there is any agency which we could imagine to connect us with an outside sphere it is certainly the luminiferous ether. But should this ether enter into a fourth dimension, the intensity of light and radiant heat would diminish as the cube of the distance and not as the square. To speak more accurately, radiance emanating from an incandescent body would be entirely lost—would pass completely out of our universe. The fact that it is not lost, and indeed the general theory of the conservation of energy, shows that there is no interchange of energy between our universe and any possible one lying in another dimension of space."

Professor Newcomb here reminds us that our ideas of space are originally based on the possibilities of motion. He says:

"The limits of space are for us simply the limits of possible motion of a material body. We can imagine a body coming from any point in three dimensional space to us, but can not imagine one coming from outside of such space, until we add a fourth dimension. Our conclusion is that space of four dimensions, with its resulting possibility of an infinite number of universes alongside of our own, is a perfectly legitimate mathematical hypothesis. We can not say whether this conception does or does not correspond to any objective reality. What we can say with confidence is that, if a fourth dimension exists, our universe and every known agency in it is, by some fundamental law of its being, absolutely confined to three of the dimensions."

The writer then proceeds to mention some of these facts in the following passage, which is a notable one because it seems to be a statement by a well-known and very orthodox scientific man that the phenomena of vital action and even some of those of ordinary physics can not be explained on any merely mechanical theory if we limit ourselves to three dimensions. Says the professor:

"If we take two collections of atoms of the same substance, put them together in the same way, and endow them with the same kinds of vibratory motion, we ought, on any mechanical theory of matter, to obtain substances of identical properties. Now, there seem to be reasons which I can not stop at present to develop that might make us believe in changes of properties and attributes of substances not completely explained by molecular changes. That such is the case with vital phenomena can be demonstrated beyond doubt; that it is the case with chemical phenomena when they approach the vital character seems very probable. Certainly there is some essential difference between that form of molecular motion in which heat is commonly supposed to consist and the motion of masses. Perhaps the most remarkable of these differences consists in the relation of this motion to the ether. The motion of a mass suffers no resistance by passing through the ether with the highest astronomical velocities. Matter so rare as that of the diffuse comets may move around the sun with a speed of many miles per second without suffering the smallest resistance from the ether—in a word, without any friction between the matter and the ether. But when the

molecules have the motion of heat, that motion, if motion it be, is always communicated to the ether, and is radiated away from the body, which thus becomes cool. Whatever form we attribute to the energy of heat, it is certainly a form which is constantly communicated from matter to the ether by a fundamental law of matter. Consequently, if heat be really a mode of motion, as is now generally supposed by physicists, it follows that there is some essential difference between the character of this motion and the motion of the smallest masses into which matter can practically be divided. The hypothesis of vibration in the fourth dimension merely suggests the possibility that this kind of motion may mark what is essentially different from the motion of masses."

AN ALLEGED ELECTRIC GUN.

AN announcement that belongs to the category, "important, if true," is made in the daily papers regarding an electric gun said to be under construction at Bridgeport, Conn., by John H. Hartman. The efficiency of the weapon is dependent on the inventor's claim that he has discovered a method of causing the rays of a powerful search-light to act as a conductor. Says *Electricity* in explaining Mr. Hartman's idea:

"The principle upon which the invention is based, according to Mr. Hartman, is that under certain conditions the light-waves will carry the current, and those upon whom the light is turned will receive a shock as tho they had come in contact with a live wire. He, moreover, claims to be able to shoot an electric current as far as a search-light will throw the rays. In support of his theory he points to the fact of having tried such an experiment on a rabbit with a fifty-volt alternating current which almost resulted in the death of the animal."

In an interview published in *The Press*, New York, Mr. Hartman is reported to have said:

"The gun will stand on a tripod and can swing in any direction. A button pushed sets it in operation. The current I expect to use will be the highest alternating current obtainable; the higher the more deadly and the further it will carry. A man operating this gun can swing it to the right or left and everything it strikes will go down. It can be focused and sighted the same as any gun. Its use, of course, will be limited, as it has to be connected with powerful dynamos. But when thus connected it can not be compared with anything now in use. A stream of water will carry a current of electricity, but you can not shoot it far enough to make it effective. The light rays will carry it an immense distance."

Such a conductive property as Mr. Hartman claims to have discovered in light rays is at present unknown to science. He may have been misled by some statement about the electromagnetic theory of light, or by reading of the photophone, a device in which a vibratory ray of light operates a distant telephone, altho not by any conducting property of its own. Says *Electricity*, commenting on the inventor's statement:

"It is to be regretted that the inventor of this new implement of warfare fails to state what the certain conditions are that make the rays of a search-light a good conductor. Rays of light necessarily pass through the air, and as the latter in a dry state is one of the best dielectrics known, it is rather difficult to see how such an apparatus can accomplish what is claimed for it.

"The inventor states that experiments will be made in the near future on a comparatively large scale with the gun which is now being constructed, and the result of these tests, if ever made public, will undoubtedly be of interest to the electrical fraternity."

Marriage as a Preventive of Insanity.—"The 1. report issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy," says *The Mail*, London, "calls attention to the alarming increase of madness in this country [Great Britain]. One part of the facts, however, has a bright side; it can be used quite fairly as an argument in favor of marriage, an old-fashioned and honorable institution that has of late years been foolishly attacked from many quarters.

Married life has its trials—as the spider said when his wife gobbled him for her breakfast—but a man who may be now asking himself, 'Shall I marry?' ought to take into the account his chance of going mad if he do not marry. At every age, from twenty to sixty-five and upward, the chance of a single man going mad is much greater than the chance of a married man going mad. At ages twenty to twenty-four the 'odds' against the single man, as compared with the married man, are 55 to 10—that is, 5½ to 1—and these odds against the single man, altho they become smaller as his age increases, are so much in favor of the married man that, in sober earnest, the facts now dug out and shown ought to be carefully thought over by all unmarried men. As regards women, the married women show a marked superiority over unmarried women as regards not going mad, but their superiority over single women is not so great as that of married men over single men."

The Range of Wireless Telegraphy.—"The distance to which wireless telegraphy can be carried," say Professors Houston and Kennelly in an article on the subject in *The Electrical World*, January 1, "should depend upon the power of the oscillator, or the intensity of the rays it can emit, and the accuracy with which the rays can be brought into a parallel beam. It also depends upon the sensitiveness of the coherer or receiving instrument. The more powerful the transmitter, and the more sensitive the electric eye, the greater the effective range at which signals should be capable of being successfully transmitted. It may, perhaps, be found that, as greater range is secured a greater elevation becomes necessary, in order to avoid partial absorption of the rays by intervening hills or other obstacles. There can be little doubt that if the apparatus could be made practically reliable, it would at least prove of great use to vessels approaching a coast, if the neighboring lighthouses employed low-frequency rays. These rays could be detected by coherers on board a vessel, in spite of foggy weather. Heliographs also, which depend upon sunshine, might be supplanted at night, or in cloudy weather by the artificially produced light of the disruptive discharge. Since, only a few years ago, the working limit of wireless telegraphy by electromagnetic waves was but a few yards, and now has reached nearly ten miles, we may reasonably hope that the future will enable much greater distances to be successfully overcome, so that wireless telegraphy may take its place as a commercial application."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TEMPERANCE DRINKS.—"Not long ago," says *The Medical Record*, December 18, "attention was called in London to the popularity among tipplers of certain so-called temperance beverages, an analysis of which showed that they contained more alcohol than many straight-out goods in black bottles. The Massachusetts board of health has recently made a similar discovery concerning tonics and bitters, particularly those recommended as 'temperance' drinks, in which the percentage of alcohol was found to vary from 13.2 to 41.6."

"ONE of the longest telephone lines in the world will be completed within ten days," says *The Electrical Review*. "Connections will then be opened between Seattle, Wash., and San Diego, Cal., a distance of 1,700 miles. Workmen are now constructing the line between Eugene and Redding, Cal., which is the only gap in the system. Manager Hopkins says the line will be longer than the Boston and Omaha line by 70 or 80 miles. Connections will be made to Spokane and to the British Columbia mining-camps on the Kootenay River."

RECENT experiments to demonstrate the effect of alcohol on animals, in which spirits were given regularly to one pair of dogs and withheld from another, "show," says *Science*, "that of the progeny of the alcoholic pair, twenty pups, born in three litters, eight were malformed and six born dead. The normal pair produced sixteen whelps in three litters, and not one of these was born dead, and only one was malformed. During an epidemic of distemper one of the alcoholized dogs died, and all save one were seriously affected; none of the other dogs exhibited any serious symptoms of disease."

ELECTRICITY IN LION-TAMING.—"Pezon, the French lion-tamer, has died at the age of seventy-three," says *The Industrial World*, December 23. "All the family are tamers of beasts. They try to minimize risks by all sorts of contrivances and educational terrorism in regard to the wild beasts. Electricity has served them in good stead at the taming rehearsals. Live wires were placed between them and their lions and tigers. When the tamer turned his or her back the wild creature advanced to make its spring, and received a shock that was a lesson for the rest of its life. Before electricity was much in use Pezon was nearly always obliged to keep his eye fixed on that of his lion. There was something in it that subdued the animal."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONSERVATIVE TENDENCIES OF GERMAN BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

INDICATIONS that the heyday of radical criticism, particularly in reference to the New Testament, is becoming a thing of the past in Germany, and that old-fashioned conservative convictions are forcing acceptance in the very circles where only a few years ago they were condemned as "unscientific," continue to appear. Of special interest in this direction is an editorial article in the famous *Luthardt's Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 52), the leading conservative church paper in Germany. In substance it says:

Within the ranks of the critical school itself a reaction has set in, and the authenticity of the apostolic writings as well as the true character of the development of primitive Christianity is gradually again appearing on the surface as the result of critical investigation. The latest expression in this regard comes from the *Theologische Rundschau*, the new organ of the liberals, edited by Professor Bossuet, which, to all intents and purposes, has been established for the very purpose of popularizing the new and conservative positions now being advocated by New-Testament writers and openly proclaims such a return as "the highest development of scientific research."

The progress in the development of these views has been slow but steady. The original Bauer or Tübingen school had accepted as authentic only four New-Testament letters, namely, Romans, Corinthians, and Galatians, and even these were accepted only with certain provisos. The other twenty-three books were generally relegated to the second Christian century. Gradually things have been changing. Critics first began to regard First Thessalonians as authentic, which was followed by the acceptance of Philippians as of Pauline origin. Bossuet, in the article mentioned, declares that it is now absolutely impossible to doubt the genuine character of Philippians. Then came the defense of Colossians, which contest was successfully and skilfully conducted by Harnack himself, recognized on all sides as the leader in the ranks of liberal New-Testament scholars. Then came Second Thessalonians, which Jülicher has taken under his protecting wing, whose defense of its Pauline character is generally accepted as "brilliant." The same scholar has made it a special point to defend Ephesians against neological doubt. He reaches the conclusion that the close literary connection between Colossians and Ephesians can best be explained by the theory that both were written by the same author. Even in regard to the Pastoral Letters, whose non-Pauline origin had virtually become an axiom of criticism, new positions have been taken, according to which Pauline fragments have been utilized in the composition of these documents. It thus appears that all along the line there has been a return, and scientific investigation is now defending as of Pauline origin many letters formerly most decidedly rejected by it.

In regard to the letters of the other Apostles, the agreement is not so general; but the tendency is pronounced to ascribe the three Epistles of John to the author of the fourth gospel. But who was this author? The recent answers to this question are interesting. Harnack says: He was that mysterious presbyter John, of Asia Minor, who, on the basis of material furnished by the Apostle John, wrote the fourth gospel—thus acknowledging a Joannine substratum to this much-discussed gospel. Bossuet does not accept this interpretation, but is not ready to ascribe the book to the Apostle himself. In place of this, however, he regards this Asia Minor presbyter John, who is said to have written the book, as an immediate disciple of the Lord, on the basis of the statements of Papias. Thus Bossuet also takes one step toward accepting the genuineness of the fourth gospel. He maintains that this presbyter was a priest in Jerusalem, and in this way had become acquainted with the Lord. The idealizing aspect taken of the life of Christ by the author of the fourth gospel is psychologically explained on the ground that the author of this gospel knew Christ only in the last months of His ministry. Whatever may be thought of the merits or demerits of such views, their significance lies in this, that the opinion of the authorship of John's gospel from the pen of an eye-witness is gradually find-

ing acceptance among the critics, these men thus putting the authorship of the book on the same basis as that of Mark and Luke, who also reported on the basis of the testimony of eye-witnesses.

The other three gospels, the Synoptics, have also gained by the newer investigations, as has also the Acts. Negatively, at least, this much is accepted: that the authorship of Acts is, as a possibility, ascribed to the writer of the third gospel; and secondly, attempts to ascribe different portions of the Acts to different writers have been quietly discarded. The most important results in this direction are found in the early dates to which the gospels are now assigned. Harnack places Luke at 80 A.D., Matthew soon after 70, and Luke between 65 and 70. What would the critics of a generation ago have thought of this!—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A QUAKER PROTEST AGAINST "HUGH WYNNE."

DR. MITCHELL'S story, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 29), is taken by the *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia, First Month 1) as an unjust thrust at the Quakers as a people and at their religious system. "The climax of the story necessarily leaves the system disapproved and condemned," so the paper says; it "tends to the conclusion that his [William Penn's] order of life is good only to be shaken off and abandoned." The editor takes up the issue with considerable spirit, points out many apparent inaccuracies in the novelist's treatment of the Quakers, especially in his description of the evening meeting at the Bank meeting-house, which is "hopelessly 'out of drawing,'" and his references to historical figures among the Philadelphia Friends. The crucial point in Dr. Mitchell's study of the Friends is taken to be John Wynne, Hugh's repellent father, who, by the requirements of the plot, must show forth in his qualities that unendurable system which Hugh revolts against. Of this character, *The Intelligencer* says:

"Apart from the general condemnation of the Friends which the character of John Wynne implies—and which we have declined to consider here—is it fair or true to present him as a type of the Quaker father? Unquestionably not. It is most unfair, most untrue. No one is likely to pretend that in any class of society, under any form of religion, in any time, the domestic relations have been more often beautiful than among Friends, or that as between parents and children there has been, as a rule, more recognition of the ties of natural affection. The Friends, withdrawn from many indulgences and exposures of life, have been especially a people of the home, and they have not failed to make the home endurable."

Among the many inaccuracies the novelist is charged with are the following:

"He speaks of Penn as giving when he was last here—at the time (1701) fixed by the fact that 'Tishe,' his daughter, 'would not stay'—his 'full confidence' to men like Markham, Logan, and Hugh's grandfather. Poor Markham was at that time no longer a staff for Penn. He had practically ended his public service; he was in ill health, given to intemperance of life, and drawing near his close. Hugh describes his meeting 'Mrs Ferguson' at his aunt Gainor's, in 1763. But she was not Mrs. Ferguson then—she was Miss Graeme; she was not married until nine years later. Moreover, it is proper to say that she was a refined and accomplished young woman, and is ill represented by the bold and rather coarse figure she is made to display in the novel. Viewing the procession of famous figures entering Carpenters' Hall, in September, 1774, Hugh says, 'the lean form of Mr. Jefferson went by.' This must have been the shadow of the author of the Declaration, far in advance of his flesh; he did not come to the Congress at Philadelphia until nine months later, June, 1775."

But it is with Dr. Mitchell's apparent love for a military hero that *The Intelligencer* most spiritedly deals:

"The theory that peaceable men are mean, and that only those ready to fight are truly genteel; that sobriety is ignoble, while

Falstaff's cakes and ale make life worth living, is not new, and yet has by no means fallen into desuetude. It has been fully two centuries in Philadelphia that it has been maintained as a theory which logically and necessarily disposed of the Quakers. William Penn had scarcely more than received and begun to settle his colony before there were those coming hither under the liberality of his invitation who started a movement to depose him in favor of themselves. Beginning in the close of the seventeenth century—and we are now at the close of the nineteenth—the word began to be sent from Philadelphia to London, that the Quakers were commonplace fanatics, and must be put under the rule of more genteel people. Such word continued to be sent down to the days of the Revolution. The Friends could never answer the requirements made of them by the men on horseback. As they desired to live in peace, and held the view that fairness would preserve peace, they were offensive to every instinct of those who considered fighting normal. The smoke of the French and Indian war of 1755-63 had hardly cleared away before the troubles of the Revolution began, and it resulted that the abuse of the Friends for not fighting for King George had scarcely ceased when they found themselves equally abused—by many of the same people—for not fighting against him! Hugh Wynne's father doubtless could have told that he was insulted in the street in 1758 because he would not revile the French, and again in 1778 because he did not cheer for the French. It has been a hard path that the Friends have trod, whether, as in England, they avoided public responsibility, and sought to seclude themselves under the protection of other men's government, or, as in Pennsylvania, they essayed for themselves the holy experiment of a peace-keeping and clean-living Commonwealth. And we may presume that they have not yet reached the end of their tribulations. To be used in popular fiction as the Puritan mark for the cavalier blade is, it seems, still their experience, at the end of two hundred years."

BISMARCK ON ANTISEMITISM.

A SOUTH German politician, who was often asked to dinner by Prince Bismarck during that statesman's last stay at Kissingen, made notes of the opinions expressed by the Old Chancellor on such occasions. He furnishes the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, with Bismarck's views on antisemitism. We summarize as follows:

An admixture of the Jewish element is of advantage to the German. There is an amount of liveliness in the Jew which we do not have, and without which we could not well get along, especially in our large cities. But, independently of this fact, I can not see how the antisemites can attain their end, even if we throw aside all considerations of justice and humanity. When we ask the antisemites what they want, we find that they are like the Socialists—they have no practical suggestions to make. Their ideas can not be carried out in the organism of a modern state.

What do they want, anyhow? Such measures as a modern St. Bartholomew's night or a Sicilian vesper they would hardly dare to suggest. Nor can we drive the Jews out of the country; it would hurt us too much from an economical point of view. Other measures, such as the exclusion of the Jews from the judicial bench and other official positions, would only aggravate the evil. Intelligent Jews, if barred out from the service of the state, would go into business and increase Jewish predominance in the very circles in which their competition is most felt.

I regard the Jews as useful members of the modern state, and think it is unwise to disturb them. A wealthy Jew is a good taxpayer and a loyal subject.

Speaking of his own relations with the Jews, he expressed himself to the following effect:

Nobody has done more for their emancipation than I. Yet the radical papers, which are mostly in Jewish hands, have always attacked me most. I do not mind that very much. The owners of such papers probably thought they owed it to their Liberalism and Radicalism to show that they were not influenced by favors. On the other hand, I remember cases of Jewish gratitude. When I managed my Pomeranian estates, the Jew with whom I chiefly dealt became bankrupt. He asked me to refrain from reporting

what he owed me, as this would enable him to escape punishment. I promised. The old man afterward showed his gratitude by paying instalments of his debt until I moved from the neighborhood and told him it was enough; we would cancel the rest.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DID CHRIST BELIEVE HIMSELF TO BE THE MESSIAH?

THERE appeared last year "A New Life of Christ," by M. Albert Réville, professor in the College of France, who has been a writer on religious topics for more than forty-five years. This latest production of his is reviewed by M. Auguste Sabatier, a well-known and accomplished French critic, in the *Revue de l'Histoire des Religions* (Paris, October). The critic praises highly in many respects the work of M. Réville, calling it a masterly book, which will mark an important date in the history of criticism applied to the origin of Christianity and the life of its Founder. M. Sabatier points out unhesitatingly, however, the particulars in which he differs from the conclusions of M. Réville. One of the most interesting of these differences of opinion is in regard to a question which is called the central one in the life of Christ, and which constitutes the great difficulty in historical exegesis. This question is: What was the mental attitude of Christ in respect to the Messianic beliefs of His time? Did He reject those beliefs or share them? Both of these questions can be merged in one: Up to what point was Jesus a Jew and how far did He remain one? On this point M. Sabatier says:

"Outside of traditional orthodoxy, in which Christ has, from His birth, the knowledge and independence of a god, this problem has had various solutions, which may be put under two heads.

"In the eighteenth century Christ was represented as a sort of Hebrew Socrates, a philosopher and a pure moralist, and it was sought to reconcile these assertions with the plain assertion of the Gospels by a theory of *accommodation*. Christ in no manner shared the Hebraic Messianic superstitions of His contemporaries, it was said; He did not attempt to play the part of Messiah, and allowed others to call Him so simply as a matter of diplomacy. The nineteenth century, with its awakened historic sense, opposed this rationalist explanation. Renan explains the conviction of Christ, toward the end of His life, that He was the Messiah, as a feverish exaltation which troubled the mental equilibrium of the rabbi of Galilee and caused Him to think Himself that Messiah of Daniel who was to appear in the clouds. Between these two hypotheses, of an accommodation which approaches moral duplicity and a morbid exaltation approaching an aberration of mind, the modern historical explanations have oscillated and still oscillate.

"Both these hypotheses are unworthy of Christ, and, above all, are contrary to the most authentic texts. M. Réville discards them both and substitutes an explanation infinitely better, which he sums up and characterizes by the phrase, *historic necessity*. Brought up from childhood in the faith of the appearance of the hope of Israel, not endowed with our modern faculty that we call the critical faculty, having the feeling of an intimate filial relation with the Father and the certainty of bringing in His person the benefits of an alliance with God, of a superior and eternal religion, Christ must necessarily have conceived His work to be the foundation of the kingdom of God and the beginning of the Messianic era. It was inevitable, then, that He should come to believe Himself the chosen and predestined workman of God to accomplish this work, that is, the Messiah.

"There would be nothing to object to in all this, if the learned historian had not complicated his explanation by a second theory much more difficult to accept. This theory is that Christ neither said He was nor believed Himself to be the Messiah, in the first part of His career. He even rejected or declined this title every time it was offered Him. He wished to be solely the prophet of the Kingdom, another John the Baptist, superior to the first only by a higher intelligence, a broader and more human piety, and a more moral conception of the kingdom of God. It was not until at the end of His Galilean ministry, at the moment of the scene

at Cæsarea Philippi (St. Matthew xvi. 13) that he accepted this title of Messiah by a suggestion of His disciples.

"It appears to us that to conceive in this way the evolution of the consciousness of Christ is to cut His public life into two parts, differing in nature and irreconcilable. These two parts are no longer either engendered or supported by the same conviction. The first will appear much superior to the second. Whatever efforts you may make, it is impossible to explain save by a certain weakness or a regrettable entanglement, the crisis from which emerged so tardily after the ideal preaching of the Gospel of the Kingdom, the Messianic consciousness of Christ. And in fact M. Réville substantially admits this, for he says: 'Every ideal undergoes, on being realized, a diminution. Human imperfection clings to it. From this point of view, one is tempted to regret that, in the career of Christ Himself, one can note the moment when this attenuation of His own ideal finds its point of attachment. It was when He was living in the most idealistic and disinterested life that He took on the title and dignity of Messiah.'

"Thus Christ, who, after His baptism, had rejected as a temptation of Satan this Messianic pretension, desiring to be only the preacher of the Kingdom, ended by succumbing to the temptation; allowing to be imposed on Him from outside, by the force of circumstances or the opinion of men, a conviction and an attitude which did not issue freely from His own conscience, and to which His conscience was at first opposed.

"Certainly the scene at Cæsarea Philippi marks a new period in the career of Christ, but not a change of attitude, and still less a modification of His religious consciousness. It appears to me quite inexact to say that Christ took and accepted in despite of Himself, after the proclamation of St. Peter, a title and a part which had been theretofore repugnant to Him. Christ evidently questioned His disciples like a master who wishes to know if he has been understood. Without saying openly that He was the Messiah, He had done everything to bring His disciples to recognize the Messiah in the unarmed person, in the spiritual and obscure work of the Son of Man. So far from being surprised by the answer of Peter, He is pleased with it; completes, transforms, and guarantees it against all illusion born of flesh and blood, by joining to the answer a prediction of His sufferings and His death. What we have in this scene is then the manifestation of a pure and free creation of the consciousness of Christ, the notion and image of the Messiah suffering and dying, a notion which He wishes, before His last hour, to implant in the soul of His disciples in order that their faith may not fail in the near catastrophe. To strengthen them, He adds the example of John the Baptist overcome and decapitated, whom He hails as the Elias who must prepare the way of the Lord. Such a forerunner, such a Messiah, Christ then underwent no change; He yielded in no way to any outside pressure. He struggled, here as previously in the desert, or when the Pharisees asked from Him a sign from heaven, against the vulgar idea of the Messiah. He was no more vanquished in this last temptation than in the others. The same spirit of renunciation and sacrifice, the same confidence in His Father, the same obedience to that Father's will, however mysterious it might be, gave Him the same victory."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY GERMANY FAVORS CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

THE Vatican and the German Government are on excellent terms just now, partly, no doubt, by reason of the Emperor's vigorous efforts to secure "satisfaction" from China for the death of the Catholic missionaries. Cardinal Kopp has given Prince Henry his blessing, Bishop Anzer has been knighted, and the Pope is said to have advised the German Catholics to assist their Government in its foreign policy of expansion. He praises the Emperor for the prompt support given to Roman Catholic missions, and it is even rumored that all Catholic missionaries in China will be placed under German protection, so far as the church has the power to do so. Orthodox Protestants do not like this; they fear that the Kaiser is too ready to enter into a compact with the church. But the government organs declare that all favors extended to Catholic missionaries by the German au-

thorities are earnestly and honestly earned. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, which always denies that it has any connection with the Government, but which rarely publishes anything likely to give dissatisfaction to the administration, declares in a recent article that it is impossible to deny the beneficial effects of the work of the Catholic missionaries. We quote from this article, which is said by the paper to be written by "a Protestant perfectly conversant with the subject." He says:

"We Germans can not help acknowledging that the quiet, earnest work of the Catholic missions in our African colonies arouses our sympathies and proves to be a blessing to our possessions. The manner in which the blacks are educated to work as well as to pray, the simplicity and faith of the missionaries, are truly admirable. Their maxim, *Ora et labora*, is followed at all their stations; hence their success. It is of evident advantage to the natives that they are taught to handle the chisel, the hammer, and other tools. We often hear it said that the Catholics can show better results because they have more money. We rather doubt the truth of this assertion.

"Near a trading-station on the coast is a Protestant mission established ten years ago. It has a nice home and a handsome chapel. A Catholic mission was established in the neighborhood two years ago, and the work of these Fathers is so remarkable that it strikes not only the natives, but every stranger who visits the place. The priests not only lead in prayer, but they show the negroes how to work. Handsome buildings have been raised and furnished by the natives under their direction, all with material found in the neighborhood. Our Protestant brothers try to belittle these efforts.

"Yet how simple, how modest, is the life of these Catholic missionaries! They never give offense by joining in gossip. They do not drink whisky-and-soda in public places. And if a colonist is ill, be he Protestant or Catholic, he will always find the priests ready to attend and comfort him. We can only hope that the Protestant missionaries, who, no doubt, do their duty nobly in some places, will vie with the Catholics."

It should be remembered that the *Kölnische Zeitung* invariably opposes the Roman Catholic Church in her endeavors to extend her political power. Its testimony to the modesty of the Catholic missionaries can not, therefore, be prejudiced. Similar praise has often been extended to the priests who carry on their work in the sparsely settled and unhealthy districts of the Northern Transvaal.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Lutheran recalls the story of Sheridan Knowles, who heard Spurgeon at the opening of his ministry in London, and made this remarkable forecast: "He can do anything. I was once lessee of Drury Lane Theater, and were I still in that position I should offer him a fortune to play for one season on the boards of that house. Why, boys, he can do anything he pleases with his audience. He can make them laugh and cry, and laugh again in five minutes. His power was never equaled. Now mark my words, boys, that young man will live to be the greatest preacher of this or any other age."

The Presbyterian Journal has the following: "So much has been written about the Moravians, Waldenses, and Albigenses that most Protestants, and especially Christian Protestants, are doubtless quite well informed as to who they are. They will again, however, be brought into prominent notice through the bequest to them, by Mr John Thomas Morton, of London, for missionary purposes, of half a million pounds, or two and a half million dollars. Inasmuch as these bodies have always cultivated a missionary spirit and owe their continued existence to their own missionary activity, they are richly deserving of the royal bequest, and will, no doubt, use it to the furtherance of the Gospel."

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed) explains to its readers that *domine* and *dominie* are two words with a distinct meaning, "the most dictionaries—the Standard an honorable exception—fail to note the fact. 'Domine' is the title of honor and affection given the pastors in our Dutch churches. It is the correct vocative of the Latin *dominus*. 'Dominie' is the Scotch name of a schoolmaster. Just how the 'i' in the last syllable was introduced it is difficult to explain. It has no warrant in the Latin. A communication in *The Bookman*, attempting to quote the sentence from which 'Quo Vadis' took its title, amusingly writes it 'Dominie, quo vadis.' 'Domine, quo vadis' is clear, and means 'O master, whither goest thou?' while the other form is unintelligible. The title given our ministers (Dutch Reformed), is correct Latin, and should always be written 'domine,' and not 'dominie.'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

SOME recent press despatches declare that the King of Korea fears a revolution, and that he has asked the commander of the American cruiser *Boston*, through the United States Minister, to protect him. This news bears all the evidences of having been specially written for sensational purposes. The King is in no danger from which a few marines could save him, for if his own body-guard and the Russians should turn against him the force available from a ship like the *Boston* would hardly warrant interference. But the King is on excellent terms with the Russians just now, who drill and command his army. He has telephone connection with the barracks of his life-guards, and can summon them to his aid at any time. According to an article in *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, it is the Americans and Japanese who are under a cloud. That paper says:

"The Korean troops number only 6,000. The former teachers of this little army were Americans and Japanese, who had no interest in raising its efficiency. They were satisfied to draw their pay, and glad that the Koreans did not ask them to do more. Since October last, however, Russian officers and non-commission officers have been appointed under Colonel Putjata, and a new spirit has come over the soldiers. When the first gymnastic apparatus was put up, the Minister of War refused to supply the necessary ropes. He feared that the Russians were about to torture his men. The Koreans are not fond of exercise, and many left the army, despite the good pay offered them, when they were shown the use of the apparatus. Now, however, they begin to like their work. The Sin-ta-tai, the life-guards, are going through their athletic exercise as well as if they were Germans, and the Korean officers are so well satisfied that they threaten to leave if the Russians are dismissed. The soldiers are now well fed, and as, in the opinion of the Koreans, bravery is the result of a full stomach only, they are no longer afraid of the Japanese. The American advisers of the King will now soon be sent out of the country, as they are no longer of service. The Japanese, of course, do not like this Russian influence; they fear that it will make their struggle for the possession of Korea difficult.

"A Russian school has been opened in Seoul, where instruction is given free. The pupils are boarded free, too. There are twenty-nine of them, between the ages of thirteen and thirty-five. Like all Koreans, these pupils take a lively interest in politics. Whenever Russia shows energy, the study of Russian is pursued more actively; if Russia seems to lose her influence, the Russian language is neglected. The English school is very much frequented, for English is necessary, as yet, in the postal and telegraph services, in the custom-house, and in trade. Russian is learned by the Koreans in view of coming events. Russia's enemies in Korea, the Americans and the Japanese, have command of much money, and it could be wished that Russia would take care to extend systematically the work begun in her interest."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Running a Railroad in Brazil.—We are not free from abuse of power and corruption in the United States, but even our most unscrupulous spoils politicians may get points in the Latin-American states. The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Sao Paulo, Brazil, gives some interesting details about official abuses in that country. We quote as follows:

"Some time ago a general was sent to one of the Northern states to investigate the management of a government railroad there. He belonged to the set of men who have made themselves so obnoxious by their endeavors in the service of reform, and here are some of his experiences. The very first day he found in one of the rooms of a railroad station a strong young man who was doing nothing. Thinking the young fellow had come to see him, he asked: 'Do you wish anything, my friend?'

"No, sir. I am employed here.'

"So! What are your duties?'

"I have to fill the water-jugs in the office every day.'

"The general was a little astonished. In the next room he discovered another perfectly able-bodied young man busily smoking a cigarette. 'Are you an employee?' he asked.

"Yes, sir. I am the assistant of the gentleman in the next room.'

"But that was nothing to what was to come. The general had already been informed that the road employed eighteen engineers, while only eight were working. He ordered that in future these men should at least take turn about. The very next day one of these 'engineers,' a beardless youth, came to him and told him that he could not run a locomotive to save his life.

"Then how did you get on the pay-roll?'

"Well, you see, General, it's this way. My family are poor, but I wanted to study law. We've got some pull, and so I managed to get an appointment as 'honorary engineer' to make a living while I pursue my studies."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

IN 1895 a French captain of engineers named A. Dreyfus was accused of high treason, tried by court-martial, stripped of his honors, and sent for life to the Isle du Diable on the coast of French Guiana, where he remains to the present day. From time to time his punishment has been aggravated, until now—if the French papers may be trusted—he has even been put in chains.

Officers and non-commissioned officers have before this been convicted of treason, sentenced by court-martial, and deported or imprisoned in all countries of Europe, and Dreyfus's fate would have attracted little attention had he been friendless. But he was not. The whole Jewish influence has been aroused in his interest. France has been divided into two camps, the Government assailed, and a dozen different men accused as the real culprits. On the other hand, the men who demanded the proof of Dreyfus's guilt were called enemies of their country and slanderers of the army, they were accused of being in the pay of foreign powers and threatened with mob violence. At last Mathew Dreyfus, brother of the unfortunate officer, openly accused Major Esterhazy of being the real traitor. Esterhazy has been tried and acquitted. But the Government still refuses to furnish the public with proofs of Dreyfus's guilt. Now Emile Zola, the novelist, accuses the heads of the French army of having knowingly convicted an innocent man. Zola will be prosecuted for slander, and will endeavor to get at the truth during his trial and to obtain justice for Dreyfus if the latter is not guilty. There the matter rests at present. But it has made a tremendous stir throughout the world for reasons aptly stated by the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which says:

"The case is not, as the *Figaro* asserts, one which concerns France alone. It is one which concerns the whole civilized world, for it must touch every man's sense of justice when he asks himself, Is it possible that at this end of the nineteenth century and in a free country a man may be sentenced and tortured to death upon grounds which would have been considered insufficient for a *lettre de cachet* during the last century, and would not even be thought grave enough in a despotic state to send the prisoner to Siberia? The evidence, so far as it has been made public, is so slight that it could not procure the conviction of any one."

Zola's open letter to the President of France was published in Clemenceau's *Aurore*. It is too lengthy to produce here. We summarize its text as follows:

We are told that a most horrible act of treason has been committed. I do not believe it. The whole thing is the outcome of the hysterical hallucinations of Lieut.-Col. Paty du Clam. I ask all honest men to look at the evidence produced against Dreyfus. He knows several languages; that tells against him. Not a single compromising document has been found in his possession; that stamps him as a criminal. He sometimes visits Alsace, the land of his birth; another crime. He is energetic, he wants to

learn everything; crime! He is calm in the presence of his accusers; another crime. He becomes restless at last; more proof of his guilt. We are told the judges first acquitted him. Then the "secret document," that overwhelming proof of his guilt which no one is allowed to see, which renders the whole proceeding lawful, before which all must bow their heads, this divine, invisible, mysterious document is brought forward and he is declared guilty.

I deny that there is such a document. I deny it most emphatically.

We are told we must respect the army. Why certainly. So we will. But we will not kiss the hilt of the sword with which we are, perhaps, to be enslaved. We will not allow the jesuitical intrigues in the War Office to smother justice for "reasons of state."

What I call a crime is for the army to trust to the defense of an immoral press, handled by the dregs of Paris; to accuse of disturbing the country those who wish to see their country at the head of noble-minded nations; to lead public opinion astray. It is a crime to use our patriotism to enslave us.

Zola then indicts the heads of the army in the following words:

"I accuse Lieut. Col. Paty du Clam of being the hellish cause of vile actions, tho he may have done wrong without knowing it.

"I accuse General Mercier of weakness in becoming a party to the greatest act of injustice of the century.

"I accuse General Billot, the Minister of War, of being in possession of proofs that Dreyfus was innocent; but he kept these proofs secret and committed the crime of perversion of justice in order to save the deeply compromised general staff.

"I accuse General Boisdeffre and General Grouse of being parties to this crime, the one from clericalism, the other from a mistaken sense of *esprit de corps*, which makes him think the Ministry of War is a veritable sanctum.

"General Pellieux and Major Rovary I accuse of monstrous partiality.

"I accuse the War Office of having started a shameful campaign in the daily papers in order to lead astray public opinion.

"The court-martial I accuse of violation of justice and law by having convicted the accused upon evidence contained in a secret document.

"I do not know personally the men whom I accuse. I have never seen them, am not vengeful against them, do not hate them. To me they are only representatives of a social evil. I only wish for light—in the name of humanity which has suffered so much and has so much right to be happy. My fiery protest is only the outcry of my heart.

"Bring me before the Court of Assizes and let my examination be in the glare of day!

"I am waiting for it."

The only reason given for the refusal of the Government to order a new trial of Dreyfus is that the foreign relations of France would be endangered if the mysterious secret document were made known. In the French Parliament it is even thought sufficient to say that "a verdict by court-martial can not be revised." On the other hand, the adherents of the Dreyfus faction mention a great deal of circumstantial evidence in his favor, of which we quote the following:

"The German Government, which was supposed to be implicated in the affair, has long since declared *officially* and in the most emphatic terms that Germany has absolutely nothing to do with the matter. The overwhelming majority of French papers, and especially all the government organs, have failed to publish this declaration, altho it was communicated to them.

"The German Ambassador offered to appear before the court; this offer was not accepted.

"Espionage is carried on by all countries for their own protection. Even a friendly power would be expected to investigate to the best of its ability the French army.

"Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent the escape of Dreyfus since a hope for his release has become manifest. His letters no longer reach his family in the original.

"Colonel Picquart, who endeavored to find proofs of Dreyfus's innocence in the most straightforward manner, is prosecuted.

"The German Government repeatedly refused permission to

Dreyfus to visit Alsace. Yet his local patriotism is supposed to have influenced him in favor of Germany.

"The trial of Esterhazy leaves the public as much in doubt of his innocence as the trial of Dreyfus leaves doubts of his guilt."

The *Journal des Débats* deplores that the Esterhazy trial has left the case just where it was. The *Temps*, Paris, accuses no one, but demands more light on the Dreyfus trial. It says:

"Is it absolutely necessary to believe that treason has been committed at all? Is the innocence of one person to be regarded as proof of the guilt of another? What good citizen does not wish that proofs may be brought forward to satisfy the doubting ones! The public conscience must be put at ease, must be satisfied that the republic guarantees the rights of the individual. Light in such matters is the sister and guardian of liberty!"

The *Eclair*, the mouthpiece of General Billot, furnishes a good sample of the arguments used by the anti-Dreyfus faction. The paper accuses Zola of being himself a traitor to his country, and mentions as evidence the fact that the *Frankfurter Zeitung* "publishes Emile Zola's 'Paris' at the very moment at which he hurls his insults at the French army!" Everywhere outside of France the matter is regarded as proof of widespread corruption in the French army. The *Times*, London, thinks justice miscarried as much in the Esterhazy trial as in the Dreyfus case. The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"We do not propose to imitate the example of M. Zola and his colleagues, who bring sweeping charges in a tone every whit as hysterical as the clamor of those who will hear no word in favor of Captain Dreyfus. All we do say is this: that if the French War Office had sacrificed Captain Dreyfus in order to cover its own sins, and knew that its actions would not stand the light, it might well do just what it is doing—namely, refuse to allow a re-examination of the evidence, and cover its inability to tell the truth by claptrap generalities. . . . Beyond all question this is very serious for France and even for her neighbors. For the moment the republic seems to have pretty general support in the country. All France is calling out for the honor of the army with the unanimity shown by a certain crowd in singing 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians,' and with about as much sense. . . . If the suspicion spread that the 'honor' of the army is really affected, the blow to the republic will be terrible. Panama has defiled political life, and even the law courts have been discredited. We do not know what remains which a Frenchman can respect except the army. If that now fails, the desire for a change of government may become irresistible. Nor is this all. If it is seen coming, the temptation to divert the attention of the country to foreign war will be wellnigh irresistible."

The *Westminster Gazette*, however, is not at all certain that the Dreyfus case is proof of the fact that France is specially corrupt. It says:

"After all it is not for us to make broad our phylacteries at this particular moment. It is only a few months since we had something approaching a state trial which collapsed in a manner that Frenchmen and Germans thought exceedingly scandalous. We also pleaded 'reasons of state' for failing to obtain material evidence, for closing the doors whenever delicate and confidential matters were approached, for stopping the investigation at a point when it was manifestly incomplete. It is true that in the case of the South Africa committee, to which we are of course alluding, no man's liberty was at stake, but the reputation of many eminent people of Parliament and of the country at large was in jeopardy. We conducted the proceedings in our less emotional way, but, before we judge our neighbors too freely, we had better remember that the South Africa committee was to them the same kind of hushed-up scandal as the Dreyfus trial is to us. . . . The real truth in each case may very well be that the governments of both countries have subjected themselves to unfounded suspicion, but it is not for one to throw stones at the other."

This last sentence is repeated with variations by many prominent publications. The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* declares that diplomats everywhere think Dreyfus innocent, but regard

the French Government as the victim of a swindle. Their only fault is that they will not acknowledge their mistake and right a wrong. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, however, points out that there must be something wrong with the army, as it has been proven that Esterhazy, independent of his late trial, was no very loyal and blameless officer and gentleman. "Yet he is treated like a hero by the people and the army," says the paper. Meanwhile the enemies of the republican form of government seek to make as much capital out of the affair as possible. The revolutionaries are stirring likewise, and the mob all over France and the French colonies follow the advice of antisemitic agitators and plunder the Jews.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

IN India and the far East many people are extremely sorry that Senator Wolcott's commission has ended in an at least temporary failure. The enormous importation of silver into India since the closing of the mints, despite the five-per-cent. duty on the white metal, seems to indicate that the Asiatics can not get along with a gold standard, which must needs remain nominal in countries where gold coin rarely circulates. On the other hand, there seems to be little fear that the United States will attempt to force bimetallism upon the world by her own independent actions. American bimetallists, it is thought, will be content to continue their agitation until they find reliable allies.

The Statesman, Calcutta, says:

"As our readers are aware, *The Statesman* has consistently advocated bimetallism as the only complete remedy for the evils of a fluctuating exchange. As many of them, however, must further be aware, this journal was the first to advocate, as a temporary measure, in the absence of bimetallism, the closing of the Indian mints to the coinage of silver on private account; and until a sufficiently powerful combination is formed to maintain a ratio less disastrous to Indian industries than that to which France and the United States have given in their adhesion would be, the attitude of the Bengal Chamber and of our present Finance Minister is the only one that could reasonably be adopted. . . . The question to be decided by India was not whether some other proposal for bimetallism might not be advantageous, but whether she was prepared to accept the immediate injury to her trade and industries and the risk of subsequent financial chaos involved in the proposals of France and the United States. The reply has rightly been in the negative. This does not preclude the acceptance of more favorable proposals, should such be forthcoming from any combination sufficiently powerful to safeguard them from the uncertainty which was a fatal objection to the scheme in question."

F. W. H. Migeod, in a series of articles on the subject, also expresses himself confident that bimetallism is not yet dead, and that the decision of the Indian Government is not final. He hopes that the concurrence of other European governments may be obtained, so that England could be left out. Speaking of the case of India, he says:

"Objection is made to the 15½ to 1 ratio as prejudicial to India's interests. The reason assigned is that the export trade would be severely crippled. It would be crippled in this way, that the bounty given it by a falling exchange would be taken away. Even trade, fostered as it has been by this bounty, has not made India prosperous; the fall of the rupee was a greater power. . . ."

"In all monetary disturbances some one must suffer, and it is better that a few traders should be affected than a whole population of 250,000,000. It should be remembered that trade exists because there is a large population, and a population ground down by a growing taxation that reduces it almost to starvation can not but decrease and reduce the wealth of the country. . . . The United States mission has been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped, however, that President McKinley's Government will not

be led to conclude that there is nothing more to be done. Yet a little while, and their propositions will be accepted with alacrity."

Mr. Migeod thinks that nothing in the world can establish a gold standard in countries like India and China, many of whose people never see gold. The Government may decree a gold standard, but the people need the silver as a convenient medium of exchange. Silver will always remain the currency of the East, whichever metal may be the standard by law. "This is evidenced," he says, "by the enormous importations of silver into British India since the closing of the mints to free coinage, and the metal still continues to flow into that country notwithstanding an import duty of five per cent. Japan no doubt will also be a steady importer of silver, altho she has now a gold standard."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, is very indignant because certain English journals, notably *The Times*, would make it appear as if the United States were about to enter upon a new repetition of the "Gold versus Silver Struggle." Our Dutch contemporary is certain that nothing hasty will be done on our side of the water. We summarize its remarks as follows:

The Times would make it appear that the partial successes of the Democrats during last November prove an increase of Bryanism. Nothing could be more erroneous. The Republicans only won in 1896 because many Democrats assisted them. These have now gone back to their party, but would leave it again at once if the danger of 1896 were to reappear. If *The Times* continues to count Bryanism and the Democratic Party as identical, it works into the hands of the high-tariff men. There can be no doubt that, if there is another struggle between a silver Democrat and a Republican in 1900, the question of a purely fiscal tariff will be waived and every one will rally around the Republican Party to prevent currency experiments.

Moreover, there is some prosperity in the United States now, and if it continues the anti-Bryan majority will increase, for the number of the dissatisfied will be less. It is very characteristic that the same *Times* which conjures up all kinds of dangers for prosperous America is yet very well satisfied with the condition of affairs in England, despite the fact that British trade is declining. *The Times* may well be asked to discover the beam in the British eye ere it regards the mote in Uncle Sam's.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CLOSE OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

THE close of the nineteenth century reveals once more the fact revealed at its beginning by Tyrolean and Spanish mountaineers, namely, that individually active men, tho not trained to act in concert, can hold their own against trained armies, if assisted by the formation of the country and if the supply of arms and ammunition is a fairly adequate one. Tuku Umar and his Atchinese have resisted for a long time the efforts of the Dutch. The revolt of the Brazilian mountaineers and backwoodsmen almost caused the collapse of the Brazilian republic. Spain has striven in vain to overcome the Cuban rebellion. And the English have so far fared no better in the mountains of the Safed Koh. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"An attempt is now being made to represent that the campaign has been successful, that the Afridis suffered more than was at first supposed, and so on. But we fear that these well-meant attempts to save the British Raj by bold statements are not altogether in accordance with the facts. With the exception of the frontier posts, which were captured at the beginning of the war, we have not held any part of the 'conquered country.' This is a fact which can not be ignored. No argument in favor of the retention of Chitral weighed more with the man in the street than the argument that to leave a country after we had conquered it would be regarded throughout India as a confession of weakness. It was a false argument. . . . The army, after sufferings and losses comparable to those of the Crimean winter, has had to be withdrawn. It could not even be withdrawn peaceably.

The tribesmen hung upon its rear. *The Times* correspondent—not an unfavorable witness for the Government—shows that they considered the withdrawal a retreat. They may have suffered losses, but they have inflicted still heavier losses on us. They may have lost their crops, but they have seized vast quantities of our supplies.”

The hardships of the climate, difficulties of the commissariat, geographical obstacles, and the determination of the tribesmen no doubt combined to make Sir William Lockhart's task a difficult one. But besides this it is whispered pretty loudly that the British troops did not show signs of the improvement that many had supposed had been effected by recent reforms. A correspondent of *The Standard*, London, whose letter has been widely quoted, writes as follows:

“I venture to think that there is another question of vastly greater importance to the country—namely, the behavior of the British troops in face of the enemy. I have lived many years in India. I have numerous friends and correspondents in that country, whose letters give details that never appeared in the press. . . . They state that the rank and file of, at least, four British regiments showed—to put it in the mildest possible terms—a want of go and pluck which rendered them all but useless. And this, too, in the presence of their native comrades. . . . If the British army can not be trusted against Afghan mountaineers, what can we expect if it should be called upon, as it may be before long, to face the trained battalions of France, Germany, or Russia?”

As a matter of fact, the Anglo-Indian papers are sharp enough in their criticism. They blame the modern British soldier for his lack of moral purity, which seems to be as marked in India as it is in South Africa. *The Bombay Gazette* says:

“A whole brigade is in hospital the year round from the poison of a disease which more than most others saps the constitution. It was predicted that, when sent into the field, a large number of the rank and file would infallibly break down and swell the sick list. We hear of corps which have been so decimated by sickness that they have to be sent back to the base.”

The Civil and Military Gazette speaks of “the ravages of concealed disease which incapacitates the army,” and *The Indian Daily News* remarks that “the 75,000 of the Indian army are probably not equal to 50,000 seasoned men, and there are few regiments that could stand what every British regiment had to do in the Mutiny.” It is generally acknowledged that several British corps refused to bring in their wounded, that they took possession of the conveyances intended for the sick and wounded, and that the native regiments acted much better. The London *Spectator* admits that “the British troops had to submit to the exasperation of being ‘supported’—that is, in plain English, rescued—by the Sikhs and Ghoorkas, the former of whom in consequence ‘have got their heads a little in the air.’” In many quarters the social purity movement is, oddly enough, held responsible for this state of affairs. *The Home News*, London, says:

“The so-called Purity Party is a little too hasty in assuming that the splendid gallantry displayed by our troops on the frontier is a proof that the new cantonment regulations were obtained by false evidence. If the health of a large percentage of the British troops in India has been undermined by a horrible disease, how is it—we are asked—that the men have borne such hardships and have fought so heroically throughout this very arduous campaign? The answer is a painful one. . . . After making every allowance for the severe strain put upon young troops by a campaign in the worst country in the world for civilized warfare, it is nevertheless very humbling to read that at least four British regiments have shown a want of ‘go’ which rendered them all but useless. We may be quite sure that these charges will be strictly investigated by the proper authorities in India, more especially as a distinguished officer is now on his way out for that very purpose. If there is any truth in the stories so freely circulated, and if it should be proved that even one battalion has broken down as the result of preventable disease, then, we think, the facts should be published officially, and public opinion would assuredly

brand as pestilent traitors the noisy clique of fanatics who have done their utmost to ruin the empire.”

In view of these unfavorable accounts, many papers in England suggest that Great Britain be content with the submission of some of the hill tribes, and that the war should not be continued in the spring. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

“It is of little use to waste more valuable lives and to impoverish India by chasing the Afridis into mountain recesses where we can not follow them. On the contrary, let us all cherish the conviction that the expedition has been quite successful, that the tribes have been sufficiently punished, and the forward policy vindicated; and remembering that we hold Chitral and that the Khyber Pass is again open, let us be content to remain in our winter quarters when the spring returns. Heaven forbid that any one on the opposition side of the House should attempt to disturb so comparatively happy a conclusion.”

But the Conservatives as a rule will not hear of such a policy. Their opinion is aptly expressed in the following excerpt from *The Newcastle Chronicle*:

“Some prominent politicians have recently been endeavoring to prove their contention that our policy on the Indian frontier is a mistake. They forget that in India, as in Egypt, having undertaken the great responsibility of governing, according to the best methods of British civilization, large and helpless populations as yet unable to govern themselves, we can not take our hands from the plow, but must fulfil our imperial responsibilities in an imperial and statesmanlike way. . . . Were we to be hesitating or backward in our treatment of the Afridis, our authority and influence over the malcontent Mohammedans in India itself would sink to zero, and that vast country would become a scene of carnage and rapine such as the world has not seen for many a long day.”

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Prussian exchequer had a surplus of no less than \$21,250,000 last year. This is chiefly due to the profit derived from government railroads. Next year the surplus will be smaller, as much of the rolling stock will be renewed. The sum of \$17,250,000 was used to decrease the debt contracted in the purchase of railroads, the building of canals, etc.

THE guns presented by some American friends to the Greek Government did not arrive early enough to be sent to the scene of action, but they are a very acceptable gift, nevertheless. They were tried a short while ago, and prove to be a very good sample of the advance made in this country in the manufacture of heavy artillery, both in accuracy and finish.

WHEN Queen Liliuokalani (Lily o' Killarney, London *Judy* called her) was deposed, her moral character was assailed by many of her adversaries. *The Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, thinks this practise can only hurt the Hawaiian republic, especially as a strict investigation could not substantiate these charges. The paper thinks it is quite enough to say that her government was not suited to the islands, in order to justify her deposition.

LONDON *Punch* sums up in very amusing fashion the present situation in international politics. A decrepit-looking Chinaman hobbling painfully on crutches is accosted by the Sultan, who wears an air of cheerful convalescence, and whose crutch, held lightly in one hand, is the only sign of recent infirmity: “Going to pieces, old man?” says Abdul Hamid, cheerfully. “Nonsense! All you want is a dose of ‘Concert of Europe!’ Why—look at me!!”

THE German papers speak with much admiration of the activity of the French in developing their African possessions. Three railroads are building in the French Sudan, and hundreds of miles are already in operation. The telegraph lines are advanced with such activity that another year will see the whole of the French possessions crossed from west to east, and north to south. France is spending large sums in Africa, but there is no doubt that the returns will justify the expense in future. What the Germans have done can not be compared with the work of the French, even if it is taken into consideration that France has been in the field much longer.

How a simple tale can be twisted in the telling, especially when national or political hostility has something to do with it, is illustrated by the following: A boy employed in a Munich restaurant broke a dollar's worth of dishes. He wrote to the German Emperor, then visiting the city, that he was friendless, that he had to maintain his aged mother, and that he could ill afford the pay for the dishes in a lump. Would the Emperor lend him the money, to be repaid in instalments of ten cents a week? He was given ten marks (about \$2.50) and commended for his conduct. The boy's letter appeared in nearly all German papers. The London *Clarion*, however, informed its readers that the boy had confessed to having stolen some money, and that the Emperor, “being a big thief himself, did not mind helping a little one out of his difficulty.” In this form the anecdote was related by several papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOCKING ABOUT IN HAWAII.

THE discussion in Congress over the proposition to annex Hawaii, and the probability that in the near future the group of islands known by that collective name will become part of the United States, attach a timely interest to "Hawaii, Our New Possessions," by John R. Musick. In this volume of more



NATIVE GIRL DECORATED FOR DEPARTURE FROM HOME.

than five hundred pages the author has given the results of a careful study of the islands: their history, people, natural resources, and industries. The book is the result of a recent extended trip to Hawaii, each of the islands being visited, and every point of interest on them noted. In regard to the social and political conditions of the country the author has aimed to give an unbiased representation of things as they exist, hearing both sides of disputed questions, and selecting what was most reliable and in accord with facts of his own observation.

In the historical sketch of the islands a chapter is devoted to the part taken by the American missionaries in civilizing the natives and upbuilding the present state of society. The pagan *régime* is thus described:

"The aboriginal Hawaiians had an elaborate mythology, and worshiped innumerable powers of nature. To the ancient Hawaiian, the volcano, the thunder, the whirlwind, the meteor, the shark, and, above all, the mysterious and dreaded diseases, largely introduced by foreigners, were each the direct work or actual embodiment of malicious spirits. It is remarkable that no sun-worshippers were found among them. They had chiefs, kings, and priests, and the common people were abject slaves. All the land belonged to the chiefs, priests, and kings.

"The goddess Pele was supposed to inhabit the great volcano Kilauea, and when there were destructive eruptions, human beings were sacrificed by throwing them into the burning crater. A victim was seized, a cord placed about his neck, he was strangled and then thrown into the volcano. The countless numbers of human beings that have thus been offered up to the blood-thirsty Pele will never be known.

"The priests, chiefs, and kings had a system of tabus which were tyrannical and cruel. If a king or priest desired a certain kind of fish, a certain fruit, vegetable, or plot of ground, he placed his tabu on the object, and it was death to violate it. The common people owned nothing, not even their lives. If the chief took a fancy to a certain kind of fish and ordered one of his fishermen to go and bring it, it was no excuse that a storm was raging, that his canoe was leaking, or that the night was dark, he must go or be killed. The conquest of all the islands by Kamehameha I. brought about a better state of affairs. The

great conqueror had two able lieutenants in Young and Davis, who were not only warriors but statesmen as well, and who showed him that the tabus were an evil; so they were abolished and the idols burned."

A short sketch is given of the labors of the various missionaries, from the first arrival in 1820 down to the present time, and the effect of their work is thus summed up:

"Notwithstanding the sneers and scoffs of agnostics, but for the work of the missionaries the natives would still have been in a state of barbarism, or, what is worse, would have yielded to all the unrestrained vices of civilization, even more pernicious than barbarism. The missionary-hater often declares that the native is worse off than before the missionaries came. Before the missionaries came the natives were under absolute monarchy. Not only did the kings, chiefs, and priests own all the property, and even the lives of their subjects, but the king owned all the land, and parceled it out among the chiefs. It was the missionary influence that gave the Kanaka his homestead in fee simple, and taught him to respect his own rights.

"There is a story told of an agnostic who, talking with Kamehameha V., asked him if things were not in a worse condition than before the missionaries came to the islands. The king answered:

"'Why, sir, you have done three things since you came into my presence which, but for the missionaries, would have cost you your life.'

"'What are they?' asked the astonished agnostic.

"'First, you walked into my presence, instead of crawling on your hands and knees. You crossed my shadow, and you sat down in my presence, either of which offenses would once have been punished with death.'

"The agnostic was silenced. Missionaries not only brought salvation and eternal happiness to the Hawaiian, but peace, liberty, love of wife and children, happiness, thrift, and industry. Those who believe that absolute monarchy and tyranny, the sacrifice of human life to a cruel superstition, grass huts, nakedness, and utter disregard of the family tie are better than the state of society the natives now enjoy, may conclude that the missionary work is a failure; but it is a badly depraved taste and diseased mind that draws such conclusions."

Of the native population of Hawaii the author says:

"The Kanaka, as the aborigine of the Hawaiian Islands is called, is the most interesting person in Hawaii. Chinese, Jap-



TYPICAL ANCIENT HAWAIIAN.

anese, Portuguese, Siamese, South Sea Islanders, and almost every other odd and eccentric nationality may be found anywhere, but the Hawaiian can not. In this land he holds a unique position. No enterprise seems to get along without him, and he is met at every turn. His face lighted up with kindness, hospitality, and childlike simplicity wins one with a smile. The native is wholly different from the North American Indian. He lacks the sullen disposition of the latter, never harbors malice, is unrevengeful, kind, forgiving, and free from treachery. The friendship of the Kanaka may be implicitly relied upon. His

benignant approachableness puts him in touch with the stranger at first sight. Tho the Hawaiian is a failure at the head of business, lacking the power to direct and control, he makes a trusty and faithful clerk. There are few occupations in which the Hawaiians are not found. They are painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, engineers, teamsters, sailors, clerks, bookkeepers, editors, market-men, cattle-raisers, sugar-planters, fishermen, school-teachers, and clergymen, and they fill most of the clerical positions in the Government. They are employed in the telephone offices, and a majority of the pressmen and compositors in the Honolulu and Hilo printing-offices are Hawaiians. The heavy work in foundries, and in lading and unlading vessels, is done almost exclusively by Hawaiians. The last census shows that out of the male Hawaiian population of 11,135 over fifteen years old, about one thousand were carpenters, which makes about one to every eleven. No other race of people elevated less than a century ago from savagery can make so good a showing."

The manners and customs of the Kanakas are described at length, and the conclusion reached that they are by no means the undesirable citizens which they are sometimes represented. The



NATIVE WOMAN.

large numbers of Chinese and Japanese who have settled in the islands present a more serious problem, which, the author thinks, can be solved, however, by abolishing the contract labor system under which those people are imported and held in a condition worse than slavery. The breaking up of the great plantations, owned by corporations, into small farms of two or three hundred acres each, to be owned by white men and worked by a few men for each farm, is suggested as a means of creating that desirable element, a large middle class of small proprietors.

The mildness and healthfulness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the great industrial and commercial development of the islands is praised with all the enthusiasm of a recent visitor. The still greater possibilities of the wealth to be obtained from the growth of sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, and other products, is shown by the fact that only 25 per cent. of the fertile land is now cultivated, and not 10 per cent. of the grazing land utilized.

In a chapter on the lepers, Mr. Musick tells us that any one might pass a lifetime on the islands, and, if he did not go to the leper colony at Molokai, never set eyes on a leper. Men and women have been born in Hawaii and lived there to a good old age without seeing one. Nevertheless, there are some dramatic and pathetic stories told of the disease:

"As a rule, the lepers do not object to segregation, and some of the natives, I have been told, are anxious to be declared lepers and sent to Molokai, where they will be supported at the expense of the Government. On the other hand, there are some who conceal their afflicted relatives and friends to prevent their being sent, thus propagating the disease and endangering their own

homes. The Board of Health, however, are very vigilant, especially since the republic was formed, and the lepers are usually found, and after being thoroughly examined are sent to Molokai.

"There is one leper on the island of Kauai still at large. Any one who enjoys blood-curdling adventures and hairbreadth escapes is at liberty to go and take him to the island of lepers if he can. Koolau, a bold Hawaiian, was declared a leper and ordered to Molokai, but refused to go. His home was at the foot of the mountains not far from Waimea, where he had lived in happiness and peace with his wife, children, and aged mother until this dread disease seized upon him. When it was known that he was a leper and refused to go to Molokai, Sheriff Stoltz went to arrest him, but Koolau had armed himself with a Winchester and revolvers, and retiring into the strongholds of the mountain, warned the sheriff not to follow. The sheriff pushed on after him. There came a puff of smoke from behind a clump of ferns screening a boulder, the sharp crack of a rifle, and the sheriff fell. He was taken mortally wounded to Waimea, and died in the parsonage of the foreign church in that village.

"Koolau was declared an outlaw, and a posse sent to capture him. In his mountain pass, aided by his wife, children, and mother, he drove them back with bullets and stones. Next a company of National Guards was despatched to seize him. It is said that while they slept on the mountainside at the dead of night, the outlaw leper passed through their camp to the village, secured some necessary supplies, and returned to his mountain fastness. Next day he was attacked by the National Guard in his pass, and after a terrible fight he drove them down with a loss of three of their number. Koolau was still on the mountain at the time of my visit, and no one dared attempt his capture. The wild fruits, mountain taro, and wild cattle supply him with food, while the many caves in the mountains are his home. I was told that the disease is making frightful ravages on him. His fingers are falling off one by one, until he will soon have none left to pull the trigger on his enemies. He is gradually growing weaker and weaker, and eventually he will be too helpless to resist, or will die alone in some of his mountain caves.

"One of the most pathetic stories told of the islands is of a little leper girl. She was a bright little creature, her mother's pride, and as she was an only child the mother's heart was bound up in her. She was the best scholar in the school, and was often pointed out as an example to others. A member of the Board of Health on a tour of inspection discovered suspicious spots on the little one's face, and a peculiar elongation of the lobes of the ears. She was declared a suspect, and sent to the station at Honolulu. The mother was frantic with grief. Her only child, her little darling, was to be torn from her and sent to dread Molokai—death would be preferable. She spent her time in weeping and praying God to take her child to heaven before it was banished to the leper settlement. When the Board of Health met, it was settled beyond question that she was a leper, and with the next ship she was to be banished.

"I have but one wish now!' the weeping mother sobbed, 'and that is that she may die before the day of her departure comes.'

"Her wish was gratified, for the child was seized with a fever and died in a few days. Her little grave, still kept green and moistened by the tears of the heart-broken mother, is often pointed out to the traveler as the saddest memento of this terrible disease."

The Chassagne Process of So-Called Color Photography.

—This process, which created a small sensation in London last spring and was described at that time in these columns, now appears, says *The Engineering News*, "to have been greatly overestimated in the first published descriptions. Sir Henry Trueman Wood, the British expert in photography, who vouched for the process originally, has recently publicly acknowledged that the process is not an entirely automatic one, as was claimed. 'The operator requires to know generally what the colors should be, and the results largely depend on his judgment and skill in applying the color in the right places.' He still believes, however, that a certain amount of the 'selective absorption' originally claimed for the process does exist, but finds it difficult to justify himself as to how far the process is purely mechanical and how far it is a matter of skill." In discussing the same process in *Wilson's Journal*, December, Charles Gravier says: "I went there [to the Paris laboratory of the company] without making known my identity, and witnessed what was described by Sir H. T. Wood in his letter of July: 'The result is obtained by first applying a liquid all over the print, and afterward working locally on the different portions of the image.' In other words, I saw passed over the print a turbid, colorless solution (apparently albumen), which rendered the surface uniformly absorptive; then one by one, the three liquids (yellow, red, and blue), were passed over the portions to be colored. This, as our readers will recognize, is the commonly accepted method of albumen coloring, a solution of alkaline albumen being previously passed over the print to prepare it to take the colors."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The month of January has brought a pronounced and encouraging increase in business. Clearing-house payments have been 7.3 per cent. larger than in 1892, and, according to *Dun's Review*, "probably the largest ever known in any month, while railroad earnings [have been] 11.2 per cent. larger than the best of past years." There has been a phenomenal rise in the price of wheat during the past week—at Chicago, on Friday, it touched 110. The steadily increasing activity in manufacturing and the grain export trade augurs well for the spring business. Features of the week in influencing the speculative markets have been President McKinley's speech at the dinner of the National Manufacturers' Association, the adoption of the Teller resolution in the Senate, the arrival of the American war-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, the presence in Washington of President Dole of Hawaii, and the reported consolidation of the Lake Shore Railroad with the New York Central.

Cotton and Wool.—"Cotton has risen a sixteenth, notwithstanding the strikes in Eastern mills and the official report of a decrease of 10.5 per cent. in British exports of cotton goods last year. Receipts still run so far beyond those following the largest crop on record that estimates once deemed extravagant are commonly accepted. The cotton manufacture is in more difficulty than any other, not merely because prices do not much improve, nor as yet the demand for goods, tho both are helped by the closing of many mills, but largely because the manufacturers and workers have considered too little the rapidly growing production at the South. Of late, also, the export demand for goods has been restricted, tho much less than the demand for British goods. The woolen manufacture is doing well, fine worsted goods having opened at an advance of 20 per cent. over last year, and the large mills are constantly buying wool, even at current high prices, which implies great confidence in the future, presumably based on larger orders than are publicly reported. Such purchases of wool have been frequent of late, even by mills supposed to be supplied far ahead, and one Providence mill appears to have taken 250,000 pounds worsted wool at Wheeling this week. Sales at three chief markets have been 8,080,100 pounds, and for four weeks 30,421,070, of which 21,367,720 were domestic, against 36,547,600 last year, of which 23,397,300 were domestic."—*Dun's Review*, January 29.

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings, while smaller than last week, aggregating only \$1,283,000,000 against \$1,417,000,000 last week, a drop of 9 per cent., are 34 per cent. larger than last year, 44 per cent. larger than 1896, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. A total is indicated for the month of January of not far from \$5,900,000,000, which is only slightly below December's immense total, and has only been exceeded three times in the history of the country. The unanimity of gains in weekly clearings, as compared with a year ago, is a special feature, only two cities out of seventy-nine report-

A lamp does not burn very well, and eats its head off in chimneys, unless you use the chimney made for it.

Index tells.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

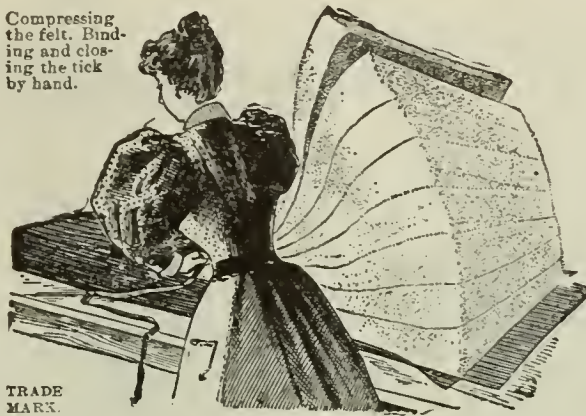
FOR LOVERS OF FLOWERS.

DURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL, 1898, W. ATLEE BURPEE & Co., Philadelphia.—This welcome harbinger of Spring comes to us as replete with good things, horticulturally, fully as interesting as any of its predecessors, and as fascinating to flower and plant lovers as ever. It is a handsome book of 144 pages, and "tells the truth about seeds." Among the novelties offered this year, which is a prolific one in that respect, are:

In flowers, besides Burpee's Pink Cupid, which is sold in original sealed packets by all leading seedsmen in the world, eight other New Sweet Peas, which can be had only direct from the firm. Among other exclusive novelties are the White Defiance Balsam, the giant-flowered Sunlight and Moonlight Nasturtiums, and the beautiful new President McKinley Pansy, as of surpassing merit. In plants, besides the usual novelties there are the New Dwarf Gloriosa Canna, and the wonderful free-flowering Burbank Rose—the best of seventy-five thousand seedlings raised by the world-famous "Wizard of Horticulture." A very beautiful plate of six new sweet peas offered by this firm is a feature of the annual, as is the cover illustration of the same flower.

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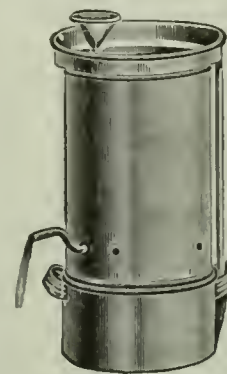
Yours truly, A. H. STEVENS.

Send for our book, "Church Cushions."

ing decreases, and totals at most large cities being one-fourth larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's*, January 29.

Exchange and Failures.—"Commercial loans increase, and net receipts of money from the interior were \$5,000,000 for the week. Foreign exchange is still held without alteration by banking operations, deferred bills here having increased, and large loans of money in Europe by Chicago banks are reported. Failures for twenty days of January have been \$7,911,896 against \$11,913,637 in twenty-one days of last year, and \$17,836,511 in 1896. Manufacturing were \$2,317,087 against \$4,390,785 last year, and \$6,661,129 in 1896, and trading were \$5,305,209 against \$7,206,502 last year, and \$10,317,360 in 1896. Failures for the week have been 342 in the United States against 331 last year, and 34 in Canada against 57 last year."—*Dun's Review*, January 29.

Canadian Trade.—"The Canadian trade situation has been improved rather than hurt by very heavy snowfalls throughout the Dominion, as it is thought the temporary check given distributive business is likely to be more than made up by a better demand for winter goods and by an increased movement of farm products to market. Leather, sheepskins, and hides are all reported higher, but Canadian pulled wool is lower at Toronto because of large imports of foreign sorts. Woolen manufacturing is active; mills which have been shut down for two years past are resuming and running overtime. The fish market is firmer at Newfoundland and the spring outlook is a favorable one. Montreal dry-goods houses report fairly good orders. Hardware business is ahead of last year's. Business failures in Canada this week number 48 against 46 last week, 56 in this week a year ago and 63 in the corresponding week of 1896. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities this week amount to \$24,409,530, a gain of 32 per cent. over this week a year ago, but a decrease of 8.3 per cent. from last week."—*Bradstreet's*, January 29.



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PERSONALS.

The following contribution to the chapter, "How Men Become Ministers," is probably new. When Camphausen resigned office as Minister of Finance, it proved extremely difficult to find a successor. In his despair Prince Bismarck thought of the Postmaster-General, Dr. von Stephan; he would ask him, he said. "But why," said he to Herr von Tiedemann, half in jest, half in earnest, "have I a reporting counselor if he can't even get me a Minister? Get me a Minister of Finance by this evening." Herr von Tiedemann went to his club, head and heart heavy with his ticklish task. There he found, besides some men of literary and political fame, the brothers Hobrecht, one of whom was then mayor of Berlin. "What's the matter?" said Hobrecht; "you look vexed." Tiedemann answered: "I'm looking for somebody I can't find." At the same moment the idea occurred to him that Hobrecht might be a suitable candidate. Just then a carriage came (the so-called "Reichswagen." or "Carriage of the Empire") to fetch Herr von Tiedemann to the Chancellor's. It was in the morning. Prince Bismarck was just going to undress, and said: "Stephan has refused, too. What shall we do now?" Tiedemann seized the opportunity and proposed Hobrecht. The Prince told him to go to Hobrecht at once, ask him, and then bring his answer. Tiedemann went to the mayor's house, but found him not at home. He waited patiently, and, after a while, Hobrecht came home in high spirits, little dreaming of the offer that awaited him. Tiedemann had great difficulty in convincing him that he was there on an important mission. Was he willing, he asked, to be Prussian Minister of Finance? Then Hobrecht understood that the matter was serious, and gave the famous answer: "If I think to-morrow in hot cockles as I think to-night in drink, I say Yes!" Tiedemann hastened to Prince Bismarck, and reported Hobrecht's answer word for word. "A practical man, you see," answered Prince Bismarck, laughing. Hobrecht called on the Prince next morning, they came to terms that evening, and next day Hobrecht was Minister of Finance.

Current Events.

Monday, January 24.

The battleship *Maine* is ordered to Havana; the administration's purpose is officially announced as merely the resumption of friendly

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Mardi Gras, New Orleans.

As usual, great preparations are being made for the Mardi Gras festivities in the Crescent City. The occasion attracts people from all parts of the United States. The Southern Railway, as usual for the occasion, sells tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale February 16 to 21, inclusive, good to return until March 5th. The time between New York and New Orleans is 39 hours. Double daily service. Vestibuled Limited leaves New York daily at 4:20 P.M. Operated solid New York to New Orleans, with Dining and Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and first-class coach. The United States Fast Mail leaves New York 12:05 o'clock night, with through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, New York to New Orleans. For full particulars, call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

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WRITE TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

naval relations with Spain. . . . President Dole, of Hawaii, is entertained in Chicago. . . . The investigation of the Hanna Ohio bribery charges is concluded at Cincinnati, but will be continued at Columbus; some of the witnesses refuse to answer. . . . The celebration of California's Golden Jubilee is begun. . . . Ex-President Cleveland, in an interview, denies that he was ever in favor of Hawaiian annexation. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Morgan speaks in favor of Hawaiian annexation; Mr. Torpie advocates the Teller resolution. . . . House: The Indian appropriation bill is considered.

Baron von Buelow, Germany's Minister for Foreign Affairs, states before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that there had never been relations of any kind between German representatives or agents and Dreyfus; the French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 376 to 133, expresses confidence in the government; the anti-Jewish riots still continue in Algiers. . . . It is announced that China has complied with all the demands made by Germany, in connection with the killing of the missionaries, also that it is Germany's intention to open the port of Kiao-Chou to the commerce of the world.

Tuesday, January 25.

Judge Louis E. McComas (Rep.) is elected United States Senator from Maryland, to succeed Mr. Gorman. . . . The monetary convention begins its session in Indianapolis. . . . The annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers opens in this city. . . . Secretary Gage speaks on the financial question before the Trades League of Philadelphia. . . . Congress—Senate: The Teller resolution is debated at length; the pension appropriation bill is passed; The nomination of Gov. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, to be Attorney-General of the United States, is confirmed. . . . House: The Indian appropriation bill is discussed.

The battleship *Maine* arrives at Havana, and Captain Sigsbee has a conference with Consul-General Lee. . . . Russia has offered China a loan on the same terms as England offered. . . . The editor of the *Kladderadatsch* has been sentenced to two months' fortress imprisonment for the publication of a cartoon reflecting on Emperor William. . . . One class of the reserves in Italy will be called out, owing to the bread riots. . . . The attempt of a suspended Socialist deputy to enter the Chamber of Deputies in Brussels causes a fight in the vestibule.

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Wednesday, January 26.

President Dole, of Hawaii, arrives in Washington; he is met by Secretary Sherman and afterwards exchanges brief calls with President McKinley. . . . The Indianapolis monetary convention adjourns, after adopting resolutions strongly favoring currency reform. . . . Controller of the Currency Dawes refuses to allow the plan for settling the affairs of the Chestnut Street National Bank (Singerly), of Philadelphia, to be modified. . . . John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, is unanimously reelected president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. . . . The National Association of Manufacturers adopts resolutions favoring the establishment of an international bank, the repeal of the anti-pooling clause of the interstate commerce act, and subsidies in aid of American lines of steamships. . . . Mr. McKenna is sworn in as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. . . . Congress—Senate: The debate on the Teller resolution is continued; the nomination of George E. Roberts, of Iowa, as Director of the Mint is confirmed. . . . House: Indian and postal matters are discussed; the Committee on Territories rejects the Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma statehood bills.

The Spanish battleship *Vizcaya* has been ordered to visit American ports. . . . Minister Angel visits the Porte to demand redress for wrongs done the American consul at Aleppo. . . . Police precautions at Havana have been increased to prevent any possible collision when the marines of the *Maine* go ashore. . . . Eleven persons are killed by an explosion of gunpowder near Buenos Ayres.

Thursday, January 27.

At the dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers in this city, President McKinley speaks in advocacy of currency reform; other speakers are Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, and Senator Frye. . . . The gold reserve in the Treasury reaches \$163,670,000, the highest point in seven years. . . . Congress

FREE TO MILLIONS.

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well-established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble, or a weak heart and nervous system so long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways, and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that any one can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation, and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease, or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

This little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Amylaceous Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach, and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address plainly written on postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on Stomach Diseases, and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

WEAKNESS

and digestive disorders yield quickly to delicious, delicate beef tea made from the genuine LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT. (Look out for the blue signature on the wrapper):

Cook Book giving recipes for many palatable dishes sent free to housekeepers. Address Liebig Co., P. O. Box 2718, New York.



LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.



BINNER

—Senate: The Teller resolution is discussed. . . . House: The Indian appropriation bill is passed. The Cuban insurgent General Nestor Aranguren is surprised and killed by a Spanish force. . . . A majority of the striking engineers in England vote to accept their employers' terms. . . . Emperor William's birthday is celebrated in Germany.

Friday, January 28.

A contract is signed at Chicago between the operators and the United Mine Workers' Association. . . . The Divorce Reform League reports important changes in the divorce and marriage laws of many States. . . . A National Fireman's Association is organized in Chicago. . . . Both branches of the Kentucky legislature have passed the resolution asking United States Senator Lindsay to resign, for refusing to support the Chicago platform. . . . Congress—Senate: The Teller resolution declaring that Government bonds are payable in standard silver dollars is passed by a vote of 47 to 32, after a debate lasting throughout the day. . . . House: The Public Lands Committee orders to be reported favorably the free homestead bill giving 20,000,000 acres of public lands as free homes for settlers.

A Shanghai newspaper announces the murder of four German sailors at Kiao-Chow by Chinese; twelve Chinese are also said to have been killed. . . . It is estimated that the engineers in Great Britain lost \$20,000,000 in wages and spent \$2,000,000 besides by reason of the strike just ended. . . . It is reported that the yacht *Mayflower* has been sold to King Leopold of Belgium for \$400,000. . . . Gold to the amount of \$50,000 is withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to New York. Captain-General Blanco predicts that peace will prevail in Cuba next month; the Spanish Government issues a semi-official note regarding the visit of Spanish war-ships to America.

Saturday, January 29.

President Dole of Hawaii is a guest at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington. . . . Particulars of the wreck of the steamer *Corona*, bound for Alaska, are received; all of the 247 passengers and the crew were saved, the vessel and cargo being a total loss. . . . The common pleas court, Urbana, Ohio, declares unconstitutional the state law providing for the collection of \$5,000 damages from a county where a lynching takes place. . . . The Chicago Produce Exchange is dissolved. . . . Governor Stephens, of Missouri, appoints W. M. Williams to fill the vacancy in the state supreme court left by the resignation of Chief Justice Barclay. . . . The California State Insurance Commissioner declares invalid the bonds of all fire and marine insurance companies doing business without state incorporation. . . . President McKinley opens the California Mining Fair at San Francisco by telegraph. . . . Congress—The House, alone in session, receives the Teller resolution, refers it to the Ways and Means Committee, and debates the general subject of the return of prosperity.

The Spanish fleet is preparing to sail for the Canary Islands. . . . La Paz, capital of Bolivia, is in a state of siege.

Sunday, January 30.

It is reported that England consents to drop her demand for the opening of Ta Lien Wan as a free port, while Russia waves further opposition to British control of the China Sea customs. . . . The British forces under General Westmacott, in India, suffer serious loss on the frontier, many officers being killed. . . . Consul-General Lee gives a banquet in Havana to the *Maine*. . . . Jules Emile Peau, eminent surgeon, dies in Paris.

DR. HUNTER'S BOOK ON THE LUNGS.

Progress of Medical Science.

A little book, published by Dr. Robert Hunter, of 117 West 45th Street, New York, gives all the latest discoveries and improvements in the theory and treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption, fully explaining their differences and their cure by medicated air inhalations.

Dr. Hunter is the oldest lung specialist in America, having devoted his life, since 1851, to the special study and cure of Lung Complaints. He was the first physician to discover the local nature of Consumption, and to prove that it, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrhal Phthisis endanger life solely by strangling the breathing power of the Lungs.

Dr. Hunter was the father and founder of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations, the inventor of the first inhaling instrument ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only germicide that cures Consumption by destroying the bacilli of tuberculosis in the lungs of the patient. In addition to applying healing and cleansing balms to the lungs three times a day by his inhaling instruments, he anoints the chest with antiseptic oils, which surround the body with a zone of medicated air, and charges the chamber in which the patient sleeps with antiseptic vapors, thus keeping up a curative action on his lungs day and night.

No other treatment in the world is so direct, common sense, and successful. It is the only scientific application of the latest discoveries of medical science to the cure of weak and diseased lungs.

A. L. Peer, Esq., of Newark, says:

"I was reduced to the last stage by lung disease. I had repeated hemorrhages, great difficulty in breathing, and was so terribly emaciated that I could not stand or turn over in bed without assistance. Everything had been tried and failed. My physician gave me up as hopeless, and my death was looked for from day to day. Dr. Hunter's inhalation stopped the hemorrhages, cleansed the lungs of great quantities of foul matter, and so built up my flesh and vitality that I now weigh 170 pounds (a gain of over 40 pounds). My address is 179 Washington Street, Newark, N. J."

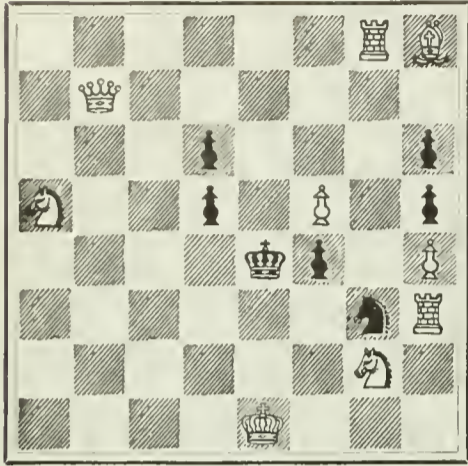
Dr. Hunter's Book contains many letters from prominent people all over the country who have been successfully treated by him. It will be sent free to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 258.

An Italian Prize-Winner. BY HERR SCHRUEFER. Black—Seven Pieces.

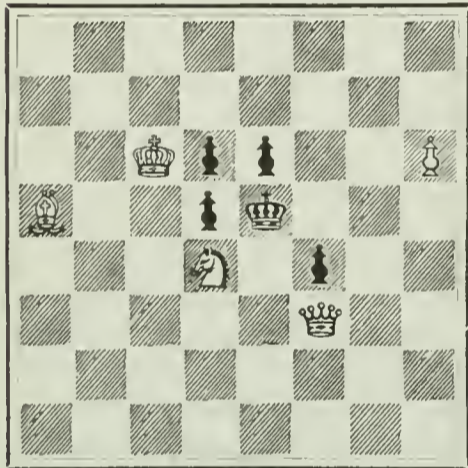


White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 259.

BY DR. W. R. DALTON. Dedicated to Eugene Delmar. Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

- No. 253. 1. Kt-Kt3 Q R2, mate 2. K x Kt or -R6 Q-B6, mate 1. K-Kt4 Kt-B2, mate 1. P x Kt Q-R2, mate 1. P-B6

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifficator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; V. Brent, New Orleans; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. K. Greely, Boston; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Pa.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. W. Barry, Boston; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; C. M. de Bourdon, New York City; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; J. F. S., Boston; J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz; K. S. Howard, Webster, N. Y.; F. A. M.,

Hinton, W. Va.; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; J. E. Battenfield, Russellville, Ark.; T. N. Eaton, Redlands, Cal.

Comments: "The wonder is that there are not a dozen key-moves instead of one"—M. W. H. "A poetic dream"—S. "A Loyd-able production"—I. W. B. "Very pretty, but not difficult"—F. S. F. "Very neat"—F. H. J. "Extra good"—W. G. D. "Shows ingenuity"—C. Q. De F. "A knotty little fellow"—G. P. "An illustration of the poetry of Chess"—W. K. G. "Very clever"—J. F. S. "Very easy"—J. H. W. "Below the Loyd standard"—K. S. H.

No. 254.

- 1. Q-K sq 2. Q-K 6 ch 3. Kt x B P, mate 1. K x R 2. K x Q 3. Q-B 4, mate 1. Kt x R 2. R x Q 3. Kt-Q 4, mate 1. Kt-Q 6 2. K-B 4 3. Kt-R 7, mate 1. Kt-Q 6 2. K-B 4 3. R x Kt, mate

These are the important variations. There are many others, but what we have given are sufficient to show the beauty of this intricate composition.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., "Spifficator," the Rev. I. W. Bieber, F. H. Johnston, W. P. Donnan, A. Shepherd, J. C. Eppens, V. Brent, H. W. Barr, J. G. O'Callaghan; F. A. M.

Comments: "Of the highest order"—M. W. H. "Artistic in construction; magnificent in conception"—S. "A fine piece of German thoroughness"—I. W. B. "An intricate and skillful composition"—F. H. J. "Superfine! Just splendid"—W. G. D. "A composition of first water"—J. C. E. "Key-move easy; second move very interesting in some variations"—V. B. "An elegant problem"—H. W. B. "A peculiarly fine problem"—F. A. M.

N. W. Graham, Carbondale, Ill., got 249. J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal., and K. S. Howard were successful with 251. Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn., sent solution of 251 and 252. Mr. Reim says of 252: "It is one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of three-movers you have given us." P. W. P., St. Louis, and N. W. G. Carbondale, Ill., got 252.

Several correspondents have written to us concerning the use of the White P on Q B 4 in No. 247. We submitted this question to several of our best solvers, and the only reason that is assigned or, probably, can be found, for the use of the P is to prevent a dual. White could, for instance, play P-B 3 or, if the P were absent, P-B 4.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTY-SECOND GAME.

King's Gambit.

- W. R. VAN DE GRIFT, Lima, Ohio. White. 1 P-K 4 2 P-K B 4 3 Kt-K B 3 4 B-B 4 5 Castles (a) 6 P-B 3 (b) 7 P-Q 4 8 P-K 5 9 Q-K 3 (d) 10 Kt x P 11 B x B 12 Q x P ch 13 Kt-Q 2 14 Q-B 5 ch 15 P-Q Kt3 (c) E. A. HAZEL-TINE, Bristol, Vt. Black. 1 P-K 4 2 P x P 3 P-K Kt 4 4 B-Kt 2 5 P-K R 3 6 P-Q 3 (c) 7 Kt-K B 3 8 P x P 9 Castles 10 B-K 3 11 P x B 12 K-R 2 13 R-K sq 14 K-Kt sq 15 Q-Q 4 W. R. VAN DE GRIFT, White. 16 Q Kt-B 3 17 Q-B 2 18 B-Kt 2 (f) 19 Kt x Kt 20 Kt-K 5 21 Q x Q (h) 22 R x P 23 Kt x P 24 R x Kt (j) 25 B-R 3 26 R-K B sq (k) 27 B-B sq 28 R-Kt 3 (l) 29 P-R 3 30 R-Kt 4 (m) 31 Resigns. E. A. HAZEL-TINE, Black. 1 Kt-B 3 2 Q R-Q sq 3 P-Kt 5 4 Q x Kt 5 (g) 5 Kt x Q 6 Kt-B 3 (i) 7 Kt x Kt 8 R-K 7 9 Q R-K sq 10 R x R P 11 K-R 2 12 R-B 7 13 R x B P 14 R-K 2

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) No hurry to Castle; should have played P-Q 4. (b) The King's Gambit demands vigorous play. A conservative move like this enables Black to develop his game. The immense pressure on White's King's side can only be compensated for by retarding Black's game. P-Q 4 was in order. (c) This is not bad, but Kt-K 2 is better. (d) Fairly well played, but should have played Kt x P first. (e) The idea is to post his B on R 3. Why didn't he do it? (f) B-Q 2 is indicated. The text-move is absolutely valueless.

(g) Somewhat risky, but White does not take advantage of it.

(h) Q-K B 2 is evidently better.

(i) B x Kt is not good on account of R x P ch.

(j) White ought to win.

(k) No need to give up the P.

(l) B-B 4 is the move.

(m) If R x R, B x P ch, etc.

The Intercollegiate Match.

SOUTHARD'S FINE CHESS.

Petroff's Defense.

- MURDOCH (Yale). White. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 Kt x P 4 Kt-K B 3 5 P-Q 4 6 B-Q 3 7 Q-K 2 (a) 8 Castles 9 R-K sq 10 Q-B sq (b) 11 Kt-Q B 3 (c) 12 P-K R 3 13 B x Kt (d) 14 Kt-R 2 15 B-K 3 16 Kt-Kt 4 SOUTHARD (Harvard). Black. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 P-Q 3 4 Kt x P 5 P-Q 4 6 B-Q 3 7 Q-K 2 8 B-K Kt 5 9 P-K B 4 10 Castles 11 P-Q 3 12 B-R 4 13 B P x B 14 B-Kt 6 (e) 15 Q-Q 3 16 B x Kt MURDOCH. White. 17 R P x B 18 P-Q R 3 (f) 19 Q-K 2 20 P-K B 3 (g) 21 K-R sq 22 Q-Q 2 (h) 23 R-K 2 24 K-Kt sq 25 K-R sq 26 K-Kt sq 27 K-R sq 28 K-Kt sq 29 R-Kt sq 30 K-R sq 31 K-Kt sq 32 Resigns. SOUTHARD. Black. 1 B-B 5 2 R-B 3 3 K-Q 2 4 B-R 7 ch 5 R-R 3 6 R-R 5 (i) 7 B-B 5 ch 8 B-R 7 ch 9 B-B 5 ch 10 B-R 7 ch 11 B-R 7 ch 12 R-K B sq 13 B-R 7 ch 14 B-B 5 ch 15 R-R 8 ch (l)

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) Castles, followed by P-Q B 4 and Kt-B 3, is the usual continuation. The text-play is inferior; it causes loss of time and makes Black's subsequent play, B-K Kt 5, more effective.

(b) P-Q B 4, followed by Kt-Q B 3, was still in order. The move selected displaces the White Queen.

(c) P-Q B 4 was still in order, which might have been followed up by Kt-B 3. The text-move is easily met by Black's P-Q B 3 reply.

(d) Not good, for it opens the K B file for Black, and subsequently leads to a compromised position. Better, perhaps, was Kt-K 2. If Black answers P-B 5, then Kt-Q B 3 could be played.

(e) Quite ingenious. White can not capture the B, for he would lose the Queen. It seems, however, that Kt-R 3 would have been more effective. Black then might continue Q-B 2 and then double Rooks on the K B file. White could not answer P K B 3 nor P-K B 4, for Kt-Kt 5 was threatening, and, besides that, the K B P could not be guarded.

(f) Better, perhaps, was B x B, followed by R-K 3 and R-K Kt 3. By sacrificing the Pawn White might have relieved his position, and he might have succeeded in establishing a King's side attack.

(g) Inferior play, which should cause defeat. If Black answers B x B ch, followed by P x P, there seems no satisfactory reply. White can not answer P x P, for Q-Kt 6 and R x P ch or R-R 3 ch would follow, winning the Queen.

(h) He could not capture the Rook, for Q x B would follow, and White then could not guard against the threatening B-Kt 6 or B-B 5 dis ch, which would win in short order.

(i) Black at this stage might have played P-K Kt 4, threatening Q-R 3 or R-K B sq. The series of checks lead to no result. They were probably made in order to gain time.

(k) An unfortunate error. With this move White cuts off the only square he has for his King, and Black is enabled to mate in six moves. Instead of R-K B sq, he might have played R-K B 2, sacrificing the exchange.

(l) Which forces a mate in three more moves, as follows: Q-R 3 ch, Q-R 7 ch, and B-Kt 6 mate. The mate was announced.

To Smoke, or Not to Smoke.

It is stated on good authority that Showalter did not use tobacco for some time previous to, and during, his former match with Pillsbury. Now he has taken to the weed again, and will meet the Champion with a cigar. Whether or not he will play better with a cigar has provoked some discussion. There are those who claim that the Kentuckian was handicapped because he did not have his old brain-stimulant; while, on the other hand, there are those who claim that he will not play as well with the cigar as he did without it. Pillsbury is a famous smoker, and we have not heard any rumor that he intends to even up matters by giving up his cigar. If Showalter loses the match it will be interesting to know how much tobacco is to be blamed for it.

Chess-Nuts.

The Chess-Editor of The Times-Democrat, New Orleans, is of the opinion that "if Lasker had to choose between Pillsbury and Charousek for the easier adversary, he would choose the latter."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THERE A NEWSPAPER TRUST?

EVER since the collapse of the United Press, the chief rival to the Associated Press as an organization for news-gathering in the United States, the principal papers which did not become members of the Associated Press have insisted that the latter is nothing less than a trust of the very strongest type. Several suits involving its rights and practises in news service have come before the courts. A petition from the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, asking for an injunction from the United States Court to restrain the Associated Press from discontinuing its news service to that paper, or expelling it from membership because *The Inter Ocean* bought news from another organization, has brought to light some informing discussion of modern methods in the news business.

The by-law of the Associated Press alleged to have been disregarded by *The Inter Ocean* reads:

"The board of directors shall have the power by a two-thirds vote of the whole board to suspend a member or impose upon him a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for furnishing news to any person or association antagonistic or in opposition to the Associated Press; or for purchasing news from any person or organization formally declared by the board of directors or by the stockholders of the association at any annual or special meeting to be in such antagonism or opposition, or for any other violation of the by-laws or his contract.

"Provided, always, that ten days' notice in writing of a complaint be first served upon the offending member, and said member shall have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense, and if said member shows that the offense was unintentional, and shall have discontinued the same, he shall not be suspended or fined."

The New York *Sun* gives the following account of the petition for an injunction:

"The bill sets forth at length particulars regarding the constitution of the Associated Press and its relations to the newspapers composing its membership. It is organized under the Illinois laws, and its purposes are to 'buy, gather, and accumulate information and news; to purchase, erect, lease, operate, and sell telegraph and telephone lines and other means of transmitting news;

to publish periodicals; to make and deal in periodicals and other goods, wares, and merchandise.'

"*The Inter Ocean* alleges that the Associated Press has violated its public obligations under its charter, which provides that it shall sell, supply, and distribute news generally to all persons who will pay the price or tolls fixed, by selling its news exclusively to its members, who are thus enabled to control the gathering, distribution, and publication of news, and thus create a monopoly or trust in the business. In pursuance of this unlawful scheme the defendant enacted and adopted certain by-laws, among which is one prohibiting its members from furnishing its special or other news to any person, firm, or corporation which it shall have declared antagonistic to the association, or from receiving news from such person, firm, or corporation; further, that members must not furnish news to any other person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of collecting or transmitting news, except with the written consent of the board of directors. Penalties for violation of this by-law may be suspension or fine not exceeding \$1,000.

"The bill alleges that 'there exists a certain corporation known as *The Sun* Printing and Publishing Association, organized under the New York laws, which sells, buys, distributes, and publishes news; that the company is the principal competitor of the Associated Press, and that the Associated Press compelled several of its members to cease buying *The Sun's* special news service; that it wickedly and unlawfully, intending to control the news-gathering and selling business, declared *The Sun* Printing and Publishing Association antagonistic to the Associated Press, and prohibited members from buying from or selling news to the rival under penalty of expulsion.

"A list of newspapers that have been forced to cut off *The Sun's* special service is given as examples of the Associated Press's mendacity. It then alleges that on complaint of H. H. Kohlsaat, proprietor of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, notice was served on *The Inter Ocean* Company that it must discontinue taking *The Sun's* special service, which it began receiving in December, 1897. No attention was paid to the notice, and *The Inter Ocean* Company was cited to appear before the Associated Press directory and show cause why it should not be disciplined. It fears that steps will be taken to expel it from membership in the association or that a heavy fine will be unjustly assessed against it, and asks for an injunction to prevent such discipline as the directors of the organization may decide upon inflicting."

United States circuit courts have refused an injunction to the Minneapolis *Tribune* which sought to prevent the Minneapolis *Times* from receiving Associated Press service, and have also practically cut off *The Tribune* from damage suits. In Kentucky an act to regulate foreign corporations has passed one branch of the legislature, providing that the Associated Press shall be required to sell its news to any person or corporation operating a newspaper in the State not a member of such association, on the same terms and at the same price as a member of such association, on penalty of \$1,000.

The Fourth Estate, a New York paper for newspaper men, discusses the situation under the caption "News and Interstate Commerce Laws," as follows:

"The value of a news franchise is to-day hypothetical, there being several trials where papers seek to force the Associated Press to give its service to them, tho they are not of the organization. Anxious to join, they are prohibited by contract obligations of the Associated Press.

"There are those, and not a few, who insist that the old value of a news franchise, which has been deemed a large asset in the capitalization of newspapers, is scarcely worth the paper upon which it is written. 'Class A and Class B' contracts being equally

worthless. This may or may not be true. It remains for the courts to decide.

"Those believing in the value of news franchises and still counting them among their assets, insist that there can be nothing illegal in the combination, or rather confederation, of newspapers, the exchange of news, and the mutual principle back of the Associated Press.

"It is their assertion that the attempts to force the Associated Press to give the news to any one asking for it, and promising to pay for it, is rank socialism, the sort of anarchy which can not understand the difference between mine and thine, and has for its motto *tuum est meum*.

"The Associated Press was built up by energetic men, combined to help one another, and having triumphed over the late lamented United Press, a stock organization founded in the belief that its success would make its progenitors fabulously rich, the mutual organization now finds itself placed in the position of its defeated rival. Its combination of interests is attacked as monopolistic and contrary to the laws as interpreted in regard to interstate commerce.

"In fact, the old war of the press associations is renewed, but upon entirely different lines. Having conquered, certain members of the victorious army demand the slaughter of the beaten. They will not permit the organization to accept any flag of truce and have forced it into an awkward fight with legal interpretations of the laws against trusts. Naturally the newspapers that were not allowed to surrender rejoice and believe that they have a good cause.

"Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, presiding in the case of the Indianapolis *Tribune*, in which that paper claims an exclusive right to the service of the Associated Press, recently interrupted counsel in their argument, and said:

"Will a court of equity, even if both parties consent, enforce a contract which manifestly creates a monopoly?"

"It is the idea of monopoly that is being urged in the suits against the Associated Press to compel that organization to give news to any paper capable of paying for it. The decisions in the several suits will be awaited with the greatest interests as they involve the value of news franchises. From the standpoint of the Associated Press it seems to us that it would be vastly benefited by decisions against it compelling it to admit every paper that can pay for a franchise.

"This would mean increased revenues, the extension of the news service, and the elimination of the difficulties due to those who are too persistent in asserting that their rights will be transgressed by the admission of rivals.

"The Associated Press is really a mutual concern and not a monopoly. We may be wrong, but it seems to us that if it must serve every would-be customer there will be no further danger of the springing up of a rival organization.

"The fear that an adverse decision would result in the springing up of a great number of newspapers is not warranted by the history of the fight between the United and the Associated Press organizations. Only a few papers were established, and when there was no field for them, they failed. The survivors are few and far between."

POLITICS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

THE Government of the United States has achieved an enviable reputation among scientific men of all nations for the excellence of the work done in its scientific departments and for the character of the men that have been put in charge of them. But once in a while an appointment is made, for political reasons, that does not come up to the standard, and if we are to believe the scientific journals, several appointments of this nature have been made of late. Since the President has nominated G. M. Bowers, of West Virginia, for United States Fish Commissioner a number of daily newspapers have joined in declaring that political appointments are fatal to good work. We quote below from a very outspoken article in *Science* (January 28), entitled "Logarithms, on the 'Spoils System.'" The article, which is printed conspicuously as a "leader," begins thus:

"While the President of the United States is considering

whether he will follow the advice of the naturalists of the country and appoint as fish commissioner a really competent man, or accept the recommendation of one of his political friends and select a man who, in the opinion of that friend, knows nothing of the duties of the position, but will 'catch on' if he is given a little time, a good many other people are examining, with no small degree of astonishment, a recent example of the results of managing one of the scientific bureaus of the Government on the spoils system.

"This bureau has just issued its annual report, a large quarto volume, and of its 720 pages 325—nearly one half—are given to the publication of a ten-place table of logarithms! If there never had been a ten-place logarithmic table before this there might be a shadow of an excuse for its publication by the Government; but when such tables have been available for more than a hundred years, and can be bought almost anywhere for a small sum, it is difficult to imagine a reason for the printing of this one. Just what it has cost the Government from first to last can not very well be estimated, but it has been put at not less than \$20,000 by a widely known newspaper.

"In the bureau from which it comes perhaps two or three copies of such a table might be used, but anybody who knows anything about the subject knows that useful tables of logarithms include from four to seven places. The number of problems in which a table of more than seven places would be used is extremely small, and all extensions of figures over what are actually used are a nuisance and a real hindrance. That the United States Government should suddenly print for free distribution several thousands of copies of this compilation must create, among those who understand, a strong suspicion of a dearth of other printable material.

"A little examination of the introductory pages of this extraordinary work will intensify the wonder which its appearance produces. Some space is devoted to the consideration of the elements of trigonometry, assuming that young people who are ignorant of that subject will take to ten-place logarithms from the start.

"Mathematicians will be interested and amused by this elementary work, which would properly astonish a high-school pupil of the present day."

After more criticism of this sort the writer notes that the ten-place tables of Vega, published first in 1794, were completely revised in 1889 and can be obtained cheap, so that the government work would have been entirely wasted, even if it had possessed great excellence. The writer concludes:

"It is but just to the many able and distinguished scientific men serving in the bureau from which this publication comes to say that it was prepared by their chief, published under his name and by his order. They have had nothing to do with it, except, doubtless, to reduce, as far as possible, those errors which yield to ordinary 'proofreading.' Nor must the author be blamed severely, as he is rather deserving of pity. For this costly and worse than absolutely useless production the country is indebted to the 'spoils theory' in politics, and it represents but a minute-fraction of what that theory has cost in government scientific work alone. We have good reason to hope that the present Administration will avoid the mistakes that must follow in the wake of politics applied to the great scientific bureaus of the Government."

But it is not alone the departments that are subject to political appointments that are under fire. The Naval Observatory, which is managed by officers of the United States navy, is attacked in *The Evening Post*, January 19, which finds fault because its recently published annual report seems to be largely a record of trivialities. It asks sarcastically:

"Is it the Secretary of the Navy or is it an astronomer who will want to know, a year after the event, that on September 3, 1896, the 'finder' of one of the telescopes was supplied with a new leather cap? The most elaborate passage in the whole report is devoted to an account of difficulties encountered in raising an 'elevating floor' by steam-pumps and the happy result of substituting water as the motive power."

"If the importance of a subordinate is to be measured by the number of times he is mentioned by name, the most important

man in the place must be a Mr. Kahler, whose office is not stated, but who appears to be a mechanic. This gentleman's work is reported with truly astronomical precision as to dates. On September 3, 1896, the disk of a micrometer head was found bent; he straightened it out the next day. September 8 he supplied the clamp for the draw-tube of a finder. January 19, 1897, he finished grinding a lens. February 18 he cleaned, oiled, and repaired the machinery of the dial of one of the telescopes, and so on."

The Post notes that it will cost \$115,000 to run the observatory for the ensuing year. It then goes on to say:

"The report of the establishment should certainly give the public such information as will justify this expenditure. We should like to know what important researches are being carried on, what improvements are being made in the observations, and what results of value are likely to accrue to astronomical science. But we have been unable to find, either in the reports or elsewhere, anything to gratify this curiosity. Besides trivialities like those we have already mentioned, the astronomical report gives mostly a highly technical statistical statement of the number of observations made with four of the instruments, and of the progress of the calculations connected with them.

"What was the observatory built for? What do the scientific men of the country and of the world think of its work? What credit does it do the officers of the navy concerned in its management? What relation has its work to the wants of the naval or any other branch of the public service? What measures are taken by the Navy Department to insure its scientific output being of real value? We are unable to find an answer to these questions in any official publication."

Of the appointment of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries *The Post* says:

"A provision of the Revised Statutes calls for the appointment as Fish Commissioner of 'a person of scientific and practical acquaintance with fish and fisheries,' the object being to insure the selection of fit successors to Professor Baird and Professor Goode. Instead of picking out such a man, Mr. McKinley has nominated, upon the demand of Steve Elkins, a politician who never paid any attention to fish or fisheries, until he decided, a few months ago, that he wanted the \$5,000 salary attached to this commissionership, and for whom the most that can be said by his friends is that he 'is a smart man and catches on soon.'

"It is difficult to speak with patience of so disgraceful a performance as this. The scientific bureaus of the Government have hitherto been kept upon a good basis, because the politicians themselves generally recognized the necessity of having them manned by experts. Out of abundant caution, Professor Goode secured the passage of the law which requires that the Fish Commissioner shall be 'a person of scientific and practical acquaintance with fish and fisheries.' This statute furnished the President perfect protection against any demand of the spoilsmen for the place. When Elkins asked it for his man, all that Mr. McKinley needed to do was to cite the law. Instead of taking defense in this position, the President himself becomes the leader in breaking it down, and serves notice that there is no law, moral or statutory, which need be any obstacle to him or to a Senator who insists upon an office for a henchman."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says in part:

"The President has finally nominated George M. Bowers, of West Virginia, as United States Fish Commissioner. By this act he has ignored the protests of fish culturists and scientific men in all parts of the country, and disregarded the valuable services rendered by Commander John J. Brice, who has filled the place since the death of Col. Marshall McDonald, two years ago. . . . From all accounts, at present he has absolutely no qualifications for the post such as are specifically called for under the law. If this be true

the United States Senators can not properly confirm him, and it is difficult to understand how he can legally hold the place.

"It is stated that Commander Brice has requested his friends not to make any objections to the confirmation of Mr. Bowers. Under ordinary circumstances the expression of such a wish should carry with it compliance, but under the present conditions it is the duty of the friends of Mr. Brice, as well as of all who are interested in fish culture, to disregard his request and oppose the confirmation to the end. There is much more involved in the matter than the mere appointment of Mr. Bowers or the removal of Mr. Brice, for it directly affects the future usefulness of the national fish-cultural work.

"There is hardly any doubt that Senator Elkins pushed Mr. Bowers for the United States Fish Commissionership for purely political reasons, in which practical or scientific knowledge of fish culture was not considered. Hitherto politics has been kept out of this very important department of the Government. The Fish Commissionership has been practically a life position, and held only by those who by their training or knowledge reflected honor and credit on the country. The removal of Commissioner Brice, who has made an exceptional record as a fish-culturist during his incumbency, for a man not qualified, as Mr. Bowers is said to be, is a radical departure from this excellent custom, and is to be looked upon as a public misfortune and opposed.

"The right of President McKinley to remove Commissioner Brice and appoint another person is unquestioned; but he deals a strong blow to the cause of fish culture and brings discredit on his Administration by nominating a man who is not at least equal in ability and experience to the present incumbent."



JOHN J. MCKENNA, OF CALIFORNIA,
Justice of the Supreme Court of the
United States.



JOHN W. GRIGGS, OF NEW JERSEY,
Attorney-General of the United
States.



GEO. E. ROBERTS, OF IOWA,
Secretary of the Mint.



C. H. DUELL, OF NEW YORK,
Commissioner of Patents.

FOUR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

DEFEAT OF THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

THE Teller resolution, adopted by the Senate (see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week), but summarily rejected by the House of Representatives, continues to be the chief topic of discussion in national politics. The vote against the resolution in the House was 182 to 132, a majority of 50. Party lines were strictly drawn on the measure. Republicans, with the exception of two North Carolina members, voted for it, and, with the exception of two Democrats, one from Pennsylvania and one from South Carolina, the full Democratic and Populist strength was cast in favor of it. Debate, under a special rule adopted by the House, was limited to five hours. Editorials from the West, Middle West, and South may be considered specially significant.

National Democrats and the Issue.—"It is perfectly clear that, this year at least, we shall have to reargue and redecide the case which we had a right to assume was finally decided in November, 1896. But the silver men probably did not realize how promptly their adversaries would accept the issue. Many men now, for the first time, see clearly that the issue is sharp between the gold and the silver standard. In this struggle, which is sure to come, the chances are that we shall hear little or nothing of international bimetallism—which, by the way, never was anything more than an idle dream. . . . All we have a right to ask of the party in power is that it shall make an honest and determined fight for the gold standard. If it fails, the failure will be due to circumstances beyond the control of the Administration.

"There is another thing that the National Democrats should keep in mind. Out of three National Democrats in the Senate two of them, Lindsay of Kentucky, and Gray of Delaware, voted for the Teller resolution. These men also voted against the gold standard, to which the National Democratic Party is committed. And they also voted against the maintenance of the gold standard until an international agreement can be secured. It seems to us, therefore, that so long as the National Democratic Senators, with the honorable exception of Mr. Caffery, are among the obstacles in the path of the Republican Party in its reform work, criticism of the Republicans from National Democrats should not be too severe. The National Democratic Party believes in the gold standard, and yet of the twenty-four Senators who went on record as friends of the gold standard twenty-three were Republicans. The question in the next campaign ought to be not whether a man is a Republican or a Democrat, but whether he is for free silver and a depreciated currency or for the gold standard and honest money."—*The News (Nat. Dem.), Indianapolis.*

Democrats Getting Together.—"The Senators who have disagreed with the declaration of the party have set all Democrats an example they will follow. As for Senator Caffery, and those who follow him in continued antagonism to the policy of the party, there is no place for them except in the bosom of the Republican Party. The sooner they go to their own place and quit masquerading as Democrats, the better it will be for them and the country.

"The Teller resolution draws a clear dividing line that will be the line of cleavage in the congressional election of 1898 and the Presidential election of 1900. All who desire to pay an honest debt in honest money in the exact terms of the contract will range themselves behind Teller and Daniel and Vest. Those who desire to burden the people with unjust taxation to pay the bondholders twice as much as is due them will fall in line behind Hanna and Platt and Quay. The division is clear and sharp."—*The News and Observer (Dem.), Raleigh, N. C.*

The President Not an Extremist.—"The Eastern press has been bringing a steady pressure upon the President to induce him to abandon all reference to future possibilities of an international bimetallic arrangement. They have charged that the expressions attributed to him by Senators Chandler and Wolcott were not consistent with those with which he has been credited by extreme advocates of the single-gold standard, and it was said that his speech delivered at the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association on Thursday was intended to settle the matter. If this was its purpose we fear that it was not accomplished. Not because the President was inconsistent or ambiguous, but because he occupies a middle ground which the extremists on both sides

refuse to consider. . . . There may be honest differences of opinion regarding the methods to be employed in bringing about this latter result, but no reasonable person understanding the monetary question involved will assert that Mr. McKinley occupies an inconsistent position. Only those already referred to as incapable of recognizing the fact that there is such a thing as bimetallism, and that a country with a currency composed exclusively of gold or of silver, when the commercial ratio diverges widely, is not on a bimetallic basis, will find fault with his views or his mode of expressing them."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

Playing into Republican Hands.—"What the gold party, or rather the party that has to think itself the gold party, can do when roused the silverites had cause to learn last fall. There was no occasion at the present time to play into Republican hands by 'putting them on record.'

"Another year of the quiet but aggressive campaign of education would have made it impossible to throw the solid Republican strength of the House to gold. There are too many Republican statesmen on the fence for that. But the Teller resolution has pulled the old party together in solid phalanx as far as one House of Congress is concerned. Even the 'bimetallist' President is with them now, whereas a fortnight ago Mr. Teller himself was boasting that Mr. McKinley would be found on the right side when the time came. After the New York speech instigated by the vote in the Senate, we do not see how the President can now be found anywhere but by the side of Mr. Gage. They are all 'on record' now, and if Mr. Teller can derive any comfort from the record, he must have something up his sleeve that others know not of. Henceforth proselyting for silver among the Republicans will be tenfold more difficult than ever. The Republican-Party whip, when well applied, has always been a powerful persuader."—*The News (Ind.), Detroit.*

Excuse for Inaction.—"It can not honestly be said that the silver men laid a trap for the wobbly-kneed Republican politicians. It looks too much like a pooling of interests to warrant the thought that Republicans have been tricked. Each side flatters itself that the situation which results is to its advantage. The one looks to a straddle for salvation, and the other evidently sees the advantage of being in a position to claim that the Republicans are free silverites at heart, or they would have fought hard to obtain reform and dispose of the question. It doubtless is not true that a considerable number of Republicans in Congress favor free silver, but their desire to hold offices is evidently stronger than any inclination they may have to let the country know exactly where they stand. As evidence of this, consider the vote in the Senate, in which body not more than one or two majority could be had for an avowed free-coinage bill. The Mathews resolution was passed by a vote of 47 to 32, Senators Allison and Fairbanks not daring to vote at all. The House turned down the resolution in short order, but this does not alter the situation. The excuse for inaction 'until after election' has been made."—*The Tribune (Dem.), Sioux City, Iowa.*

Why Revive the Issue?—"Did the currency-reformers imagine that they could put through a scheme of reform without encountering the opposition of those persons holding views at variance with those held by themselves? The gold-standard advocates are not the whole people—it is not even certain that they are half of them.

"In the preparation of the various schemes of currency reform which have been submitted to Congress by the gold-standard advocates the opposition has not even been consulted. It is easy for a body of men all of one mind to agree on any measure. When the Indianapolis monetary convention assembled it was composed of men of one mind on the main point to be acted upon and differing only as regards methods. There was no opposition. The House committee on banking and currency refused to hear the other side. If the gold men hoped to suppress the opposition by such methods they mistook the temper of the people as has been made evident by the Senate's action in passing the Teller resolution.

"That the currency question, with all the uncertainty regarding the future of business which its discussion entails, is to be fought all over again during the approaching campaign does not admit of a doubt. That the President is responsible for this state of things is apparent. If the silver issue was dead as has been so often asserted why was it resurrected by those who claim the

honor of killing it? Maintenance of the then existing gold standard until international bimetallism could be established was what the St. Louis platform declared for. It said nothing about retiring the greenbacks or redeeming silver dollars in gold."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, *Topeka, Kans.*

Bimetallists Need Encouragement.—"The bimetallists in Congress need all encouragement these days. There will be a concentrated effort to force 'currency-reform' legislation through, under the fear that the next Congress will be more difficult to handle than the present one, and that the condition of the country when Congress meets next December may not be altogether rosy. The Teller resolution was intended as a brake on this purpose; the speech of the President was hoped to have its effect on the vote that was to take place the succeeding day, but, fortunately, it was a boomerang and served to put the silver men on their mettle and to chill all but the most rabid of the goldbugs. The *ménu* cards, done in silver and gold, were a little transparent, following, as they did, the \$100-a-plate banquet given by monopolies to the new Attorney-General. If no public meetings can be called, silver men can help by writing letters of congratulation to the faithful ones in Congress, and asking them to stand firm. They are making such a fight now as the hill tribes in the passes of the mountains in northwestern India are making against the disciplined army that is trying to enslave them. It is the same kind of a fight, and the 'hill tribes' should be encouraged."—*The Tribune (Ind.)*, *Salt Lake City*.

"A Fading Issue."—"To the President's prompt and ringing declaration in behalf of the dollar of full value throughout the world has been added a knowledge of the precarious hold of free coinage upon the Senate. The House has spoken without a day's delay. Its verdict has never been in doubt. The position of the President is fully and firmly approved by the popular branch of Congress. A distinct victory for sound money is the outcome of the Teller tests. The resolution of twenty years ago that was revived by the silver leaders, with a record at that time of a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Congress, has now but a feeble hold upon one branch. The President and the House are for the 100-cent dollar, and a change of three votes would put the Senate in line. In looking over the field Mr. Teller is politician enough to recognize the fact that the trial of strength he courted has been disastrous to his side. The foreign markets reflect his defeat. The count of hands is against him. He must realize that his cause is drifting hopelessly away, a fading issue with the American people who have rejected it forever."—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*, *St. Louis*.

Challenge Accepted.—"Two years and a half before the national conventions meet give time for a good many things to happen. The grip of the silver leaders on the Senate may be broken at the legislative elections this fall. The widening and deepening of the tide of prosperity will bring larger opportunity for labor, and the vote cast for Bryan in 1896 will shrink proportionately. The silver propaganda only gathered strength because the propagandists profited by the depression following the crisis of 1893, and worked the 'calamity' trick to the best of their ability. Since 1896 the folly of the silver prophets has been shown in the great change for the better, and the country is ready to meet the issue again, reaffirm the honesty of the nation as in 1896, and declare to the world that the vast majority of Americans stand for the maintenance of the gold standard and for paying all the obligations of the Government in gold or its equivalent. The challenge of the silver leaders is accepted. They will be brought to grief."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis*.

McKinley's Lone Hand.—"The true goldbug does not believe in the possibility of bimetallism with or without international agreement. Of all men, the President ought to take a positive stand on this question, which must be settled before any other question can be disposed of. If he is with the goldbugs, and desires to be understood, he should have nothing more to say about plans for the promotion of bimetallism by international agreement. Nobody agrees with him. The silver men care nothing about international agreement. They propose that the United States go it alone at 16 to 1. The goldbugs say that if bimetallism were possible at all, the United States could maintain it without the concurrence of other nations. McKinley is playing a lone hand and cheating at the game. He is so palpably dishonest in his expressions that we conclude that should the next Congress

pass a free-coinage bill and be supported by a great show of public opinion, he would tumble and sign the bill."—*The News (Dem.)*, *Mobile, Ala.*

The Retrogressive Senate.—Even as austere a body as the Senate of the United States tries to be may make speedy ruin of its influence by resorting to demagogery. It is noted by the financial newspapers that forty years ago the vote of the Senate favorable to a resolution of the Teller demand would have shaken the money markets of the world; but the passage of the resolution last Friday was considered only as political claptrap. It created not a ripple in commercial or speculative circles.

"The attitude of the two branches of Congress on the issue shows clearly that the House, which stands for honest finances, is nearest to the people. The United States has the gold standard, and has had it for many years. In 1896, in the midst of panic, distress, and discontent, the country voted by a large majority to retain it. There are no signs of a change of sentiment among the people. In fact, the cause of free silverism appears to be weaker than ever before. It is not as strong as it was among the farmers. It is not as strong as it was among the work-people in the cities and towns.

"From statesmanship to political degeneracy is not a long cry on the Democratic side of the Senate, but the House will be on guard in the interest of sound-money and currency reform. Confidence has returned, prosperity is here, and the silver agitation will be henceforth empty."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, *Louisville, Ky.*

Lesson to Extremists.—"Senator Lodge's amendment to the Teller resolution was an expression of the views of a small portion of the Republican Party in the East and of the Cleveland Democrats. It indicated a total despair of bimetallism and a committal to the doctrine that all obligations must be paid in gold as the only legal money. It is matter for congratulation that the extremists in this direction have met a fatal check.

"The Teller resolution, which was not a declaration for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but only a recital of the existing financial policy of the United States, is much preferable, and opposes radical and revolutionary action such as the Indianapolis school of finance is trying to force on the people against their will.

"A declaration for the single-gold standard, and making it obligatory on the Government to use only its gold coin in paying its obligations, would seriously affect the strength of the Republican Party at the next election. If such legislation is agitated and carried into effect the result will probably be a reaction and a triumph for the 16-to 1 cranks."—*The Times (Ind. Rep.)*, *Leavenworth, Kans.*

"Perhaps the straightforward truth was best stated by Elkins, of West Virginia, who thought that as a legal proposition the resolution could not be successfully assailed, but he 'saw no reason for its passage now.' His comment applies only to the first part of the resolution, which declares that all bonds may be paid in silver dollars at the option of the Government. That is a matter of fact—the law so puts it. The other point in the resolution is that which declares that a return to free coinage now would not be in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public credit. This is perhaps more a matter of opinion than of fact."—*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.)*, *Seattle, Wash.*

"The Teller resolution will serve as an epitaph of the receding cause of the unlimited free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by this country irrespective of the action of the rest of the world. In its place there may arise in the changing conditions of the future, when the crazy agitations of the Tellers and Stewarts and Bryans are hushed, the more logical and reasonable agreement of the civilized world for the joint coinage of the two precious metals upon a practicable and enduring basis. Preceding that desirable event this first-class funeral in the closing of January may have been needful."—*The Hawkeye (Rep.)*, *Burlington, Iowa*.

"The truth is, these conspirators of the Allen and Teller stamp desire to drive \$600,000,000 of gold out of circulation. To do this it is only necessary to insist on paying all bond obligations in silver. Then, having contracted the currency by \$600,000,000, they believe the country would be reduced to a silver basis, and the free and unlimited coinage of 40-cent dollars at a ratio of 16

to be accomplished. Then the United States would be thoroughly Mexicanized and ready to seat Mr. Bryan in the White House."—*The Call (Rep.)*, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

"Mr. Teller and his copartners have accomplished their purpose, in throwing, not a bombshell, but a firecracker, into business, and causing a disturbance to break the monotony of the present progress of prosperity. The effect will be neither widespread nor serious, for the Administration is for honest money, and has a majority of the House and the people behind it."—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, *Tacoma, Wash.*

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST ORGANIZED LABOR.

AN injunction has been issued by Judge Richardson, of the superior court, Boston, restraining Mayor Quincy from preventing or hindering contractors from completing their work on a city bath-house, because they do not employ members of the labor unions. The decision of the judge is based upon the illegality of intimidation or unlawful interference with the rights of employer and employed, and his interpretation of these terms is the significant phase of the opinion (see also decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, December 11).

Mayor Quincy had directed the architects of the bath-house to notify certain contractors that under an article of the contract they would not be allowed to proceed to finish the work with non-union men. Judge Richardson held that the section of the contract referred to limited the right to end the contract to causes or reasons which pertained to the fitness or qualifications of the workmen for the performance of their work, and that an oral promise of a contractor to employ union men only, if made, was invalid. Judge Richardson in issuing a writ of injunction says, in part:

"No complaint has been made of the conduct of the plaintiffs on that work in any respect, except this—that they did not employ members of the labor unions—and it was finally admitted at the hearing—and proof of the fact was clear—that the only reason which the mayor ever had for his several orders suspending the plaintiffs' work, and then at last of wholly depriving them of it, was that they did not employ members of the labor unions. To accomplish this was the declared purpose of the said labor unions, members of which were frequently at the mayor's office about it—from the time when the work was begun—urging him to force the plaintiffs to comply with their wishes in this respect; and that they were also at the place where this work for the city was being done, bringing such influence and pressure to bear upon the plaintiffs' employees as they could. The mayor also admits that he had virtually promised the labor unions that unless the plaintiffs employed members of these unions he would deprive them of this contract. In this purpose and effort to compel the plaintiffs to dismiss their men, and to employ only members of the unions against their will, the other defendants participated, tho as to some of them, I ought, perhaps, to say that their part in it may have been an unwilling one.

"This interference by the members of the labor unions with the plaintiffs' work, to force the plaintiffs to employ union men only, by the means above stated and by the use of the police to exclude the plaintiffs from the building in which their contract work was to be done, was an unlawful interference with the plaintiffs' rights, and if permitted and continued would, in the language of the supreme court, in the discussion of a similar question, 'tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business which would be extremely injurious to both.'

"There is no authority in law for any officer of the Government, state or municipal, to force such a discrimination as was attempted in this case between workmen in respect to the privilege of labor on public work paid for by taxes levied upon all, for no reason except that some workmen belong to a certain party, society, or class, and others do not; thus giving labor and the benefit of it to one class, and denying it to another, regardless of their rights, needs, qualifications, or merits, or the public welfare. Such discrimination in the employment of labor is not in accord with our

ideas of equal rights, and seems not to be consistent with an impartial administering of public business; and any agreement that such discrimination shall be made is contrary to public policy, and is, in my opinion, void. The constitution of Massachusetts declares that 'no man nor corporation nor association of men has any other title to obtain advantages or particular and exclusive privileges distinct from those of the community than what arises from the consideration of service rendered to the public.' Also that 'government is instituted for the common good—not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men.'

"In a recent case, *Vegeahn against Guntner*, 167 Massachusetts, page 97 [Justice Holmes dissenting, see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, November 7, 1896], the supreme judicial court (speaking of the interference of members of trades-unions with the plaintiffs in that case in the carrying on of their business), say, 'such an act (referring to an act of intimidation) is an unlawful interference with the rights both of employer and employed.' An employer has a right to engage all persons who are willing to work for him at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon; and persons employed or seeking employment have a corresponding right to enter into or remain in the employment of any person or corporation willing to employ them. No one can lawfully interfere by force or intimidation to prevent employers or persons employed or wishing to be employed from the exercise of these rights. In Massachusetts, as in some other States it is even made a criminal offense for one by intimidation of force to prevent or seek to prevent a person entering into or continuing in the employment of a person or a corporation. Public statutes, chapter 74, section 2: 'Intimidation is not limited to threats of violence or of physical injury to persons or property. It has a broader signification, and there also may be a moral intimidation which is illegal.' The criminal offense referred to is in section 2, chapter 508, of Acts of 1894, and is as follows: 'No person shall by intimidation or force prevent or seek to prevent a person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person or corporation.' The penalty is a fine of \$100. The right of every man to labor and to the benefit of his labor according to his ability, opportunity, and desire, should not be abridged. The corresponding right of an employer to procure labor suitable for his business, subject only to such general laws as the health, safety, morality, and welfare of the community may require, should be allowed. These rights of both parties are necessary. And both are under the protection of the law. The existence and value of industrial freedom require that it should be so."

TRIAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN AND HIS DEPUTIES.

ONE of the most extraordinary criminal trials ever held in this country began at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the first of the month. The case is an outgrowth of the coal strike in Luzerne county last year (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, October 2). The strikers, mostly foreigners, on a march to Lattimer were met by Sheriff Martin, in command of about one hundred deputies. When the strikers attempted to proceed in the face of the sheriff, the deputies opened fire and killed eighteen men and wounded over forty others. The sheriff and seventy-two deputies were held under heavy bail to appear at this trial in the county court. Nineteen separate indictments charging murder and thirty-six charging felonious wounding have been returned against the defendants. Only one case is now being tried, but the result of it will determine the probable disposition of all. The newspapers are conducting a trial along with the court. Their comments on the case as it progresses indicate how many interesting questions are more or less involved in it.

Exact Facts May Never be Known.—"The aim of the Commonwealth and of the prosecuting parties will be to show that the killing of the miners was an unnecessary, cruel, and unjustifiable shedding of blood. The defense claims that the miners, who were engaged in a strike, were guilty of riotous conduct, and that the sheriff and his deputies were justified in resorting to extreme measures. The exact facts in the case will probably never be known. The strikers were marching to Lattimer, it is claimed,

in orderly array when they were met by the sheriff and the men under his command. The sheriff ordered them to halt and the strikers obeyed the order. The miners were then told that they could not go to Lattimer, as they had intended, and what happened subsequently is still a matter of dispute. Probably, as claimed by the defense, the strikers pressed forward and the sheriff was crowded aside. Whether he was assaulted is not known positively, for the deputies fired almost instantly and the miners fled in all directions. It was a very shocking occurrence, whatever the facts may have been. Recourse to bloodshed was not justified unless the strikers could not have been subdued by less violent measures. On the other hand, in a crisis such as that which the sheriff had to face he was necessarily compelled to use his own discretion and to decide promptly what measures were necessary. Now that five months have passed, a court of law may be able to get at the facts and to render an impartial verdict."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

Massacre and Trial.—"A strike was in progress among the miners of the neighborhood. Men sorely underpaid and cozened out of much they honestly earned determined upon that peaceful revolt which is labor's only weapon of defense—a sadly inadequate one. The men in a mine at Lattimer did not join in the strike. The strikers sought to influence them by marching to the mine in a body—much as in a political campaign some months earlier men sought to influence others to vote for one candidate or another by marching in the streets with banners. Two little boys carrying flags led the marchers—led them until the now indicted sheriff and deputies were encountered, heavily armed, closing the public highway to the unarmed and peaceable procession. There was a brief colloquy, joined in only by the men in the front rank. Suddenly, in a fit of frantic cowardice or unreasoning passion, the sheriff gave the word to fire. The all too-willing deputies obeyed—obeyed with such bloodthirsty zeal that many of the miners were shot in the back as they turned to flee from an unprovoked and murderous attack. That is in brief the story of the Lattimer massacre.

"In their trial [the sheriff and deputies] are involved the rights of peaceable assemblage and procession, the right to use argument to influence one man to join another in any given course of conduct, the right of a sheriff to employ the weapons of death to enforce what may be his own stupid construction of the laws. There has never been any difficulty in securing the punishment of rioters. Justice has never moved with a leaden heel when pursuing workingmen who were guilty of offenses against order.

Men have been hanged for inciting proletarian riots which resulted in murder. A man is now under sentence of death in California for a crime committed under the influence of the passions which the great Debs strike aroused. Imprisonment of strikers for breaches, real or false, of the law is as common as strikes themselves.

"The court at Wilkesbarre has now the opportunity to show to a working nation that there is one law for rich and poor; that the striker will be as thoroughly protected in his legal rights as will any citizen whose legal rights the striker purposes to invade."—*The Journal, New York.*

State Defense and Jury System.—"The trial of the sheriff and deputy sheriffs of Luzerne county, Pa., has begun, and of course it will prove one of the greatest criminal cases of the generation. The crime of murder is charged, and the friends of the victims of the shooting will make every endeavor to prove the prisoners' guilt. Some criticism may possibly be directed against a code which compels the State, while bound in honor to protect the officers of the law in the performance of their duties, to assume the task of prosecuting Sheriff Martin and his men. Perhaps there should be some way of dividing the responsibility of the authorities whenever they are called on to face in two such different directions. If collusion were to be anticipated between the State as the preserver of law and order and the same power as the defender of those who, it is supposed, represented it at Hazleton, it is quite plain that the facilities offered by the statutes of Pennsylvania to secure justice in such a cause as this might be unavailing. But the jury system appears to forbid unfairness. It will probably leave no question as to the justice of the conclusion which may be passed upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. And it is especially desirable that it should not, because representatives of Austro-Hungary, Germany, and Italy are said to be watching the trial with the view of protecting their subjects in case Pennsylvania does not administer the law properly."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

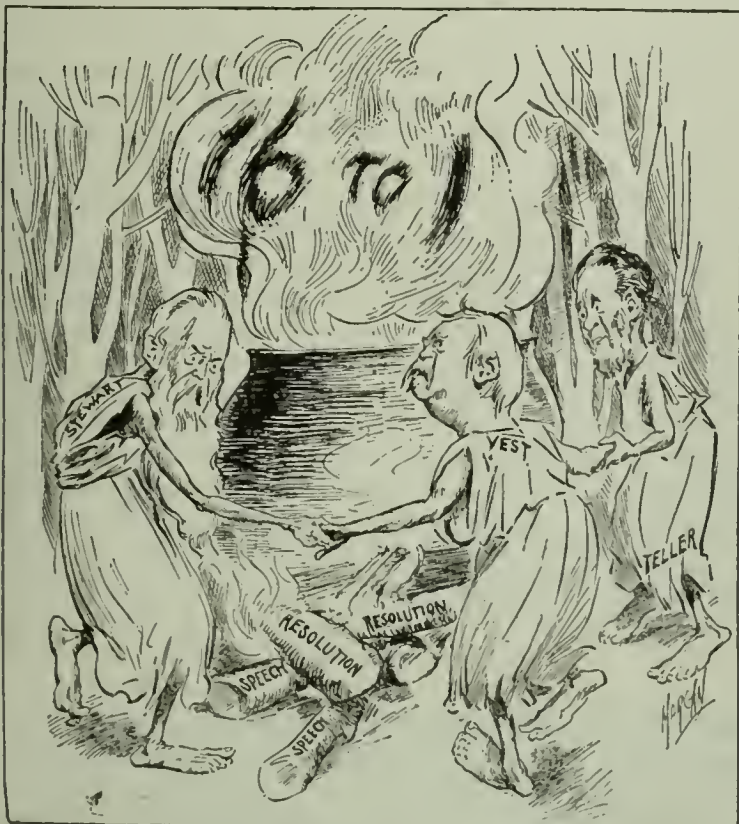
IN the House of Representatives Mr. Dingley and Speaker Reed make a majority.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

CUBA, from February, 1895, to December, 1897, cost Spain \$240,000,000. This is official.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE German Emperor's valuation of a missionary runs all the way from \$5,000,000 in China to 0 in Armenia.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

IT seems that the chances for currency reform will be slim until we can have United States Senators elected by direct vote of the monetary commission.—*The News, Detroit.*

MORE than 1,000 persons sailed from Seattle yesterday in order to be on the spot when the government's Klondike relief expedition reaches its destination.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*



THE SILVER CONSPIRACY AT WASHINGTON.

CHORUS OF WITCHES: "Double, double, toil and trouble; fire burn and caldron bubble."
—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*



HE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.

—*The World, New York.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

“IN the long list of those women who have contributed with success to English verse, two names stand out so preeminently that the hasty critic is justified in saying that, in the broad sense, we have had but two female poets—Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Christina Rossetti.” Such is the sentence with which *Literature* begins a review of a new “biographical and critical study” of the latter elect lady. This study is an authorized biography



(From the drawing by Dante (Gabriel) Rossetti.)

Sincerely yours,
Christina G. Rossetti.

by Mackenzie Bell, and the reviewer does not think very much of it; but for the subject of the biography he speaks in terms of unequivocal praise:

“When Descartes was asked whether the clattering of wooden shoes in the streets of Amsterdam did not disturb his meditations, he said, ‘No more than would the babble of a rivulet.’ Christina Rossetti lived thus in the central roar of London, unconcerned by it, unsubjected. The futilities of middle-class existence in a great town, the formulas, the vulgarities of society, the influence of the powerful minds with which she came in contact passed over her without distracting her from her silent, central aim. She lived for two great purposes, which were closely intertwined—for the service of God, and for the practise of her art. Whatever disturbed this twofold dedication was put aside. Twice, as her biographer relates, she was offered marriage, and twice was conscious of an attractiveness in the proposal. Each time—no doubt with tears, but unquestionably with a holy joy—she determined not to risk a union with one who might come between her and the double lode-star of religion and poetry. Hers was the conventual spirit, but developed in a nature so strong that it required no walls or bars. Tremulous and shrinking as she seemed, she was built in the most obstinate mold of martyrs.”

The reviewer, as many reviewers before him have done, takes a shot or two at Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whom he holds responsible

not only for his own faults but for most of those committed by Mr. Bell:

“Mr. Bell, good honest man, is not an artist in anything. He is bound hand and foot, in the first place, captive to the terrible Mr. W. M. Rossetti, that giant of mediocrity, grinding his family annals to dust in the dark. Posterity will surely have some very harsh things to say of Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose ghost will receive them with the same bewildered surprise as George III. did the reproaches of his enemies in ‘The Vision of Judgment.’ For Mr. W. M. Rossetti is a perfectly honest man, guileless and bland. He corrected Shelley’s grammar, he told the world many private details of his brother’s illnesses, he published in a fat volume all the inferior verses his sister, exquisite artist that she was, had determined never to print; and in all these and many other similar cases he believed that he was acting ‘for the best,’ as tactless people say. It is a terrible thing to be a perfectly honest man when you have absolutely no critical judgment whatever, nor the rudiments of a sense of proportion.

“If we are severe on poor Mr. W. M. Rossetti it is because the tiresome faults of this book seem largely due to him. He has hung over Mr. Bell like a kite over a mouse. It is to him we owe the fact, of such thrilling interest, that in her youth Christina read ‘Casabianca,’ and that ‘Robinson Crusoe’ was ‘not neglected.’ It is to him that we owe the hideous information about the ‘exophthalmic bronchocele’ from which the unhappy lady suffered. It is to him that we owe the precious detail that there hung ‘a rather elaborate glass chandelier for candles’ in the poet’s drawing-room. The memoir teems with this kind of statement. To Mr. W. M. Rossetti a fact is a fact, and all facts are of equal value. A note about a ‘knobbed bodkin’ is as precious, neither more nor less, than the most characteristic revelation of the soul of a mystic. If Mr. Bell had been a stronger man, he would have accepted all the jejune material supplied him by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and would have silently rejected whatever did not serve his purpose. But he visibly shudders under the eye of that ancient mariner, and down goes the whole material, knobbed bodkin and elaborate glass chandelier and all.”

Miss Rossetti’s life was not one to afford much scope to a biographer. Born in London December 5, 1830, the youngest child of Gabrielle Rossetti, the Italian patriot-poet, no one could, we are told, in such intellectual surroundings as hers, have lived a life more persistently sequestered. The reviewer concludes:

“After all, tho, we turn with curiosity to Mr. Bell’s pages, and tho we are glad to possess many things which this volume for the first time gives us, a biography of Christina Rossetti is not essential to a comprehension of her place in literature. She lives by certain verses which a single small book would contain, and in that confined space she lives magnificently. If we regard not bulk nor width of subject nor variety of style, but transcendent excellence in what a writer does best, Christina Rossetti takes her place in the first rank of the poets of the Victorian age. ‘Tennyson, whose poetical judgments were seldom at fault, ‘expressed,’ his son tells us, ‘profound respect for Christina Rossetti, as a true artist.’ She was, indeed, one of the truest that this century has seen, and it is inconceivable that a time can ever come when her starry melodies are repeated to unresponding ears. She is, indeed, the standing exception to that general rule, from which Mrs. Browning herself is not exempt, that women take insufficient pains to be finished and concise. In her great lyrics, such as ‘Passing away, saith the World,’ ‘At Home,’ ‘A Birthday,’ or ‘A Better Resurrection,’ not a word is out of place, not a cadence neglected, and the brief poem rises with a *crescendo* of passion. This is what all lyrical poets are called to do, but alas! how few are chosen!”

The Finest Balladist of Modern Days.—Walter Pulitzer thinks that Reginald de Koven is not fully appreciated. He institutes (in the *Newark Call*) a comparison between De Koven and Sir Arthur Sullivan, and finds that, both as a balladist and as a writer of romantic comic opera, De Koven is the superior composer. Whereas Sullivan excels in the originality of his themes, “De Koven excels in depth, in instrumentation, harmonization, romantic atmosphere, in fact in the intrinsic quality of

his music." Mr. Pulitzer also has high words of praise for De Koven's ballads, and wonders why singers have not discovered them. He says:

"I hear that his songs have a very large sale, yet I doubt if many of those who enjoy a hearing of his operas know that he has written about fifty songs, the best of which represent the high-water mark of cisatlantic song-writing and balladry. Admitting that Sullivan has written beautiful songs besides 'The Lost Chord,' 'Golden Days,' and 'My Love Beyond the Sea' (and if he has I don't know them), what meed of praise is properly due to the author of such flawless gems as 'The Winter's Lullaby' (one of the greatest songs ever composed), 'Good-Night, Lizette' (the very perfection of a love serenade), 'My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose' (incomparably the finest of the many settings to this old favorite), 'In June' (as pastoral as 'Cherry Ripe' and more ingenious), 'Woman Like a Dewdrop' (peculiar and original), 'Indian Love-Song' (a weird but majestic song), 'Song at Evening,' 'My Love Will Come To-day,' and, in a lighter vein, but showing the same genius, 'Japanese Lullaby,' 'Dutch Lullaby,' 'Norman Cradle Song,' 'Little Doris,' and many others? Yet these lyrical inspirations are shamefully neglected by the average concert-singer. Programs are filled up with dry-wood stuff by Bizet, or Gounod, or Grieg, or Saint-Saëns, because these names are foreign.

"If I were a singer I know I could make a fortune out of De Koven's ballads. Such a serenade as 'Good-Night, Lizette,' would bring down a house, if properly sung. To the average mind 'Oh, Promise Me,' represents the sum of De Koven's song output, and yet this is one of the poorest he has produced. The success of it surprised the author himself."

Continuing, Mr. Pulitzer characterizes De Koven as "the author of the finest ballads and the most charming romantic opera of these modern days," and "the most famous figure in the American musical firmament to-day."

THE RECOVERY OF A LOST GREEK CLASSIC.

THE discovery several months ago, in an Egyptian tomb, of a papyrus written about the middle of the first century, containing the Odes of Bacchylides, the rival of Pindar, was duly chronicled at the time. Since then, F. G. Kenyon, M. A., D. Litt., of the British Museum, has been editing the long-lost work. The material reached him in about two hundred torn fragments, which, when pieced together, give us twenty distinguishable poems, six of which are practically complete. Mr. Kenyon's work has been finished, and the volume embodying it is reviewed in the London *Academy*.

Who was Bacchylides? The question is answered by *The Academy* reviewer as follows:

"Of Bacchylides we had but a hundred lines of fragments and the laudatory notices of the Alexandrian and Byzantine critics. We knew that he wrote in the first half of the fifth century, that he was born in Ceos, that he came of poetic stock, being the nephew of Simonides, that he was exiled from the island and dwelt in the Peloponnese. Like Pindar, he found a patron in Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse, and the two poets were in a way rivals. Pindar, indeed, is supposed to allude to Bacchylides in phrases of some asperity. He was, however, held to be one of the nine lyric poets of Greece, and the author of the treatise 'De Sublimitate' affords him considerable praise. He does not put him on Pindar's level, but ascribes to him a 'smooth, equable, and pleasing' genius, which neither rises so high nor sinks so low as that of his great contemporary."

Bacchylides was to Pindar, says Mr. Kenyon, as Sophocles to Æschylus, or, remarks *The Academy*, as Tennyson to Browning. The first fourteen odes in the new volume are in celebration of victories in the athletic games. The six remaining odes were probably written as pœans to be sung by choirs at festivals of Apollo or Dionysus. In effect, they are lyrical idylls in which the literary interest is predominant, brief studies of moments in

legends which had been the subjects of previous epical treatment. *The Academy* gives us a translation of a portion of the eighteenth ode, which it considers the most interesting of all. The dialog is between Ægeus, king of Athens, and his wife, Medea, who speak alternate strophes. Theseus, the son of Ægeus, who has been brought up at Troezen, is coming to Athens, doing deeds of heroism on his way. A herald has announced the advent of a formidable stranger:

MEDEA.

"King of sacred Athens! Lord of the Ionians who live delicately! Why has the trumpet's brazen note even now blared forth its warlike message? Is it that some foeman with his host besets the frontiers of our land? Or do raiders of evil intent harry the herds by force, hungry for fat cattle! Or of what does thy heart misgive thee? Speak; for of all men thou, I ween, hast brave young hearts at need, thou, a king sprung from Pandion and Creusa."

ÆGEUS.

"But even now came a herald, footing it over the long Isthmian way; and unheard deeds of a mighty doer he tells. The insolent Sinis he has slain, strongest among men, the child of Kronos's son who split the ravine and shakes the earth. He has slain the man-eater in the glens of Krommyon, and slain Skiron who lorded it in might. He has stayed the wrestling-school of Kerkyon, and the dread club of Polypemon has Prokoptes dropped, for he met with the better man. My heart misgives me how these things shall end."

MEDEA.

"Whom reports he the man to be, and whence coming? What his garb? Brings he a great array in harness of war, or comes he alone and unarmed, like some wandering merchant to an alien land, this man who is so strong and brave and bold, that he has quelled the strength of mighty champions? Surely some god impels him, that he may wreak justice on the unjust. How else should one be doing always and light on no mischance? But of all this will time see the issue."

ÆGEUS.

"Two squires and no more he tells of, and a sword on the gleaming shoulders, and in the hands two polished darts. Upon his auburn hair is a cunning helm of Lacedæmon, and for raiment he has a purple shirt and a woolly mantle of Thessalian weft. The light in his eyes is as the fires of Lemnos. Only a lad is he, in the morning of life. His heart is set on the joys of Ares—war and the clash of bronze in battle. And his questing is for the splendors of Athens town."

A French Critic on "The Christian."—Hall Caine's "Christian" is receiving nearly as rough handling from foreign as from English and American critics. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. T. de Wyzewa reviews the book at some length. After a *résumé* of the story, the critic says that the subject has been treated more than once before, but particularly in a little French romance, "Le Chrétien," whose heroine, under the name of Manon Lescaut, charmed many readers during the last century. M. Wyzewa continues:

"The eminent critic, Mr. Lang, has kindly requested foreign readers not to believe that this kind of literature is honored by English men of letters. It is certainly, however, the kind of literature which the English public prefers to all others for the religious motives which they discover or think they discover in it. For in a *résumé* it is impossible to give an idea of the gaucherie of this romance by Hall Caine, its length and monotony, its incessant repetitions of the same scene in the same circumstances. The book is too long by half, and without the least profit. It is full of errors and improbabilities. . . . The entire romance seems an adaptation of the literary methods of Eugene Sue and the old story of Manon Lescaut. . . . And yet English readers piously devour these 460 pages, and journalists have been found to compare 'The Christian' with the noble and pure meditations of Cardinal Newman. . . ."

"It is not that Mr. Caine is devoid of talent. In the first place

he has the talent of choosing for each of his books the style and tone most in fashion. . . . Mr. Hall Caine does not know how to compose a romance, but he does know how to give to different scenes of his novels a relief and movement which makes them peculiarly exciting. It is an art which, without doubt, he learned in the school of Dickens, for he has written nothing some part of which, one can not help feeling, has not been adapted from something else. But it has been well adapted. . . . And then he knows how to write, which is not common among authors of his kind; and this disguises the vulgarity or improbability of his romantic inventions. Finally, he knows the Isle of Man. . . .

"But all these qualities are not sufficient to excuse this mixture in a Christian romance. I know very well that the Isle of Man is not like other islands, for there the cats are born without tails; but I can not believe that it is injurious to it to suppose it incapable of producing so false a specimen of Christian as John Storm, bad priest and bad lover, profaning the truth he pretends to serve."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LAST WORK OF JUSTIN WINSOR.

I HAVE told my story; now I am willing to take a rest." With these words, Dr. Justin Winsor, it is said, laid down his pen after finishing his work, "The Westward Movement." A few months later, almost simultaneously with the appearance of the book, the rest came to him—the "long, long rest."

"The Westward Movement" treats of "the Colonies and the republic west of the Alleghanies—1760-98." It is published as

original investigation, strong grasp of material, especially cartography, and admirable synthesis of historical and scientific elements. These are all very great merits in an historical writer: In his chosen field no one denies, but all admit, Dr. Winsor's easy superiority; he is a master indeed. But when we come to method and style, not so much can be said. Dr. Winsor is never weak and is sometimes picturesque; but he has no claim to rank, to put it mildly, among the masters of historical composition. Still, his works are of solid and enduring value, and when all the facts attending their production are considered, they reveal large resources and great productivity of mind."

Speaking more particularly of "The Westward Movement," Professor Hinsdale writes:

"It presents three closely connected groups of facts: First, the gathering of forces in the region west of the Alleghany Mountains following the French and Indian War that made it possible for the united Colonies to contest its possession with Great Britain in the War of the Revolution; secondly, the resulting contest, which culminated in the Treaty of Paris, 1783, determining the first boundaries of the republic; thirdly, the subsequent struggle whereby the republic shook off the British hold of the Northwest and the Spanish hold of the Southwest, thus for the first time setting free all its members. . . . Within these limits lies, no doubt, the ablest exposition of the important topics they embrace which has ever been given to the public."

PROFESSOR DOWDEN'S SURVEY OF FRENCH LETTERS.

DUBLIN and Oxford, Edinburgh and Princeton, have conferred distinctions of rank and titles in letters upon Prof. Edward Dowden, and all who know his splendid equipment of scholarship, his critical faculty, and his style, are prepared to accept with satisfaction the report of his incursions in the domain of French literature from the "Chanson de Roland" to the literary portraits of Sainte-Beuve. "My collaborators," says Professor Dowden, in the preface to his "History of French Literature," "are on my shelves." From each he has accepted a gift—from those who have written general histories of French literature, and those who have written histories of periods, and those who have studied special fields or forms, and those who have written monographs on great authors, or short critical studies of books or groups of books.

He deals with the medieval period, the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and the period extending from the Revolution to the incoming of Napoleon III. He enlarges as he proceeds, handling but slightly the "Chanson de Roland" and the Arthurian romances, he portrays with sympathy the personality and the delightful art of Froissart, lingers over Rabelais and Montaigne, and expresses his truest and finest art in his literary portraits of Corneille, Racine, and Molière, of Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Diderot, of Mme. de Staël and Lamartine, Musset and Hugo.

Professor Dowden finds the charm of *naïveté* blended with pious feeling and imagination in the "Contes Pieux"—mainly the work of Gautier de Coinci (1177-1236), a Benedictine monk, who translated from Latin sources with freedom, adding matter of his own, and giving us in the course of his ingenuous narratives an image, far from flattering, of the life and manners of his own time:

"It is he who tells of the robber who, being accustomed to commend himself in his adventures to our Lady, was supported on the gibbet for three days by her white hands, and received his pardon; and of the illiterate monk who suffered shame because he knew no more than his *Ave Maria*, but who, when dead, was proved a holy man by the five roses that came from his mouth in honor of the five letters of Maria's name; and of the nun who quitted her convent to lead a life of disorder, yet still addressed a daily prayer to the Virgin, and who, returning after long years,



JUSTIN WINSOR.

an independent work, but in reality forms the close of a series of three books by the same author, the other two of which are: "Cartier to Frontenac" and "The Mississippi Basin." *The Atlantic Monthly* says of "The Westward Movement": "It brings the story of our Western expansion down to the close of the last century, and establishes more firmly than ever the author's right to be considered preeminently the historian of the geography of the continent." Of the three works named above, as well as of Dr. Winsor's "Christopher Columbus" and of the eight volumes constituting his "Narrative and Critical History of America," B. A. Hinsdale, writing in *The Dial*, says:

"These works all bear the same well-known marks—thorough

found that the Blessed Mary had filled her place, and that her absence was unknown."

And so, in the collection known as the "Vies des Pères," we read of Théophile, the repentant priest, who sold his soul to the devil, and receives back from the "Queen of Heaven" the very document by which he has put his salvation in pawn. And further:

"The sinner (*Chevalier au barillet*) who endeavors for a year to fill the hermit's little cask at running streams, and endeavors in vain, finds it brimming the moment one tear of true penitence falls into the vessel. Most exquisite in its feeling is the tale of the 'Tombeur de Nôtre-Dame'—a poor acrobat—a *jongleur* turned monk—who knows not even the *Pater noster* or the *Credo*, and can only offer before our Lady's altar his tumbler's feats; he is observed, and as he sinks worn out and faint before the shrine, the Virgin is seen to descend, with her angelic attendants, and to wipe away the sweat from her poor servant's forehead. If there be no other piety in such a tale as this, there is at least the piety of human pity."

From the infantile credulity and devotion of the monks of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with their marvelous and poetic stories, to the novels and romances of Balzac, Hugo, Dumas, is a long cry: Balzac, with his robust frame, his resolute will, "manifest in a face coarsely powerful," his generous good-nature, his large egoism, his audacity of brain. Nevertheless, he tried the trades of publisher, printer, type-founder, and only succeeded in encumbering himself with dust. From the day that he began to wield his pen with power, to the day, in 1850, when he died, exhausted by the passion of his brain, his own life was centered in that of the creatures of his imagination. He wrote with desperate resolve, even with violence. He retired to sleep at six in the evening, and rose at midnight to work, urging his nerves with drafts of coffee, until the intemperance of toil wore him out:

"There is something gross in Balzac's genius; he has little wit, little delicacy, no sense of measure, no fine self-criticism, no lightness of touch, small insight into the life of refined society, an imperfect sense of natural beauty, a readiness to accept vulgar marvels as the equivalent of spiritual mysteries; he is monarchical without the sentiment of chivalric loyalty, a Catholic without the sentiment of religion; he piles sentence on sentence, hard and heavy as the accumulated stones of a cairn. Did he love his art for its own sake? It must have been so; but he esteemed it also as an implement of power, as the means of pushing toward fame and grasping gold."

Victor Hugo is presented as a schoolboy in Paris, riming his chivalric epic, his tragedy, his melodrama; in 1816 he wrote in his note-book, "I wish to be Chateaubriand or nothing." At fifteen he was the laureate of the *Jeux Floraux*, the "*Enfant Sublime*" of Chateaubriand's praise:

"In Victor Hugo an enormous imagination and a vast force of will operated amid inferior faculties. His character was less eminent than his genius. If it is vanity to take a magnified Brocken-shadow for oneself and to admire its superb gestures upon the mist, never was vanity more complete or more completely satisfied than his. He was to himself the hero of a Hugo legend, and did not perceive when the sublime became the ridiculous. Generous to those beneath him, charitable to universal humanity, he was capable of passionate vindictiveness against individuals who had wounded his self-esteem; and, since whatever opposed him was necessarily an embodiment of the power of evil, the contest rose into one of Ormuzd against Ahriman."

His intellect was absorbed by his imagination. "Vacuous generalities, clothed in magnificent rhetoric, could pass with him for ideas." The voice of his passions was leonine; his moral sensibility lacked delicacy; his laughter was rather boisterous than fine; he was traversed by a vein of robust sensuality:

"He was a master of all harmonies of verse; now a solitary breather through pipe or flute; more often the conductor of an orchestra.

"To say that Hugo was the greatest lyric poet of France is to

say too little; the claim that he was the greatest lyric poet of all literature might be urged. The power and magnitude of his song result from the fact that in it what is personal and what is impersonal are fused in one; his soul echoed orchestrally the orchestrations of nature and of humanity—

'Sou âme aux mille voix, que le Dieu qu'il adore
Mit au centre de tout comme un écho sonore.'

And thus if his poetry is not great by virtue of his own ideas, it becomes great as a reverberation of the sensations, the passions, and the thoughts of the world. He did not soar tranquilly aloft and alone; he was always a combatant in the world and wave of men, or borne joyously upon the flood. The evolution of his genius was a long process."

Hugo's narratives are eminent by virtue of his imagination as a poet; they are lyrical, dramatic, epic; as a reconstitution of history, their value is little or none.

In the instincts of a dramatist, Hugo fell far short of Alexandre Dumas. The historical novel was the domain of Dumas; there we find brilliancy, animation, bustle, audacity, inexhaustible invention, as in "*Les Trois Mousquetaires*" and its high-spirited fellows:

"Let the critics assure us that Dumas's history is untrue, his characters superficial, his action incredible; we admit it, and we are caught again by the flash of life, the fanfaronade of adventure. We throw Eugène Sue to the critics that we may save Alexandre Dumas. But Dumas's brain worked faster than his hand—or any human hand—could obey its orders; the mine of his inventive faculty needed a commercial company and an army of diggers for its exploitation. He constituted himself the managing director of this company; twelve hundred volumes are said to have been the output of the chief and his subordinates; the work ceased to be literature, and became mere commerce. The money that Dumas accumulated he recklessly squandered. Half genius, half charlatan, his genius decayed, and his charlatanry grew to enormous proportions. Protected by his son, he died a poor man amid the disasters of the Franco-Prussian war."

Professor Dowden recognizes in Michelet "the greatest imaginative restorer of the past," the greatest historical interpreter of the soul of ancient France:

"A passionate searcher among original sources, published and unpublished, handling documents as if they were things of flesh and blood, seeing the outward forms of existence with the imaginative eye, pressing through these to the soul of each successive epoch, possessed by an immense pity for the obscure generations of human toilers, having, more than almost any other modern writer, Virgil's gift of tears, ardent in admiration, ardent in indignation, with ideas impregnated by emotions, and emotions quickened by ideas, Michelet set himself to resuscitate the buried past. It seemed to him that his eminent predecessors—Guizot, Mignet, Thiers, Thierry—had each envisaged history from some special point of view. Each had too little of the outward body or too little of the inward soul of history. Michelet dared to hope that a resurrection of the integral life of the dead centuries was possible. All or nothing was his word. It was a bold venture, but it was a venture, or rather an act, of faith."

We are reminded of his faults as a historian—his rash generalizations, his lyrical outbursts, his Pindaric excitement, his verbiage in the place of ideas, his romantic excess, his violence in ecclesiastical affairs, his mysticism, tainted with sensuality, his insistence in physiological details, as in "*L'Amour*" and "*La Femme*," his spasmodic and irregular utterance—these blur his insight and discredit his science. He died at Hyères in 1874, praying God to grant him the peace promised to those who have sought and loved.

We are told of Béranger, that child of Paris, of humble parentage, who discovered, after some experimenting, that his part was not that of a singer of large ambitions:

"Standing between the bourgeoisie and the people, he mediated between the popular and the middle-class sentiment. His songs flew like town sparrows from garret to garden; impudent or discreet, they nested everywhere. They seemed to be the embodied

wisdom of good sense, good temper, easy morals, love without its ardors, poverty without its pains, patriotism without its fatigues, a religion on familiar terms with the *Dieu des bonnes gens*. . . . Béranger was skilled in the art of popular song; he knew the virtue of concision; he knew how to evolve swiftly his little lyric drama; he knew how to wing his verses with a violent refrain; he could catch the sentiment of the moment and of the multitude; he could be gay with touches of tenderness, and smile through a tear reminiscent of departed youth and pleasure and Lisette. For the good bourgeois he was a liberal in politics and religion; for the people he was a democrat who hated the Restoration, loved equality more than liberty, and glorified the legendary Napoleon, representative of democratic absolutism. In the history of politics the songs of Béranger count for much; in the history of literature the poet has a little niche of his own, with which one may be content who, if he had not in elder years supposed himself the champion of a literary revolution, might be called modest."

"GERMAN COMPOSERS" WHO WERE NOT GERMAN.

HAYDN, supposed by most of his present-day admirers to have been a German, was no German at all, but a Slavonian from South Croatia. Such, at least, is what Mr. Hadow tries to prove in a recent volume issued in England, and, in the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette*, he makes out his case. According to Mr. Hadow, Germany and Italy both have reaped no little fame that belongs properly to that obscure Hungarian province, Croatia. *The St. James's Gazette* critic thus summarizes the case:

"Germany has profited largely, in every department of intellectual activity, by the custom which until recent times prevailed among Slavonians of Germanizing their names—or, rather, of adapting and translating them into the language of the country in which they happened to have settled. The so-called 'Hummel,' whose Bohemian origin is indicated by his Christian name, 'Nepomuk,' was a Germanized Czech. Zingarelli and Tartini were Italianized Croatians. Tartini seems to have been little more than a name of fantasy. But Zingarelli corresponds closely enough with the Slavonian 'tsigan,' or 'zigeun'; which latter, according to Mr. Hadow, was the name (or description) by which Zingarelli was known in his native Croatia. Most, however of the Slavonian musicians who emigrated from their own poor homes passed into neighboring German lands and adopted German names.

"The arguments in favor of the Slavonic origin of the Bach family are chiefly from probability. Sebastian's grandparents dwelt at Pressburg, and were, in all likelihood, even as the great bulk of the non-Hungarian population, Slavonians. The name of Bach as borne by their grandchildren settled at Leipsic proves nothing, since it was the custom of the time for Slavonians established in German cities to Germanize their names. To deprive Germany of Bach, Haydn, and Hummel—to say nothing of minor musical lights—is indeed to weaken her claims to esteem as a great musical nation. But let them all go. Let Beethoven, moreover, be reclaimed from Germany as a Fleming. Even then the leading musical country would have left to her a sufficient number of great composers whose Germanism is quite indisputable; Mozart, for instance, Schubert, Schumann, Weber, and Wagner.

"But if Mr. Hadow's general theme is the Slavonianism of many supposed Germans, his special one is the Croatianism of Joseph Haydn. To the Croat has been attached an evil reputation of the same barbarous character as that which Campbell imputes to 'the whiskered Pandour and the fierce Hussar.' But, as a matter of fact—so Mr. Hadow assures us—every third man in Croatia is either a singer, a player, or a composer; and Mr. Hadow proves by an abundance of citations that Haydn's wonderful fertility in beautiful melodies had its origin in the rich melodic character of Croatia's popular songs."

The Secret of "Alice in Wonderland's" Charm.
—Tho we are all, little and big, delighted with "Alice," it is difficult to analyze the sources of our pleasure. Even critics of the

Johnsonian school, who would hardly admit that nonsense pure and simple could furnish amusement to intelligent minds, yield to "Lewis Carroll's" nonsense. *Literature* attempts an analysis as follows:

"Where, then, as Dr. Johnson remarked on a memorable occasion, is the merriment? The inquiry would be a singular one, and certainly nobody would have been more delighted than Mr. Dodgson if a chain commencing with 'Alice' had been shown to extend, not merely into logic and mathematics, but into the farther wonderland of metaphysics and psychology. And yet it seems probable that we relish 'Lewis Carroll's' nonsense because in it we see mirrored certain dark and mysterious portions of our nature. In the eighteenth century philosophy had come to the conclusion that man was a purely rational animal, and from this standpoint Johnson judged 'Lycidas' to be rubbish, or something very near it. But it seems probable that man is not only born rational but also irrational, that deep in the heart there is a dungeon, where two-sided triangles abound, where Achilles chases the tortoise in vain, eternally, where parallel straight lines are continually meeting. It is the world of contradictions, of the impossible realized, the world of which we dream at nights, and, above all, it is the world which is the home of children, far more true and real to them than all the assemblage of rational sub-lunary things. 'Lewis Carroll' had perhaps learnt from his friend Mr. Dodgson, the mathematical tutor, that such a sphere existed, and he journeyed into that dim and mysterious land, and has succeeded in telling us the story of his 'Voyage and Travail.' This, surely, is the secret of 'Alice,' this is the secret of its charm for children, whose thoughts are ineffable, and those of us who read the tale in later years feel, unconsciously, that we, too, have passed through the Looking-Glass, and have been in the realm of contradiction. Maundeville described the incredible wonders of the material world; 'Lewis Carroll' shows us the marvels of the microcosm, that little world of the soul, in which there be many simulacres and monstrous creatures."

NOTES.

THE Paris municipality met on the very day of Daudet's funeral and decided to name a street after him.

THE total number of new books of fiction for last year was just forty short of two thousand. This was an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over 1896.

THE auction sale of the Stewart collection of paintings and other works of art, which took place in Chickering Hall, New York, Thursday and Friday, February 4 and 5, was an event of great interest in the art world. The surprisingly large total of the two nights' sale was \$409,790. The highest figure paid was \$42,000, given by W. A. Clark, of Montana, the largest individual mine-owner in the United States, for the superb and famous Fortuny "The Choice of a Model." Mr. Stewart is said to have purchased the painting in the late '70s for \$10,000.

A "BOOM" in interest in Peter the Great is announced by *Harper's Weekly* as almost upon us; a "boom" similar to that which raged for years around the personality of Napoleon. Sir Henry Irving, with all the world open to him, has chosen a play on Peter the Great, written by his son. Prof. Oscar Browning is about to publish a life of the inevitable Peter; and Mr. J. M. Graham's historical novel, "The Son of the Czar," has attracted considerable attention. *Harper's Weekly* thinks there is something significant in this renaissance of Peter the Great and, pretends to see behind it the sinister purpose of the Slav to dominate Europe.

THE two most eminent men of letters whose centenaries fall this year are both Italian—Metastasio and Leopardi. The two hundredth anniversary of Metastasio's birthday is already over, for he was born on the 6th of January, 1698. His fame rests on the important part he played in the development of opera. Leopardi is a hundred years nearer to us in time, and nearer than that in sentiment. The pessimism, however, which nowadays is a fashionable affectation of young novelists, was a bitter reality to the young Italian of genius, who suffered pain and ill-health all his life and died before he was forty years of age. His centenary falls on the 29th of June next.

WORKS of art, it has long been supposed, have ceased to be considered legitimate spoils of war. Many will be surprised and pained to know that the custom has been revived by the conquering Turks in Greece. So long ago as last summer an order was sent by the Director of Museums at Constantinople to the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army in Thessaly to transport to the capital all antiquities which he came across during the occupation. This has been done; and, what is more, the European powers in settling the treaty of peace appear to have ignored, if they did not actually assent to, the spoliation. All that could be done was done by the French School at Athens, who obtained permission, at the advice of the French consul at Volo, to photograph every piece and every inscription before its deportation.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MARCONI ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SIGNOR MARCONI, the inventor of the most successful system of wireless telegraphy, about which we have already printed considerable information, has recently given his views of the present state and future possibilities of his invention in an interview with Laura A. Smith, published in *The Humanitarian* (London, January). After modestly disclaiming all credit for himself beyond that due to the combination and development of the devices of others, Signor Marconi said, when asked whether he thought that his mode of signaling through space would supersede the ordinary method:

"No, I do not say so; it is not probable that it will supplant ordinary telegraphy, at least yet a while, but it will do, indeed is doing, things which ordinary telegraphy can not; for it can be used in places which have not before been practicable for telegraphic communication, where in fact wires were an impossibility."

In response to a request that he should particularize on this point, the inventor said:

"Take, for instance, islands which can not communicate with the mainland, and there are many such. They are unable to maintain cables, as these are subject to the constant friction of contact with the rocks, and they frequently break. In Scotland, where the seas are high, it is especially difficult to connect these islands with the main, and for many reasons it is desirable, nay imperative, that it should become feasible. It may be that owing to storms and stress the inhabitants themselves are in danger, in want of common necessaries; perhaps there is an outbreak of illness which they have not sufficient medical aid to combat, or a want of provender which must end in famine, if not replenished from other sources; or it may be that some ship in distress is making signals to the island, and the islanders possibly feel that their efforts can at best be but puny ones where there is so much misery to relieve. With the new system of telegraphy there will not be any difficulty in establishing communication, not only between the ships in distress and the island, but also between the latter and the mainland. What will be necessary will be for each to have a transmitter and a receiver, and then the means of communication will be thoroughly established. Some very good experiments have lately been made in Germany."

To the question: "Can you point to any recent disaster at sea where your system would have been serviceable even to the extent of absolutely averting the danger?" Signor Marconi gave the following reply:

"Yes, there was the sinking of the *Drummond Castle*. Had the lighthouse off Ushant possessed a transmitter and the waves been able to be seen by a receiving-machine on board, those in command of the vessel would have been warned of approaching danger, signals could speedily have been made, and there would certainly have been less probability of so terrible a catastrophe. The fog would not have proved an obstacle to the experiments, altho a semaphore would have been practically useless."

Finally, the inventor gives the following forecast of the use of his apparatus in time of war:

"I will try and enumerate a few of the possibilities in military operations. Let us imagine a small detachment of Europeans, say, during one of these frontier wars, stationed in a rather lonely spot. They of course set up telegraphic communication with wires, by means of which they can learn the movements of the rest of their party, and report on their own. So far all is well, but the enemy is not likely to allow this state of things to continue, and one night the little band is surrounded, the wires are cut down, and the whites are at the mercy of their dusky foes. They can not communicate with the others, their provisions run short, as does possibly the ammunition. Frequently this results in fatalities, and all the time there is help at hand if only some way of enlisting it could be arrived at. Now with the new sys-

tem there would be nothing to notify to the enemy that these small outlying parties were in communication with the main body, and all the time the electric waves are in use, and perhaps ten miles off they are anxiously reading, by the ticking of the receiver, messages of paramount importance. It will be possible to communicate with besieged fortresses, and indeed to use it in many ways in field operations, where it is impossible to lay telegraph wires. There is sometimes difficulty in bringing the hospital at the base into speedy enough communication with the front; or again, commanding officers are hard put to find a mode of quickly giving their instructions to their seconds. Wireless telegraphy is a possibility anywhere, and it will, I think, soon be a reality in many places."

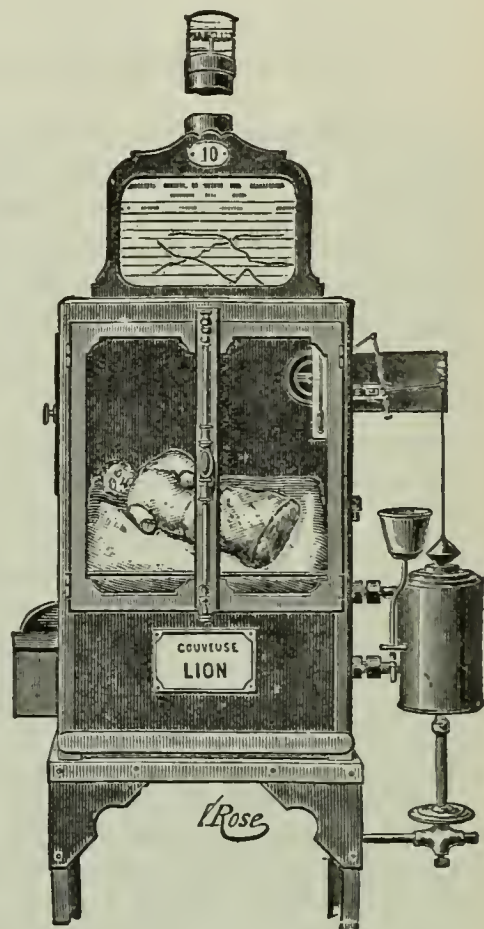
BABY-INCUBATORS.

THE so-called "incubators" for keeping weak and puny infants alive by insuring absolutely uniform temperature have been known and used for many years, but there has been a notable increase of interest in them in this country because of the recent introduction of an improved form from France. This is described in *The Humanitarian* (New York), by Maud Rodney, as follows:

"A human baby is almost the most helpless and defenseless creature in the world. The young of most animals are able to look out for themselves to some extent, but unless helped by some one else the human baby is bound to perish.

"In France a great many babies are born so weak and puny that they can not be raised even with the most tender care their parents can give them. They are so frail that the slightest change in the amount of heat or cold to which they are exposed, or the slightest impurity in the air they breathe, brings a quick end to their poor little lives. The population of France, instead of increasing or staying at the same number, as is the case in most other countries, began to grow rapidly smaller. It became a serious matter and it became important to save the lives of the little babies of which so great a number were dying, because they were too weak to live through the early days of their lives. So the doctors turned their attention to the matter, and one of them, Dr. Lion, invented an incubator which does for the baby what 'the artificial mother' does for the little chicken who has just pecked his way through the egg-shell. He made many experiments before he was at last able to provide the pure air and the even warmth which is needed to keep the weak baby alive. The picture on this page shows the incubator just as it is used to-day in many places in France and in two places in New York City.

"The case is made of metal, as that was found to be the best material, because it furnishes no hiding-places for microbes or injurious dust. In the front are glass doors, through which one may see the baby inside, as shown in the picture. The warm air comes from a furnace. At the Lion Institutes in New York there are about thirty of these incubators, each one occupied by a little baby, who remains under the care of this mechanical mother and the nurses and doctors, who watch the incubators day and night until the baby has become big enough and strong enough to be



INCUBATOR.

taken care of in the same way as other babies are who were not in the first place too weak to stand changes of temperature.

"The incubators are ranged around the sides of a large room, which is itself kept at the usual degree of heat. At the end of this room is another, called the nursery, and it is here that the babies are dressed and undressed and bathed and fed. It is separated from the room where the incubators are by glass doors, and in the nursery the warmth is the same as in the incubators themselves. When a baby is to be fed, one of the nurses opens the door of the incubator, lifts the baby out, throws a light cloth over its face so it will not take cold on the way, and hurries quickly to the nursery. Each baby is fed, usually from a nursing-bottle, once every two hours, and every time it is fed it is weighed, because the gain or loss of weight tells the doctor whether the baby is getting stronger or weaker.

"Into each incubator runs a small pipe, which brings heated air from the large pipe which connects with the furnace. This air is filtered, it passes into the incubator and out through the pipe which you see at the top of the picture, so that the baby is always breathing pure, warm air, and is surrounded by air which always has just the same degree of warmth. At the top of the incubator you will see a sort of chart or map. On this the nurse puts down the baby's weight every day, and by it the doctor can tell at a glance just how much the baby has been gaining or losing."

CLOTH FROM PINEAPPLE LEAVES.

RECENT experiments under government auspices indicate that the fiber of the pineapple plant is valuable for textile purposes, and as the pineapple can be cultivated in Florida we may have here a noteworthy addition to our industrial crops. The subject is thus treated in the recent "Catalog of the Useful Fiber Plants of the World" published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Our quotations are from an abstract made for *The Scientific American Supplement*, which says:

"Indications are that the fiber of the pineapple leaf will eventually take prominent place among the constituents of textile fabrics.

"Both the wild and cultivated pineapple yield fiber which, when spun, surpasses in strength, fineness, and luster those obtained from flax; can be employed as a substitute for silk, and as a material for mixing with wool or cotton. Useful for cordage, textile fabrics, sewing silk or twist, laces, etc. In China, fabrics for clothing for agriculturists. In request in India as material for stringing necklaces. Produces the celebrated pina cloth of the Philippine Islands. It is remarkably durable, and unaffected by immersion in water; and is white, soft, silky, flexible, and long in staple. Samples cleaned, without washing, in the government experiments in Florida, 1892, when twisted to the size of binding twine, showed a breakage strain of 150 pounds. Dr. Taylor subdivided a specimen of this fiber to one ten-thousandth of an inch.

"As to the value of the fiber, a London quotation for a lot of well cleaned from an Asiatic source was \$150 per ton. There is no doubt that if the fiber could be produced in quantity at an economical cost, manufacturers would soon find a use for it and would know what price they could afford to pay for it. The market price would then be fixed by the demand and supply. The machine question enters largely into the problem, however, and as the leaves are small, a quantity would need to be cleaned at one feeding of the machine to make it pay. Estimating ten leaves to the pound, there would be over 22,000 leaves to the ton, which, as we have seen, would produce from 50 to 60 pounds of fiber.

The possibilities of the product may be imagined from the following account of what is already done with it in China:

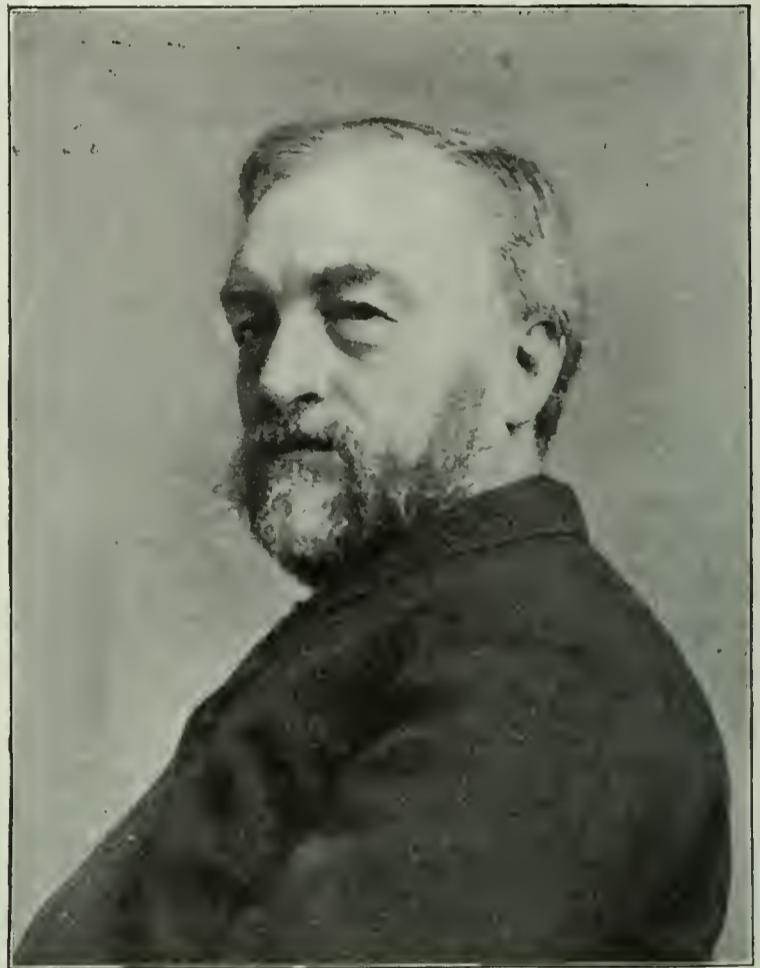
"The Chinese extract the fiber by hand. The first step is the removal of the fleshy sides of the leaf. A man sitting astride a narrow stool extends on it in front of him a single leaf, one end of which is held beneath him. He then, with a kind of two-handled bamboo plane, removes the succulent matter. Another man receives the leaves as they are planed, and with his thumb-nail loosens the fibers about the middle of the leaf, gathers them

in his hand, and by one effort detaches them from the outer skin. The fibers are next steeped in water, washed and laid out to dry, and bleached on rude frames of split bamboo. The processes of steeping, washing, and exposing to the sun are repeated until the fibers are considered properly bleached. In the Philippines the blunt end of a potsherd is used, and the fiber is carefully combed and sorted into four classes.

"The Chinese fiber is manufactured into a strong, coarse fabric resembling the coarser kinds of grass cloth. In Formosa its chief use is for the inner garments of the agricultural class. The fabric is called Huang-li-pu. Pina is considered to be more delicate in texture than any other known to the vegetable kingdom. It is woven from the untwisted fibers of the pineapple leaf after reducing them to extreme fineness and after the ends have been glued together to form a continuous thread. There is another delicate fabric, used for ladies' dresses, which is said to be manufactured from pineapple fiber woven with silk, the latter forming lustrous stripes in soft colors or shades."

THE STORY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

THE purposes and work of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington are not so widely understood throughout the country as they should be. People generally know vaguely that the Institution is connected with the Government and that it has to do with science; but that is about all. It was therefore a



PROF. S. P. LANGLEY.

happy idea for the authorities of the Smithsonian to issue a volume giving the story of its foundation and of its work for the fifty years (1846-96) of its existence. This volume contains 856 pages on different phases of the general subject, contributed by men of recognized scientific authority. We quote the following paragraphs from a review of the book in the *New York Tribune*. Of the origin of the Institution and of its founder that journal says:

"James Smithson was the son of an English widow of high rank, Elizabeth Keate Macie; and if his father, Hugh Smithson, had kept his pledges of marriage to her, instead of contracting a matrimonial alliance with the great house of Percy and thus becoming a Duke of Northumberland, there would have been no

occasion for this history. James Smithson is credited with having said, with a bitterness that can easily be understood: 'The best blood of England flows in my veins. On my father's side I am a Northumberland, on my mother's I am related to kings; but this avails me not. My name shall live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumberlands and the Percys are extinct and forgotten.'

"The young man, known at first as Macie, but afterward authorized by Parliament to adopt his father's surname, was graduated from Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1786, and soon showed so much interest in science that he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. . . . The bulk of his property was derived, through his mother, from one of her sons by a former marriage. None of it came from his father's family. His will, after making various small bequests, directed that his fortune should go to a nephew, and if that nephew should have children they should inherit in due season. Otherwise, the United States Government was to be his legatee, and the property should be devoted to the founding, in Washington, of an establishment, under the name of Smithsonian Institution, 'for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.' Smithson did not marry. His death occurred in 1829. The nephew survived until 1835, and died without issue."

The money that thus came into the possession of the Government was only half a million dollars, which to-day seems like a beggarly legacy for the founding of a great government institution. Even with accumulated interest and one or two additional bequests the Institution has at its disposal the interest of only one million dollars "to increase and diffuse knowledge," but this has been managed with a wisdom that puts to shame those that doubt the ability of a government to administer an educational trust. Smithson's own statement of the purposes of his Institution was vague—perhaps purposely so. It has been interpreted conservatively and with special view to the economy necessitated by the relative smallness of the bequest. Some of the work undertaken by the Institution is outlined in the following paragraphs:

"Not first historically, but perhaps foremost in importance, in the work of the Smithsonian Institution, was the creation of its great National Museum and the organization of a Bureau of Ethnology. Various expeditions under government auspices to survey the Mexican boundary and possible routes for the Pacific railroads were sent out during the first decade of the Institution's existence. . . . Very early in the fifties Thaddeus Culbertson found remains of extinct species of animals in that wonderful deposit up at the headwaters of the Missouri, and thus paved the way for the historic paleontological discoveries of Leidy, Marsh, Cope, Osborn, and Scott.

"Then there were famous explorations of Indian mounds and monuments in the Mississippi Valley and Wisconsin by Squier, Davis, and Lapham; and two or three Arctic expeditions went out from this country during the first twenty years of the Smithsonian's history. From all of these and from kindred sources there poured into Washington an immense quantity of minerals, fossils, specimens of existing, but then newly discovered, types of plant, insect, snake, fish, bird or mammal, prehistoric human remains, and other valuable material."

When the Institution's own building proved inadequate for housing these, a special building was erected for the purpose and became what is now known as the National Museum. To quote again:

"The explorations of the Geological Survey, officially organized in 1871, and entrusted to Major J. W. Powell, under the control of the Smithsonian Institution, were at first geographical and geological, but eventually they were largely devoted to a study of the language, implements, and customs of the various Indian tribes of North America. The official status of the survey has changed from time to time, and in 1893 Major Powell resigned the directorship. But the ethnological work done by this branch of the Government has at all times been under the supervision of the Institution, and Major Powell retained his connection with it even after he gave up the Geological Survey. With the assistance of Dr. W. J. McGee and other collaborators he has made valuable additions to the store of human knowledge regarding the American Indian."

Other features of the Smithsonian's work are described as follows:

"One of the Smithsonian's chief methods of diffusing information has been the publication of three classes of literature—original papers submitted to (and often invited by) the Institution, giving the results of scientific research by Americans; summaries of the most important papers published abroad and revealing real progress and various bibliographies of different sciences, and catalogs of specimens. The Smithsonian 'Contributions' and 'Reports' for the last fifty years constitute a library of incalculable worth.

"Another feature of the Institution's work which has proved immensely useful in realizing James Smithson's wishes is its elaborate system of distribution and exchange. Not only its own publications, but numerous government reports and documents printed by scientific societies and colleges have been sent abroad to representatives of foreign educational institutions and libraries; and literature, instruments, and specimens, sent from abroad to American investigators, collectors, and schools have been sent to their destinations by the same agency, usually without charge."

It should not be forgotten, too, that the Institution possesses a valuable library, now practically a part of the Congressional Library, that it initiated the botanical work now controlled by the Department of Agriculture, and that it began the investigations into the phenomena of storms that have borne fruit in the Weather Bureau.

During the half-century of the Institution's existence the office of secretary—its executive head—has been filled by but three men: Joseph Henry, its organizer, the eminent electrician, who served from 1846 till 1878; Spencer F. Baird, the naturalist (1878-87), and Prof. S. P. Langley, well known for his researches in physical astronomy and latterly in aeronautics, who is now in office. The Institution has therefore been happy not only in the character of its work, but in the eminence of the men who have directed it, and its reputation and authority have been quite out of proportion to the money spent in its support.

A CONNECTICUT MYSTERY.

THE mysterious subterranean noises that have made the village of Moodus, Conn., famous since the time of the first white settlers have, it is stated by the daily press, begun again, after a silence of twelve years. The noises are attributed by geologists to disturbances in the earth's crust, but their exact nature is enough of a mystery to justify the use of that word in our title. Of the "noises" *The Scientific American* speaks as follows:

"For twenty years, up to 1729, the villagers of the town of East Haddam heard these noises almost continuously. The Rev. Mr. Hosmer, in a letter written August 13, 1729, says, in speaking of the phenomenon: 'Whether it be fire or air distressed in the subterranean caverns of the earth can not be known; for there is no eruption, no explosion perceptible, but by sounds and tremors, which are sometimes very fearful and dreadful. I have myself heard eight or ten sounds successively, and imitating small arms, in the space of five minutes. I have, I suppose, heard several hundreds of them within twenty years; some more, some less terrible. Sometimes we have heard them almost every day, and great numbers of them in the space of a year. Oftentimes I have observed them coming down from the north, imitating slow thunder, until the sound came near or right under, and then there seemed to be a breaking like the noise of a cannon shot or severe thunder, which shakes the houses and all that is in them.'

"The center from which the noises proceed seems to be Mount Tom, situated at the junction of Moodus and Salmon rivers. The severest shocks have been felt as far northeast as Boston and as far southwest as New York, and have there been noticed as earthquakes. In 1816 and 1817 these noises were more than usually loud. On the recent recurrence there was a sound resembling a clap of thunder, followed for a couple of hours by a roar like the echoes of a distant cataract. A day later there was heard a

crashing sound like that of heavy muffled thunder, and a roar not unlike the wind in a tempest. The ground was so shaken as to cause houses to tremble and crockery to rattle as tho an earthquake were in progress.

"The Indians, familiar with these noises long before the advent of the whites among them, called the region now embraced in the town of East Haddam, and particularly that situated in the vicinity of Mount Tom, Matchemâdoset, or 'at the place of bad noises.' This name, corrupted and contracted to Machamoodus, and finally to Moodus, gives name to a branch of Salmon River and to a manufacturing village. The region where these subterranean disturbances have occurred from time immemorial is one of deformed crystalline rock."

EXPERT SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF HAND-WRITING.

THE details and minutiae of detective work are nowhere worked out more scientifically than in France, and perhaps the one man who has made a closer study of them than any one else—at least in certain directions—is Alphonse Bertillon, the inventor of the system of identification by anthropometric measurement that is now used all over the world. In the *Revue Scientifique* (December 18 and January 1) M. Bertillon writes of the principles and methods of expert comparison of handwriting, as practised in the police department at Paris. It is evidently to be desired, says M. Bertillon, that every graphical investigation should rest on observations sufficient in number and quality to calculate the elements of variability in the handwriting of different individuals and of fixity in that of the same individual at different times according to the same method that has been so successfully followed for fifteen years past in identification by anthropometrical measurement. Such investigation should not be limited to the morphological details of each letter, but should extend to the general aspect of the handwriting. Thus we must know the average inclination, measured in degrees, of letters with a loop, such as *l, f, g, p, d*, and that of letters without a loop, like *i, a, e*, etc.; also, what is the average height of looped letters, both absolutely and in relation to the letters without a loop. We must be able to appreciate exactly, and even to express numerically, the manner in which spaces follow one another, the alinement of letters with relation to one another in the same word, and, finally, the correlation of these different characteristics; that is the degree in which one form of letter tends to bring with it a certain other form. These correlations have been the subject of special studies, like that of M. Jules Héricourt, who, M. Bertillon tells us, divides all handwriting into what he calls "sinistroyres" and "dextroyres." In the former the pen moves always toward the right; in the latter it seems to be continually striving to turn back to the left. Our police records probably could furnish a perfect mine of documents on which to base such a scientific study, but at present M. Bertillon regards graphology as a twin-sister of phrenology. But, he adds, all sciences have begun in magic; chemistry in alchemy, astronomy in astrology; and phrenology has led to craniometry, which has conducted us to judicial anthropometry. It would not be astonishing if graphology should follow the same course of evolution and in the end contribute to the triumph of graphical identification. He continues:

"It is important to take account of public opinion in the matter of handwriting, and to acknowledge that people are right in thinking that they are in some degree competent to decide about it. Who is not capable, for example, of recognizing the hand of one of his friends at the first glance on an envelope? But, on the other hand, each of us has remarked that his own writing may change several times a day under a variety of influences, to such a degree that it seems to be unrecognizable. This is only an

illusion, as the constituent elements of the letters remain the same. The proof of this is the fact that this same hand that the writer believes to be so altered by fatigue, emotion, or other cause, will be identified by a habitual correspondent with no difficulty.

"But try the inverse problem. Choose at haphazard two lines of your own writing, written yesterday, or a day or a month previous, and try to rewrite them, imitating them very exactly. You will be astonished at the awkwardness of your imitation, which will have all the characteristics of a forgery: hesitation, trembling, deviation, etc. Begin again, try it over three or four times—the result will be no better.

"Thus a forgery by copying a piece of writing (that is, without having recourse to tracing directly from it) is so difficult, so impossible, that each of us is incapable of imitating his own handwriting and of reproducing exactly what he has already written. Practically this arises from the fact that while the writer is looking at the model that he is trying to copy, the point of his pen either makes a wrong stroke or stops and hesitates. In tracing, because of the lines directly underneath the pen, the writer can look simultaneously at the copy and at the point of his pen. This is the sole practical means of imitating a text of any length. This it was that, perfected with ingenuity, assured the momentary success of the forged will of M. de La Boussinière [a celebrated French case]."

M. Bertillon here gives us a catalog of some of the branches of study that it is necessary for a real expert in handwriting to take up. He must understand the exact influence of the position of body, hand, fingers, and pen; and he must be familiar with every style of writing of every epoch. Here our author pauses to condemn all the present methods of teaching writing. Modern lithographed "copies," he says, are almost universally awkward and have to be forgotten when they are learned. The expert must also know the relations of writing to pathology, physiology, ophthalmology, and mental science, and he must also be thoroughly familiar with papers, inks, pencils, and with all the many methods of erasure or discoloration, which involves a wide knowledge of chemistry. He must also be a police officer—that is, he must "know criminals, their thoughts and their tricks."

The sole direction in which progress has been made by modern experts, says M. Bertillon, is in the application of photography and photomicrography. The method of identification now followed by the police consists principally in multiplying points of comparison by rendering them at once more easily comparable, more exact, and less personal. The first thing is to obtain authentic specimens of the handwriting of the suspected person. The two kinds of documents, authentic and suspected, are first photographed. The latter are then cut into as many separate pieces as they contain words. These words, arranged in alphabetical order, are then placed in vertical columns on a great card 40 centimeters [16 inches square], glued to the card and numbered. The photographs of both kinds of documents are then cut up likewise and each word is pasted separately on a small card—the authentic on blue, for instance, and the suspected on red. All are then rearranged alphabetically. All the words common to the two kinds of documents are thus brought together and their comparison is facilitated. The mixture of the two also brings together words that have only the first syllable in common and those that begin with the same letter. The words having been studied in this order, they may now be rearranged in any other way that suits the expert.

M. Bertillon tells us, among other things, that an exact or geometrical likeness between two syllables in the two documents is regarded as more suspicious than a decided difference. A person rarely writes two syllables exactly alike, so that geometrical likeness furnishes a presumption of forgery. Finally, the writer enters a protest against the supposition that an expert can mathematically demonstrate the identity or non-identity of two hands entirely apart from the facts of the case. The presumption that he can do so, and the "judicial tradition" that he ought to be

ignorant of the facts in order to give his unbiased opinion, are responsible, he says, for some very queer results.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Automatic Window Shades.—"What is probably the latest development in automatics," says *Electricity*, "is a sun-blind recently introduced by a Berlin firm. As soon as the sun shines on the room or window to be protected the blind lets itself down, and when the sun 'goes in' the blind draws itself up again. Two glass bulbs are connected by a U-tube partially filled with mercury. A platinum wire melted into the glass makes contact with the mercury at the bend of the tube, and there are also platinum contact wires brought into the sides of the tube, one of which is in contact with the mercury only when it stands level on the two sides, and the other only when the mercury in one side of the tube rises. One of the bulbs contains only air, the other is filled with black wool. When no sun is out the air in the two bulbs occupies the same volume, and the mercury stands at equal heights in both legs of the tube; but when the sun is shining, the bulb with the black wool absorbs the sun's rays, and causes the mercury to rise in the opposite side of the tube. This closes the circuit of a motor which lets down the blind, an automatic switch switching off the current as soon as the blind gets to the end of its range, and reversing the connections of the motor so that it is ready to wind up the blind as soon as the other contact in the tube is made. When the blind reaches the top the current is again switched off, and the connections are reversed at the switch."

Silk from Cotton.—"It is a classic joke," says the *Chronique Industrielle*, as quoted in *Cosmos* (January 22), "to say, in speaking of silk of poor quality, that it is 'half silk and all cotton'; but this it appears, is in a fair way to be actually realized, as a cotton fiber can be changed into a silky thread that has exactly the same durable brilliancy as a thread of real silk. The operation that the cotton undergoes to bring about this result is called 'mercerization' under tension. This odd word is derived from the name of the inventor of the process in its primitive form. About fifty years ago a French chemist named Mercer showed that cotton, when subjected to the action of concentrated acids or alkalis, contracts and has a greater affinity for mordants and dyes; but it is only recently that it has been known that this 'mercerization' gives also a brilliant luster to the cotton that undergoes it. The process was then improved; the cotton was stretched violently during the mercerization, and when an energetic rubbing was added to the tension the tissue received a permanent luster. It thus can replace silk."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Serum Treatment of Burns.—Extensive burns are treated by Dr. Tomasoli, an Italian specialist, by the injection of an artificial serum composed of a solution of sodium chlorid (common salt) and sodium bicarbonate (cooking soda). In the case of a young man who had been burned over the entire right side of the chest, and over the whole right arm, shoulder, back, and buttock, injections of this solution daily for three weeks brought about recovery. Experiments on animals were also very successful. Tomasoli states in the *Monatsschrift für praktische Dermatologie* that serum from a scalded dog will kill a well one if injected into his veins, but that the fatal result can be prevented by a second injection of the artificial serum just described.

Are There Seas on the Planet Mars?—"In the work of M. Flammarion on 'The Planet Mars,'" says *Ciel et Terre*, "is found a calculation of the astronomer Phillips, of Oxford, regarding the possibility of the reflection by the Martian seas of the sun's image as a luminous point that could be seen from the earth. According to this calculation the image thus reflected would measure $\frac{1}{24}$ of a second, and in an instrument magnifying three hundred times it would be fifteen seconds. Phillips thought that if the gray patches were really seas, we ought to perceive, from time to time, an image of this kind. In the same work is found a discussion of the same question by Schiaparelli, who concludes that the solar image reflected by the Martian water would

have a diameter of $\frac{1}{24}$ of a second, which does not differ greatly from the preceding result. Thus it would shine like a brilliant star of the third magnitude. It would be less brilliant, but no less luminous, in case the sea were agitated. A Yorkshire astronomer, Mr. Taylor, has recently treated the subject anew before the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and has made fresh computations. According to Mr. Pickering, the reflecting power of the planet Mars is only quarter of that of Saturn. If we call that of Saturn the same as that of newly fallen snow, that is, 0.78, that of Mars would be 0.17. Mr. Taylor calls it 0.24. A formula gives him $\frac{1}{40}$ for the ratio of the intensity of the solar reflection in a water-surface on Mars and the total brilliancy of the whole Martian disk. This solar image . . . ought to be easily visible from here, even in the canals, if they were composed entirely of water. Mr. Taylor adds that from the Cimmerian Sea to the Gulf of Aurora there is a series of seas perfectly situated for reflecting the noonday sun toward us. But nothing of the kind has ever been noticed. The author therefore concludes that this proves the non-existence of Martian seas. He adds that the weight of proof is in favor of plains of vegetation whose tint varies according to the quantity of moisture that reaches them after the summer melting of the polar snows. He ends by adopting the opinion of M. Ledger, that the canals are not full of water (this idea was given up long ago), and that their lines mark regions cultivated by the inhabitants of Mars, principally in the districts that adjoin great centers of population (the 'oases'). To sum up, we can not see anywhere on the globe of Mars the water that fertilizes it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NOTEWORTHY contribution to the study of the unity of the human species is made by the Marquis de Nadaillac in a recent article in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques*. "He points out," says *Science*, "the unending similarities in implements, arts, funeral rites, and religious symbols in tribes of like stages of culture in all times and places. That these are proofs of psychic identity there can be no doubt. But it is not quite clear how the author interprets them. In some passages he speaks of such customs and inventions being 'handed down from unknown ancestors by generation to generation'; while elsewhere he says the solution lies 'in the identity of the mind of man in all periods and in all regions.' The latter is the position which is most acceptable to the trained ethnologist."

IT has long been known by physicists that iron alters in length when magnetized. This phenomenon is made the subject of a special study by Professor Brackett, of Princeton, in *The Physical Review*, December. The author treats specially of the effects of tension and of the quality of the metal upon such changes in length in iron wires, and he describes researches made by him at the suggestion of Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University. Professor Brackett believes that the investigation has established the following laws: "Any increase in the magnetic induction tends to lengthen the iron wire; the magnetizing field tends to shorten the wire, and the shortening due to this cause apparently has no limit; the elasticity changes with the induction . . . but the law of the change is unknown further than that elasticity changes only as the induction changes."

A GOVERNMENT board has finally rejected the celebrated "multicharge gun," which has been in process of testing for so many years. The principle of this gun depended on the successive discharge of a number of "pockets" of explosives along the course of the projectile from breech to muzzle, thus continually accelerating its speed. But now, according to the experts, smokeless powder produces the same effect more simply. Says *The American Machinist*: "On testing the 8-inch Haskell multicharge gun in February last, by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification of the War Department, only two rounds were fired, and at the second round the metal between the forward pocket and the bore was found to have been crushed in; this rendered the gun unserviceable. The Board has declined to make a recommendation for any further expenditure on multicharge guns, believing, as it does, that smokeless powder has in a great measure obviated the necessity for the multicharge gun."

FELT mats for rails were exhibited at Leipsic last summer by the Adlerhof Felt Works, near Berlin. These, says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "are not intended to protect the rails against catching cold, but to protect the public from the noise and clatter of the traffic on street railways. They are especially recommended for crossings and bridges, but would be a boon everywhere along the track, and it may be that they really spare the rails, as the manufacturers claim. The mats are made of strong wool, which is thoroughly impregnated with oils, then superficially coated with glue, which has been rendered insoluble by the addition of sodium bichromate and formaldehyde, and then very highly compressed as to form plates from a third of an inch to several inches in thickness and of various sizes. The surface is said to be so hard, and yet elastic, that a rail may be placed on such a piece of matting without cutting into it. If the noise of engine-rooms and workshops can be reduced by placing the mats under the bed-plates, bearings between the joists, etc., people would probably neither mind the absurd name, iron felt, nor the possibly not too moderate price. But engineers will, perhaps, prefer to wait till they can ascertain how long the felt will keep its elasticity. The preparation prevents rotting."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE.

MOST general readers are aware that Karl Marx, the well-known writer on socialism, propounded some years ago the theory that the entire development of the human mind has been dependent upon the means of subsistence of the human race, that is, upon the economic conditions of existence. This theory sees in human development nothing but a question of bodily nourishment. Krause, a follower of Marx, applied this theory, about two years ago, to human history, claiming that the causes of all social changes and political revolution must be sought, not in the brains of men, in their increasing perception of eternal truth and eternal justice, but in changes in the mode of production and exchange; not in philosophy and religion, but in the economics of the periods in which these changes and revolutions took place. Toward the end of last year, Professor Labriola, of the University of Rome, in a book which is now being much read and commented on in Europe, defended this application of Marx's theory to history.

A review of the professor's book appears in the *Revue Critique* (Paris, December). His views are combated with great force and even eloquence, the *Revue* dwelling specially and appositely on religious wars as refuting the theory put forth, it being apparent that an attack on religious motives as a defense in war is an attack on religion itself. The *Revue* says:

"The professor explains the Reformation as 'an economic rebellion of German nationality (or rather of the middle classes) against the attempt of the papal court to make money out of them.' If this explanation be true, it must be true in regard to every country to which the Reformation extended: in France, the Low Countries, England, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, among the Saxons and Hungarians of Transylvania. In all these countries the wars of the Reformation must have been brought about by the revolt of the middle classes (the *bourgeoisie*) against the Roman curia. Now, the fact is that all the countries named were more or less withdrawn from the Roman authority, and the Reformation spread among them solely because its doctrine suited the mind of all or a part of the population. The Low Countries certainly did not revolt, like Germany, in order to adopt the new faith. A portion of the Low Countries adopted it without any strife, and the strife did not break out until Philip II. desired to introduce into his dominions administrative absolutism and religious intolerance. Belgium, altho Roman Catholic, joined Holland in order to defend its rights against the usurpations of Spain. When Philip II. found himself obliged to recognize administrative autonomy in the revolted provinces, Belgium submitted while Holland continued the war. The economic motive, financial oppression, had everywhere disappeared. Why did not Holland lay down her arms also? Because she had to defend her faith, her new religion, which had caused her to suffer first most cruel persecutions, and then a frightful war, in order not to abandon a creed which she believed to be true, and from which she expected salvation. How is it possible to reduce the resistance of Holland to the King of Spain to an economic substratum? This is something which neither Professor Labriola nor any of those who coincide in his views have demonstrated or will ever be able to demonstrate. The same is true of the extension of the Reformation to France, where a part only of the middle classes adopted it, and that part was obliged to make war on another part of the middle classes which did not adopt it. What was the economic motive which cut in two the French middle classes in relation to the Reformation? Is the Massacre of St. Bartholomew explainable by motives of economic order or by an exaltation of religious passion? So likewise with the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Was that measure, so disastrous for the prosperity of France, inspired by our economic interest, or by religious scruples? To all these questions and to a host of others, the theory which Labriola defends must give clear and precise answers, and such answers it has not given and can not give.

"We have dealt so far with wars of which religion was the principal cause, in order to defend religion against the theory which seeks, in fact, to prove that there is no religious instinct in man. Let us go on a little further in the same course.

"The French Protestants who were obliged, in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to abandon their position, their property, and their country, in order to preserve their religion, did they obey an impulse of economic order? Can the emancipation of slaves in different countries of Europe, the War of Secession in the United States, the history of the Jews in the Middle Ages, be explained by production and the exchange of wealth? Assuredly it was not a material interest which urged the Jews obstinately to refuse to change their religion, which caused them to suffer most cruel persecutions, unless they abandoned the creed of their ancestors, a creed which was the cause of all their troubles. 'When the English,' says the historian Green, 'revolted against James II., there was something which was dearer to them than freedom of speech, security of property, and even personal liberty; that, to use the language of the time, was the Gospel.'

"We believe that this theory, which tries to reduce human life in its entirety to economics, is absolutely erroneous. Man is urged by his nature to satisfy several needs, each entirely independent of the others, altho in mutual relation and capable of being mutually influenced. The need of self-preservation (economics), the need of preservation of the species (procreation), that of knowing truth (the scientific tendency), that of penetrating the mystery of the universe (religion and metaphysical tendency), that of admiring beautiful things (aesthetics), that of sharing acquisitions made over nature conformably to a principle other than that of the strongest (morality and justice)—all these fundamental instincts of our nature are not derived one from the others or any of them. They have been put there by the power which created us as parts of the constitution of our nature. One does not explain another, for none of them can be explained. If the economic need was the producing cause of the others, we do not see why the animals, who have as strong a desire for self-preservation as man, do not possess also the superior forms of life and intelligence. If the answer be that it is the constitution of their being which prevents the animals from possessing the other manifestations of intellectual life, that answer is an admission that the latter are not the result of the economic need and that they are due to the natural constitution of the human being. If these forms are in their origin independent of the economic needs, their development must be also."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. STEAD'S "BEST HOPE" FOR THE CHURCHES.

MR. WILLIAM T. STEAD, the well-known journalist of London, is about to institute a new hunt for facts which will establish religious faith upon a scientific foundation. It is pretty generally known that Mr. Stead has for years been an interested student of psychic phenomena, and has, among his other ventures, been publishing a quarterly called *Borderland* devoted to such study. He has now suspended the publication of this magazine; but he asserts that he does so, not because he has lost interest in the "invisible world around us," but because he is more anxious than ever "to get forward in the ascertainment of the facts governing" that world. We quote from his statement:

"I have suspended the journal, because I believe in it more than ever, and because I have a confident expectation that after the period of suspension we shall be able to come back bearing proofs that will confound the most obstinate skeptic in the materialistic ranks.

"The time is coming when all the churches will recognize that in this obscure and much ridiculed field of investigation lies their best hope of reestablishing on scientific foundation the faith which materialistic science has succeeded, not in shattering, but in shaking. The old faith will be built up more strongly than ever, but some of the old foundations have moldered away under the corroding influences of modern science.

"I hope I shall in the future be able to make more progress in

spiritual investigation than I have been able to record in the past. Those who are sufficiently psychic to conduct such an inquiry are numerous, no doubt; for the sixth sense seems to be possessed by everybody, altho in infinitely varying degrees of development. But those who are developed sufficiently to observe phenomena for themselves, without extraneous help, are seldom possessed of the scientific instinct.

"The more we know of the mysterious realm that surrounds us the less ready are we to dogmatize. So marvelous are the things which we know to be true, so utterly at variance are they with everything that is ordinarily accepted as true by the ordinary world, that there is hardly anything that can be regarded as antecedently impossible. Hence, more than ever do I feel it necessary to hold the judgment in suspense, and, while admitting all things to be possible, recognize that very few things are certain, and that even those which seem to be most certainly true may be proved to be mistaken by a little more light and a little more experience. Of one thing only I am more absolutely convinced than ever, and that is that the ordinary limited materialistic view of man and of the world on which he lives are absolutely inadequate to account for what we know to be happening all the time. Whatever else may be true, the faith in which the majority of people live and die, which is based upon the assumption that there is nothing but matter, is absolutely and demonstrably false."

Mr. Stead has not, however, depended upon his own judgment in the matter of suspending the publication of *Borderland*. He does so in response to a communication from the invisible world, signed with the single name Julia. "I suspend my journal," says he, "because Julia has so decreed." And he gives us the communication in full, as follows:

"MY DEAREST FRIEND:—My heart is somewhat sad within me at the thought that this may be the last time for some months that I shall have the much-prized opportunity of communicating with my friends, whom I have so often addressed through the pages of your journal. It is now nearly four years since I began to write for them, and I have had much blessed evidence as to the help which my letters have given to many who had otherwise almost despaired.

"Now that for the present, and only for the present, my letters must cease. I feel more than ever impressed with the importance of insisting once more, more strongly than ever before, on the great truth that God is love, and that all who love really and truly are in God and He in them. I have said this many times. But you do not seem to realize how literally true it is and how absurd it will seem to you when you come over here and see how God has been kept out of your lives because of the lack of love in your hearts. There is nothing in all the world so true, so vital, so universal as this. Love and God are the same and, when, from any cause, you hate or do not love, to that extent you shut God out from your life.

"If I had only one message to give, this is the message—love.

"These messages which you have received at all times and seasons, of which possibly a hundredth part has been published, may, you suggest, have been due solely to your sub-consciousness, your other self. Your hand which has written things unknown to you which have occurred in the past, and which has written things as yet unknown to any one which have been fulfilled in the future, is moved not by me, but by some hitherto unknown segment of your soul. Well, you can take it so if you please. But you know, best of all, whether these communications, many of which ran directly counter to your own views, and all of which form a consistent whole with a distinct character and individuality of their own, did, or did not, emanate from your own mind. They certainly did not emanate from your conscious mind; and if you know nothing of their contents you know nothing of their origin. I, who know both, have always told you the same thing. I am your old friend on earth life who passed away some five years ago, and who has ever been with you to teach, to console, and to assist you in direction.

"JULIA."

Another and longer communication from "Julia" on the same subject was received later, and this also Mr. Stead publishes. In it he is told something of the nature of the truth he will succeed in finding if he does not become discouraged:

"Now I do not think that you will find that what we have to tell you differs from what more intelligent and spiritual believers have arrived at or have received by inspiration. The fundamental principles are the same. We have nothing to tell you that was not known to the seers, and that was not declared by Jesus. But we have to tell you that the ideas which have been received, and are still taught by many churches, as to the future state of man, are simply not correct. They make you believe what is not true. And there is no doubt at all that if you succeed in your undertaking you will render these ideas quite unbelievable by any one.

"I want you to realize that the great established ruts in which the truth has embedded itself can not be destroyed without injuring for the time the truth itself. This is what I feel I must say to you. For there is so much danger that if you expect too much and forget the shadow, if you are impatient and forget the slow processes of nature, you may give it all up. And that would be a crime. I will tell you at once that the result would not be the abolition of the old belief in hell, for that is already abolished. People don't believe in the hell of fire any more, and they have by their recoil forgotten that there is a real hell, which will be revealed very clearly by you.

"The chief change will be to increase to a quite inconceivable extent the consciousness of the responsibility of life."

Still another letter from "Julia" gave Mr. Stead explicit directions how to proceed:

"I was told to retire into a darkened room, and there, alone with my thoughts, to summon around me the departed ones whose counsel I wished to have. I go from my literature to do this. I shut myself up to begin the building of the bridge between this world and the world of spirits. When I have bridged the abyss I will emerge from my retirement, and those who are qualified to receive enlightenment shall know the result."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND "THE HAND OF ECCLESIASTICISM."

THE "Princeton Inn" has not yet disappeared from sight in the columns of the religious press. Owing to the protests aroused in church circles because of the relations of certain members of the faculty of Princeton University and certain members of the board of trustees to the Inn, the board of trustees took action a few weeks ago calling attention to a regulation forbidding students to frequent any place where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage or to bring into their rooms or into the college either spirituous or fermented beverages. On December 27, the president and dean of the university sent notice of this action to the parents of the students, soliciting their cooperation in carrying this rule into effect. This action, and the reported intention to close up the grill-room of the Inn, in the near future, seemed to quiet the storm of protest that has been aroused. An utterance made by President Patton, however, at the alumni dinner in New York City January 20, has to some extent stirred up a renewal of the criticism. At this dinner, Rev. Dr. Shields, who had signed the petition for a license, for the Inn and who had, in consequence of the criticism therefor from Presbyterian bodies, withdrawn from that church, was given an ovation by the alumni. This fact has apparently added to the resentment felt over the president's remarks. President Patton is reported to have spoken, in part, as follows:

"I am loyal to my church. I know the law and the constitution of my church, and I know that much of what has lately been quoted as the law of that church is not law and has no binding authority. But whether it has or not, I can not consent to have the law of that church, as such, imposed on Princeton University. The interests of Princeton are intrusted to the sacred keeping of twenty-seven men. They and their successors must make and administer their own law, and I, while I hold my place as the head of your alma mater, will do what in me lies to keep the hand of ecclesiasticism from resting on Princeton University."

The Observer (New York, Presb.) quotes the above portion of the address, and comments as follows:

"The recognition of the moral bond between Princeton and the

Presbyterian Church is a happy one, but why this threat 'to keep the hand of ecclesiasticism from resting on Princeton University'? The Presbytery of New Brunswick and the General Assembly are the only bodies that could lay an 'ecclesiastical hand' on the men who are professors there—no hand of this character can touch the institution. The defense is uncalled for until the Presbytery or the Assembly acts, and neither is likely to move unless urged on to do so by the attitude of the friends of Princeton. This is a time for calm statements, not defiant ones. Princeton University is too dear to the heart of every Presbyterian to have a strained relation existing between brethren. The moral bond which Dr. Patton recognizes and extols exists, and in the opinion of many people is quite as strong as a legal bond. It is safe to infer that neither Princeton University nor Union Seminary would have

of all ecclesiastical dictation, and that 'prohibition will not stop drinking in Princeton,' but 'will only increase the trade in corkscrews.' That is hardly a pretty way to talk to a crowd of young men over their champagne. If prohibition is so injurious why does the university renew its prohibition? We have had great respect for President Patton's ability and for his general wisdom since he became connected with Princeton; but this last speech of his will not help good morals. President Patton intimated that the pronouncement of the General Assembly on signing petitions for liquor license 'has no binding authority' and might be disobeyed. Very true, and so the pronouncements of the synods on the signatures of the Princeton professors were not authoritative and need not be resented. In each case the right of expressing an opinion was indulged, and a good right that is."

In *The Voice* (Proh.), which first brought public attention to the facts concerning the Princeton Inn, President Patton is also taken to task:

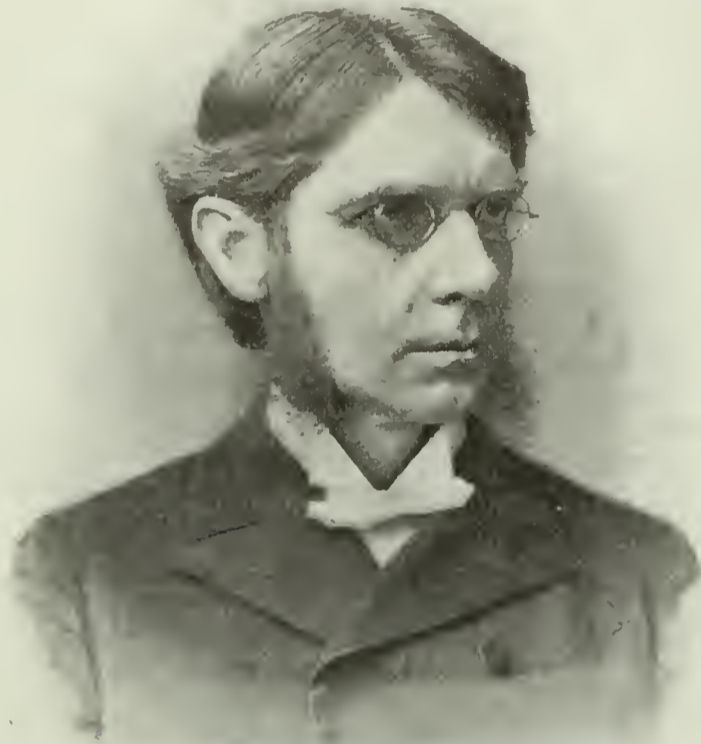
"He declared that he would resist all attempts at ecclesiastical control over the university. Does he mean by that that the Presbyterian Church shall exercise no control over its own preachers when, forsooth, one of those preachers is also a professor in the university? President Patton took an important part in the effort to induce the Presbyterian Church to discipline Professor Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, because of the latter's views on biblical inspiration. How does it happen that because a preacher is a Princeton professor he is to be free to defy his church while the professor of a rival institution is not? Even if Professor Shields had had no connection with the Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian preachers the whole country over had a perfect right, just as W. C. T. Unions had, just as *The Voice* had, just as the religious press of the country had, to protest, in the name of public morals and the public welfare, against his action. But the fact that he was a preacher of that church, directly defying the utterances of the General Assembly, gave them a special right to protest. And that is all the church synods and presbyteries have done. They have not laid claim to any ecclesiastical authority over the university, its faculty, or its trustees. They have claimed the simple right, so far as the university is concerned, to petition and to protest."

The North and West (Presb., Minneapolis) criticizes another of the reported remarks made by President Patton in the same address:

"When, at the Princeton banquet in New York City last week, some of the alumni cheered Dr. Shields, only what might be expected occurred. Without doubt many fully approve of the drinking facilities that had been furnished at Princeton Inn. But if the reports are not misleading, President Patton could not well have spoken to worse effect than he did. He indorsed the graduates and condemned prohibition. He had only disapproval for those who have opposed all connection of the university with a drinking-place. But the climax of presidential folly was reached when he declared: 'Prohibition will not stop drinking in Princeton. It will only increase the sale of corkscrews.' If this does not mean that because there will be drinking there should be a university saloon, and that as the saloon there is closed, drinking in the rooms will not be greatly opposed, the reason for saying it does not appear. Opposition to an evil always calls out its full strength in increased activity. If on this account the evil is to be unopposed and even fostered, then penitentiaries are a social mistake and the bottomless pit a blunder in the divine administration of the universe."

PROPOSED METHODIST FEDERATION.

AMONG the divisions and estrangements occasioned by the issue of slavery, and the war which that question provoked, none has seemed, strangely enough, to heal more slowly than the divisions created among some of the great religious denominations of the country. The Presbyterian Church still remains divided along the lines of cleavage opened by the war, altho numerous attempts have been made to bring the sundered bodies into one harmonious whole again. Numerous conferences looking



DR. FRANCIS L. PATTON.

received the large endowments which make them able to assert their independence, had not men and women of wealth believed in the binding force of the moral bond between them and the Presbyterian Church."

Another Presbyterian journal, *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati), comments as follows:

"What was meant by this can only be surmised. The hand of ecclesiasticism has not rested on Princeton so far as any one has observed. The presbytery of New Brunswick called to account one of its members who was under solemn ordination vows to study the peace and purity of the church, and who had so far disregarded those vows as to abet, and cooperate in, the evil of liquor-selling. Does Dr. Patton complain at a dinner of the action of his presbytery? It seems as tho the president of this University had thrown away an opportunity to vindicate himself and his institution, and has added to the heavy burden which has been resting upon it."

The Independent (undenom.) also takes up the subject and expresses its regret because of Dr. Patton's utterances:

"The Princeton Alumni dinner in this city, last week, was an ovation to Professor Shields. What was his merit? Simply that he had signed a petition for the license of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Princeton Inn, and when he was criticized for it in presbyteries and synods he resigned from the Presbyterian ministry. We see nothing grand or creditable in that. It was also an ovation for President Patton; and he raised the cheers by declaring that Princeton University would hold itself independent

toward reunion have been held between delegations representing the Presbyterian Church North and the Presbyterian Church South, but up to this date no practical results have been achieved in this direction, nor is there an immediate promise of any. And up to a few weeks ago, the same general situation of affairs might have been said to prevail with respect to the two divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Now, however, some definite action has been taken which makes it appear likely that the two great Methodist bodies will be brought into closer relations with each other, if not into an organic union. This action was the result of a meeting held in Washington, D. C., early in January by a joint commission made up of representatives of the Methodist Church South and the Methodist Church North, and appointed to formulate a plan for bringing the two bodies nearer together. The outcome of the deliberations of the commission was a plan of union containing the following recommendations and suggestions which will be submitted to the next General Conferences of the two churches for action:

1. That the General Conferences of the two churches be recommended to order the preparation of a common catechism, hymn-book, and order of public worship for both churches.
2. While recognizing the value and growth of the Epworth leagues of the respective churches, and rejoicing in the spirit of fraternity manifested in their biennial international conferences, yet the attention of the respective General Conferences is called to the International Epworth League Conference in the absence of any legal provision for it, and suggests to the General Conferences the propriety of recognizing and regulating it by legal provisions.
3. That the General Conferences of the respective churches be recommended to adopt measures for the joint administration of their publishing interests in China and Japan.
4. That while appreciating fully the Christian comity prevailing among our missions in foreign lands, and having given careful consideration to the principle and desirability of cooperative administration as a means of lessening the expenditure of funds in the prosecution of the work, the commission, without attempting to formulate any plan for such cooperation, commend the subject to the consideration of the General Conferences.
5. It was further agreed, for the prevention of hurtful competition, that in places where either church is established and supplying the needs of the people, new work shall not be organized by the other church without the consent of the bishop having jurisdiction.
6. In view of the many efforts made to give a purely secular direction to all forms of education, we are convinced that the time has arrived when greater attention should be given to higher education under Christian auspices than ever before, and when the church should feel its full responsibility for the wise and safe training of all its young people. We are approaching the close of the nineteenth century, and believe that our members should give some tangible expression of our gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the manifold blessings which have marked our progress.

Resolved, 1. This expression should take such practical form as will increase the efficiency of our higher institutions of learning.

2. That the years 1900 and 1901 should be the period for the presentation of the subject of higher education to all our people and of their gifts to the cause.

3. That it is the imperative duty of the Protestant Church to provide in the city of Washington a university, Christian, catholic, tolerant and American, having for its sole aim post-graduate and professional study and original research, and that the American university is worthy of the confidence and benefactions of the people in all our churches; we, therefore, recommend that the claims of this institution be commended to both churches for special contributions during the closing year of the present and the opening year of the coming century.

In editorial comment on these recommendations, *The Independent* says:

"There is nothing radical in these proposals. Perhaps they would not stand a chance of adoption, if there were. They com-

mend themselves to the Christian common sense of these two great religious communities. They ought, of course, to be adopted. If they were, it would induce a better common understanding, and remove most of the present causes for friction. It is impossible for the Southern church to feel that the Northern body has an equally valid call with itself to establish churches in the South. No doubt in many instances it has planted white churches where there was really no need for them; where the field was already well occupied by Methodist churches of the episcopal order; where the new churches could not become self-supporting, and must be maintained by missionary and other funds raised in the North. In establishing colored churches the parent body has not come into competition with the Southern church, which many years ago set off its colored churches into an organization by themselves. Since the color-line has been drawn by the Northern church, there has been even less call for Northern white churches in the South. While federation, if adopted, will not necessarily remove these, it may operate to prevent any substantial increase of their number."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate comments briefly on the first five paragraphs in the proposed basis of union, reserving the sixth and last, that referring to education, for more lengthy and emphatic treatment. As for the first point, *The Advocate* thinks that for the present "the hymn-books are well enough as they are." Neither does it see that anything is to be gained by a revision of the catechism, and it asks the question why the third recommendation should be confined to mission work in Japan and China. In regard to the sixth paragraph and the resolutions following, *The Advocate* says:

"That paragraph should have the instant respect and obedience of the two Methodisms, South and North. We shall not marvel if several other American Methodist churches, whether 'Episcopal' or 'non,' become interested in the grand scheme of education shadowed forth. All Methodist branches will do well to consider and realize all possible wise schemes of immediate organized and consolidated university work. Again, it is old, and as true as old, to say that nearly all these branches have too many 'universities.' Each branch should organize its own plans, but they should be correlated to the plans of all other branches in certain respects. This is not a matter of choice. That correlation is already *forced upon American Wesleyanism!* If we are not to be left hopelessly in the rear, made ashamed, if not actually superseded, we must make the educational plans of which the many churches acting in combination, at points, are entirely capable, if wise men led. What a vista of reasonable and irresistible power and victory is thus outlined in the very statement! Each branch should have its own scheme of academy, seminary, and reorganized definite college work, while all branches amenable to the inevitable argument may face the problem of the higher education with results that will command the enduring respect of the secular world. We seriously suggest and urge that such reasonable and possible plans are the sole conditions upon which the church of Christ can stem the secular floods, whose menacing crests are within sight of the shores of the present emergency."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is learned from *The Congregationalist* that the Ministers' Alliance of Denver, at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob, has discussed and appointed a committee to consider plans for promoting a federation of churches in Colorado, corresponding to the one which is successfully working in Maine.

BAPTISM, as sometimes administered, is, in the opinion of *The Lancet*, by no means devoid of danger. It says: "We would impress upon the clergy the necessity of having the water warmed. Baptism, it is true, is seldom or never administered by immersion, but even when affusion is used the contact of cold water with a child's head might injuriously affect one with an already sufficiently low power of resistance."

"IN the new Polychrome Bible," says the *New York Tribune*, "the name of the Deity is given as Jhv'h, this vowelless form being as near the original Hebrew as the English alphabet can express it. This reminds a writer in the *Rochester Post-Express* of a story told of the famous German professor, Ewald, who once inserted a parenthetical footnote to a prayer. Ewald was in the thick of a fight (such as scholars wage the one with the other) with the eminent Hebraist Gesenius, when he arose to pray in his classroom. And he began thus in slow, solemn voice: 'O thou great, omniscient, infinite "Jah,"' and then added, half to himself, 'not "Jehovah," as that fool Gesenius says.'

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THAT CHINESE LOAN.

RUMORS have been afloat for some time that England had successfully negotiated for the opening of several new ports in China, in consideration for a loan of \$80,000,000 to the Chinese Government. It has also been said that the port of Ta-lien-wan, in the Liao-Tung peninsula, would be turned over to Great Britain. These reports are yet to be confirmed, and to judge from the opinions expressed by the non-British part of Europe, Great Britain has no support of other countries in any attempt to extend her power and influence in the far East. It is not even certain that China will be permitted to accept an exclusively English loan. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"It must be admitted that England has been smart enough in the matter. Having suffered a decided check by the fact that Russia obtained Port Arthur and Germany established herself in Kiao-Chou, Great Britain has recourse to the methods which gave her a free hand in Egypt. She declares that she will even at the risk of war prevent the closing of Chinese ports to British trade, and proceeds to negotiate the loan. We doubt that she will succeed; and we do not doubt that Russia will prevent her, for the guaranties which England is supposed to obtain are somewhat too great. We are inclined to believe that even China prefers to deal with a government whose financial aid will be less self-interested. England would like to appear very unselfish in the case, but it is just as well to remind the Chinese that the very first act which led to the establishment of the English in Egypt was a financial operation between Lord Beaconsfield and the Khedive, resulting in the sale of the latter's Suez Canal shares."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, which very fairly represents the opinions of the German Government in this matter, has no objection to a British-Chinese loan, but the paper warns England that, if the latter country were to attempt to close out foreign competition by underhand means, she must expect to meet with very serious opposition. The paper says:

"The *Reichsanzeiger* has shown plainly enough that Germany will not exclude foreign trade from Kiao-Chou to favor German goods. It has not even been intimated that the Government will try to create a legal right for Germany to exclude others. Nor will such exclusion be carried out indirectly after the manner of British colonial possessions—the Niger territory, for instance, where it is done to this day. German merchants must rely upon their own strength in competition. . . . But neither will Germany consent to have her own enormous and growing trade confined to Shan-tung. If England obtains the loan, the benefits must be shared by all, especially the Germans, who are entering more lively than ever into competition. Despite the howls of the British press, the English will have to put as good a face on the matter as they can, be less selfish, and work hand-in-hand with the Germans. We hope that sensible Englishmen will learn to understand this."

It is doubtful whether England will care to guarantee the loan under these circumstances. Indeed, the financial papers think the loan is not such a very good "spec." unless Great Britain can obtain very special advantages. *Money*, London, says:

"The security for any such loan must obviously be revenue—the collection of such revenues to be under English supervision—whether the controller be Sir Robert Hart or somebody in his stead. The game, however, has yet to be played out, but our view is that England is not so likely to be dished as some critics of our Government would have us believe. . . . Russia, at least, is certain to rush in with better terms than would be offered here. China is very apt at playing off one suitor against another; her policy is about as vertebrate as that of a jellyfish. Naturally, if the thing were a mere affair of credit, and not political intrigue, England, if she desired it, could take the loan. But the stage of mere finance has now been passed."

The daily papers in England, and even in the British colonies,

demand that England should at all cost obtain possession of the fat plum, and the Government is likely to find itself in hot water if Great Britain does not get this recompense for the advantages obtained by Russia and Germany. *The Standard*, London, says:

"If our foreign office on this occasion permits the threats of the Czar's charge-d'affaires to coerce Tsung Li Yamen into a rejection of our terms, there will be an end of our influence at the Imperial court. It is not the first, but it is unquestionably the crucial trial of strength. St. Petersburg has chosen the ground and thrown down the challenge."

The St. James's Gazette admits that the loan "would be worth ten Kiao-Chous." So does *The Westminster Gazette*, which, however, can not see what the row is about. When England benefits herself, she benefits the whole world. Everybody ought to know that by this time, thinks the paper. It adds:

"We claim no disinterested motives; we pursue this policy because it suits ourselves. But it does happen very fortunately that we are at this moment the only nation in Europe which can be trusted to conclude such a bargain with China as will not be to the detriment of any one else. . . . At all events, even the most ambitious of our neighbors could hardly question that, next to exclusive control by itself, control by a free-trade power is the best of the alternatives. Now, what we are asking in China is not control, but merely a guaranty against the control of protectionist powers. The bargain, then, is a good one for ourselves, but also for others."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.

ITALY is the land of secret societies formed for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice, and all attempts to root out the evil have been unsuccessful. The Mafia, which has often pursued its victims even across the ocean, has just given another evidence of its vitality in Sicily. The daughter of an Englishman was kidnaped, and ransomed for \$20,000 by her father. Four of the conspirators, being dissatisfied with their share of the booty, were "executed"—buried alive—by order of the "council." Chance led to the discovery of their bodies and of some circumstantial evidence which enabled the authorities to make some important arrests. But it is not likely that this will bring about a change. The *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, Zurich, usually well versed in Italian affairs, says:

"Italy is certainly a country of contradictions. Italy shows the most remarkable progress in all arts and sciences; she has one of the finest railroad systems in Europe; her penal code is probably the best and most modern. Yet she remains the country of poor, ignorant, enslaved masses, of misery and robbery, of the Camorra and the Mafia. The Mafia, which holds sway in Sicily, is a very old 'institution.' It was formed after the German *Vehme* for the protection of the people against powerful lords who exercised sway during the countless wars and feuds of the Middle Ages. Gradually, however, the Mafia became degenerate. It no longer sought to serve justice, but defeated the ends of justice and terrorized the island with robbery and bloodshed. Since the sixteenth and seventeenth century, the Mafia has been a state within the state, taxing everybody. Whoever dares to oppose it is severely punished, even tortured and murdered. The Government did nothing to break up this secret society, partly because its own members sat in the Grand Council of the Mafia, partly because the Mafiosi always opposed Liberalism—not to say that the Sicilian Liberals are any better than the Clericals and Mafiosi. The Mafia is in their blood, and the thirty-seven years of civic freedom which they have enjoyed now have only removed the evil a little from the surface. The *elite* of the Mafia is formed of the aldermen, priests, merchants, lawyers, landlords, officials, even judges. The Government is powerless against it. The courts and the police are under its influence. Only a better moral education and better economic conditions can bring about a change. As long as corruption reigns, the Mafia will be as flour-

ishing in Sicily as its South Italian counterpart, the Camorra, in Naples."

That Sardinia is quite as much or worse off is proven by a memorial addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, Cocco-Ortus, describing the condition of his election district of Nuoro and Isili. From which we take the following, as quoted by the Roman correspondent of the Vienna *Freie Presse*:

"Over forty robbers terrorize the district, holding the mountain gorges and plundering the neighboring farms and villages. Lately they have allied themselves with the banditti of Oliena and Orgosolo, and as the authorities are powerless the people of the neighborhood are in constant fear. In one night three farms were plundered, the farmers killed or ill-treated, their women violated, the houses burnt, the cattle driven off. A farm servant effectively resisted, and was praised publicly by the prefect of police. Next day the man was found murdered. Within a very short time twelve policemen have been killed. One policeman, who had earned three medals for bravery in encounters with the robbers, received an ironical letter from one of the robber chiefs to fetch his next medal in heaven. An hour after he was killed in ambush. A wagoner's ears were cut off because he dared to defend a load of corn, another had four mules killed for the same offense. A manifest was billed on the walls of Moro prohibiting farm servants from working for landowners who had incurred the displeasure of the robbers. Three laborers who paid no attention to this warning were killed. The wealthier families of the neighborhood either emigrate or pay tribute to the robbers."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, publishes some Parisian news under the heading, "This Has Nothing to Do with the Dreyfus Case." The announcement is not altogether unnecessary, for little else is talked of in the French capital. In the opinion of the most competent judges France is actually on the threshold of another revolution, for whoever may win during the elections of 1898, the defeated parties will consider themselves justified to employ force, and will believe that their defeat is due solely to underhand work among the electors. "The mob," says *The St. James's Gazette*, "are thoroughly roused, tho they have no leaders and no common object. They seem to be the victims of a blind panic—it is the cry of Sedan or of Metz: 'Nous sommes trahis!' but by whom or to whom they are betrayed is not clear to themselves or to anybody else." The principal sufferers are at present the Jews. The hatred against them runs so high that M. de Beauregard even proposed in the Chamber of Deputies to disfranchise them and to lock them up once more in ghettos. Meanwhile the army, backed by the Government, refuses to permit a new trial for Dreyfus. The army, to judge from the tone of General Billot's paper, the *Éclair*, would rather provoke a conflict than allow an investigation, altho no foreign government upholds the French authorities in their assertion that a new trial of Dreyfus would endanger the foreign relations of France. The *Éclair* says:

"The movement in favor of Dreyfus is solely a pretext on the part of the English-German-Jew-Protestant syndicate to establish for good their rule in France. The Protestants play a big rôle in our republic, but their influence was declining and they hope to strengthen it, both in the Government and over public opinion, through this affair. The Protestants are getting restless because the Government has of late been less inclined to persecute the Catholics, and has even favored the latter at the elections. Nor do they like it that the Russo-French alliance has taken the place of the Franco-German and Franco-English *modus vivendi*, which, for racial and religious considerations, pleased them much more. It is not the liberty of a traitor so much as the independence of the Government and the freedom of the French people that the game is being played for."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* thinks it rather queer "that such big words are necessary to prevent justice being done to an innocent man, even if he is a Jew."

The *Intransigéant*, despite all denials from the French Government, continues to assert that Dreyfus was trying to earn by his treason a place in the Prussian army, where, says the paper, Jews have a much better chance to rise. The German papers call this the "climax of the Dreyfus craze," and, indeed, the story that the German Emperor would *personally* induce, by *correspondence*, a simple captain of engineers to reveal what little he could know, and should offer the traitor a commission in an army in which it is very difficult for the best German-Jew to obtain a footing, could not be safely offered to the reading public of many countries. Yet this story is repeated, and its merits discussed, by many French papers.

Of more importance is the attitude of the revolutionists. In a manifesto published in the *Petite République* the Socialist deputies address their constituents to the following effect:

The Dreyfus scandal shows more than anything else of late how unsound is our social structure. On the merits of the case itself we do not feel justified to pronounce an opinion. But we certainly must demand that more light be shed upon the matter. It is now time for you to show your strength and intention to benefit your country. You must be ready to battle for your freedom, and your war-cry should be alike against the influence of Jewish capital, against Clericalism, and against the military oligarchy. Fight for the establishment of the Social republic!

The *Journal des Débats* realizes the danger. As representative of the existing order of things, the paper sees with alarm that the Socialists, whose hand is against every man's, have an excellent opportunity to arouse the proletariat. "They see," says the paper, "that society is in a bad way, and they kindly offer to despatch and bury it." The *Débats* calls upon every one who has an interest in the defense of society to unite against these revolutionary tendencies. From the Clericals, who are also alive to the danger, the support is certainly forthcoming. *The Irish Catholic*, one of the few papers outside of France which believe that Dreyfus has been justly sentenced, sketches the situation in the main as follows on behalf of the Clericals:

The French Chamber is now in its last hour, according to the constitution of the republic. The question of the hour, then, is how to replace the present by another legislative body, and every section of political thought strives its utmost to impose its views and deals upon the coming Parliament. This is the true secret of the terrific struggle now being waged in France between Jews and Christians, between the friends of order and the apostles of disorder and disruption. In the condemnation of Dreyfus the whole body of circumcised aliens was struck a deadly blow, and since then they have fallen from their position of public masters and have been forced, in some degree, into the political Ghetto from which they should never have been allowed to issue. The Radicals and Socialists, like the Jews, have seen power pass away from them, and their sole dream is to snatch the scepter again, and at any price. Tried in the dear school of experience, the French dread the specter of revolution; the continuous swirl of the last hundred years has made them, in a way, the most conservative people in the world, and they consider that to sustain the actual Government is the most efficacious means to ward off further change. This fact has a great influence on the action of the Catholic leaders; they have supported the present Government since its accession to office, and, indeed, made its power of tenure possible in a Chamber where it rules without a majority. Now, this will tell in their favor with the electors. The republic is that form of government which is most sensitive to popular sentiment, and if public opinion in France is not by this time cured of its anti-religious bias there is no hope for the future. France is now divided into two parties: those of order and morality and those of disorder and shame. It is in the interest of the Christian world that the victory rest with those who take government as a trust from God to be used for the greater good of His people and the greater glory of His name.

On the other hand, the defenders of Dreyfus declare that the

country can not be saved unless absolute proof is furnished that the enormous punishment inflicted upon him is deserved. The *Aurore*, which published Emile Zola's letter, urges the Government to prosecute the entire so-called "Dreyfus syndicate," of which there is so much talk and whose existence has not been proved. The *Siccle* fears that France suffers most from the fact that all the influences of racial and religious hatred are brought to play to prevent justice being done.—*Translations made for*
THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE British military authorities have decided to prevent, "for the present," the presence of war correspondents with the army of the Sudan. An explanation is offered: difficulties of transport. Permission is also given to one agent of Reuter's agency to accompany the troops, to show that it is not intended to deprive the public of all news. But the British press regard this as a mere subterfuge. Nobody doubts that the presence of independent witnesses is objected to. A few papers think there is some justification for this objection. *The Globe*, London, says:

"It must be remembered that, what with the French, the Abyssinians, and the Khalifa, Sir Herbert has very special reasons to prevent his operations and his plans from becoming prematurely public. No doubt he has not forgotten how serviceable the intelligence of the English newspapers proved to Arabi and the Mahdi."

The Daily Chronicle, Newcastle, remarks:

"Secrecy is absolutely essential to the success of Sir Herbert Kitchener's plans. . . . But he can not hope to keep his secrets with the ubiquitous and omniscient war correspondent about him, and with ample means of gaining information at the disposal of the Khalifa. There are cases where an energetic protest against a decision to allow journalists to accompany a military force would be justified. But every case must be adjudged in the light of the circumstances peculiar to it; and in this instance we can not help think that Sir Herbert Kitchener has exercised a wise discretion."

The majority of British papers, nevertheless, believe that their correspondents exercise sufficient discretion, and that, even if they did not, information sent back to Africa *via* England could hardly be of much use to the enemy. It is feared that the British army is not quite in condition to challenge criticism, and the liberty accorded war correspondents by commanders of military organizations which are above suspicion is strongly contrasted with this order.

The Home News, London, says:

"We can not think that the gentlemen who have in the past been permitted to accompany expeditions have betrayed their trust to an extent which justifies their wholesale exclusion. It ought not to be impossible to lay down rules which would insure the conveyance of intelligence to London concerning events only. If information were sent calculated to be of service to the enemy, directly or indirectly, no penalty would be too severe, and this is the chief risk run. But even a pressman on his honor may be trusted, and what of the censorship which is invariably exercised? On the whole, the advantages of war correspondence seem to outweigh the disadvantages of idle gossip which must find its way into the papers."

Lord Wolseley, in the first edition of his "Soldier's Pocket-book," calls the war correspondents "the curse of modern armies." This objectionable remark does not appear in a later edition. Sir William Howard Russell, in an interview with *The Daily News*, London, describes how Lord Wolseley labeled, registered, permitted, passed the correspondents, and how the censorship upon their work was exercised. The same precautions were taken by the French in 1870. On the other hand, the Crown Prince of Prussia thought it unnecessary. Sir William remembers only one case in which a telegram was returned by the Prussian censors,

altho any news telegraphed to London could be quickly sent back to France. Nor did Lord Methuen exercise much caution in Egypt, according to John McDonald, another experienced war correspondent.

The Daily Mail points out that the grave criticisms of the British army in India which appeared in the *Calcutta Pioneer* were not allowed to appear in the letters of the war correspondents; and it demands more correspondents and greater freedom from censorship. *The St. James's Gazette* asks: "How would the War Office like us to publish all the gossip of the clubs—true enough, too, most of it—about the fighting on the northwest frontier of India?" *The North British Daily Mail* and the *Nottingham Express* think that the British public, who have to pay the piper, will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked. *The Daily Telegraph*, Sheffield, says:

"What neither the press nor the people will admit nor tolerate is a demand that work on which the gravest issues hang shall be done in the dark. It is too late in the day for a demand like that, and it is singularly ill-timed to have it put forward now, when the nation is not without misgivings as to what has been done and how it has been done on the Indian frontier. The order is an affront both to the press and the public, and the sooner it is rescinded the better for the Kairo staff who were foolish enough to issue it, and the home authorities who have been so ill-advised as to indorse it."

The Evening News, Glasgow, thinks that "a war correspondent worth his salt knows how to secure information whether the army authorities desire that he should get it or not." That is also the opinion of the *London Morning Leader*, which says:

"Lord Wolseley has in his time written bitter things about war correspondents, tho few men owe more to the press, and few men understand the art of self-advertisement more thoroughly. But this peremptory refusal to allow the press to be represented at all is new, and we should not be surprised if it results in some enterprising war correspondent getting away ahead, and perhaps penetrating to Khartoum itself before the mighty Sirdar. We want independent witnesses in these wars of ours, and the war correspondents have always 'played the game,' and have never been guilty of indiscreet revelations."

THE FRENCH PRESS AND HOW TO REFORM IT.

RECENT events in France have drawn attention to the press of that country. Taken as a whole, it does not stand very high in public estimation, and one of the causes of complaint is that it is not willing "to let the other side be heard." M. Flaudin, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has brought in a bill whose aim is to compel French papers to print the opinions of their opponents, at least for a consideration. *The Revue Bleue*, Paris (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 22), has made an *enquête* among prominent writers in order to ascertain how the tone of the press could be raised. We give below summaries of some of the answers, which are all very lengthy, together with the conclusions arrived at by Henry Bérenger, editor of the *Revue Bleue*:

ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU: Three or four journals excepted, the decadence of our press is manifest. It is vulgar, corrupt, given to dirty thoughts. It is continually in financial difficulties, forced to pander to the masses, who are neither very intellectual nor of over-nice morals, and who can not afford to be truthful. But laws can not reform it. The people have the press that is fit for them, and if we would change it for the better, we must first raise the present low moral level of the country. And that, again, can only be accomplished by the men of the press, that is to say, the honorable among them. They must absolutely refuse to prostitute their pens in the service of the average newspaper. Unless that is done, society will topple over. Nobody knows that better than the Socialists, who, with logical cynicism, regard the press as their allies.

EMILE ZOLA: I am for unbounded liberty of the press. If we

allow that liberty to be touched, to-morrow our liberty to write books will be questioned. But what a press we have! How it poisons the nation! Yet truth can not flourish unless it has liberty.

JEAN CRUPPI: A special tribunal would be necessary to judge the press, composed of a magistrate versed in affairs of the press, a judge and an expert. Journalists or writers alone could decide such matters. This court would not be a panacea, working wonders; but it is the only way in which legal remedies could be applied without endangering the liberty of the press.

GEORGE RENARD: We must found journals which are not in the hands of anonymous financiers and shareholders, but are managed by persons known to express their own opinions. A union of honorable journalists must be formed, who will relentlessly exclude from their circle every one who does not come up to the mark. Lastly, since a paper can not exist without money, more attention must be given to the advertisements, as is the case in England.

"L. L." (In the name of the Union for the Improvement of Public Morals): The press are not only liars to please those out of whom they make their living; they lie on their own account. In order to be read, the papers must amuse and please. Everybody listens to a janitor who is inquisitive. The same vulgarity is necessary for the press. In England the press is better because the working-people want it so. We must educate our masses up to the same standard.

M. BÉRENGER sums up, in the main, as follows:

Nobody refuses to admit that we must have a free press, but every one demands that the press should also be responsible. It is neither. The press is not *free* because it is under the influence of capital, it is not *responsible* because it is, officially, represented by men who have neither money nor reputation to lose. With rare exceptions the editors of the newspapers are immoral men in every sense of the word,—intelligent, no doubt, but only "out for the money." If honesty, truth, morality, calm judgment are worth less than dishonesty, lies, immorality, and the arousing of evil passions in the public, the newspaper editor will invariably employ the man who deals in the latter category. In this opinion every critic of the French press agrees, from Drumont, Cruppi, Jaurès, Leroy-Beaulieu, and Zola to the most humble of our correspondents.

What, then, is the remedy?

First of all, we must endeavor to prevent mere capitalists and mere reporters from directing the press. Legal guaranties of capacity, knowledge, and honor are demanded from lawyers and physicians. Make journalism a profession. Keep out the Barnums who juggle with the nation's honor for the sake of money. Demand professional guaranties from the journalist as well as the lawyer and the doctor, do not let them practise without such guaranties, and you will keep the pestiferous vermin who have neither talent nor character out of the profession. Legislation to this effect is needed most.

Moreover, instead of the fictitious "responsible" editor, the proprietor of the paper and the writer should be hauled before the court when an obnoxious paragraph is published. M. Cruppi's suggestion too is very good. Professional journalists, recognized by the state as such, should be appointed to pass judgment upon offenders of the press. This may appear as an ideal to many people, but it is certainly attainable. A minority only may be willing to work toward this end, but a minority fighting on the side of right and justice always beats the majority.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND'S CHINESE POLICY.

THE recent significant declarations of British Ministers in regard to England's determination to face war, if necessary, in order to secure open ports and free markets in China, were coupled with positive disclaimers of any territorial designs on the part of the British Government. How the Russian Government regards these declarations of policy may be inferred from the editorial comments in leading St. Petersburg newspapers, strictly controlled by the Foreign Office in all matters relating to international politics. The following rather frank avowals made by

the *Novosti* throw some light on Russia's intention in occupying Port Arthur. We translate from the editorial rather freely:

"Great Britain is apparently trying to create another imbroglio in the far East. Why is her diplomacy ever preparing new misunderstandings, new entanglements—ever putting England into the position of hostility to all other European powers? Always planning new acquisitions, new grabs, herself, and steadily annexing territory outside the spheres of influence of other great countries, England is yet perversely unwilling to see her European neighbors follow her example, even under the stress of absolute necessity.

"Germany has long felt herself straitened and crowded in her narrow geographical bounds. She has outgrown her territory and means of subsistence, and sooner or later she will have to turn her attention seriously to colonization as a means of relieving her population. Of course, she will not surrender her right to the allegiance of her emigrants, and she will follow them and concern herself in their well-being, in her own interest as well as in theirs. What wonder, then, that Germany is seeking to improve her opportunities of acquiring territory in safe and convenient parts of the globe? Why this British excitement over Germany's action in China? Why not China as a colonial field?

"Stranger still is England's displeasure with Russia's purpose of extending her possessions in the far East. Russia is herself a Pacific power, and the completion of her Siberian railway, extending to Chinese dominions, will open a new era in her commercial development. Is it not natural and legitimate for her to take timely measures toward securing an ice-free port for her vessels and merchant marine? Is she not bound to provide for naval protection of her commerce?

"We should characterize English policy as *Chinese*, in the sense that British diplomacy suffers from exactly the same narrowness and conceit which have reduced China to such humiliating impotence. We might go farther and express the hope that an actual physical collision with some great rival power might convince English statesmanship of the danger of selfishness and pride. What we should really like to see is a little greater circumspection and regard for the future developments of world politics. Since, by the mere logic of events, we have seen a perfectly peaceable division of a great part of the globe—Africa—without the resort to arms, then why might not the inevitable redistribution on the Asiatic continent be accomplished under equally auspicious circumstances? All that is needed is a proper and opportune agreement as to the delineation of the various spheres of influence. The nation of world-domination must be abandoned. Let England indicate what, in virtue of logical necessity, should go to her, and let her allow others to appropriate the rest in peace. England could not hope to grab all and keep it, for there is no naval or military power in the world able to guard a hundred scattered islands and a thousand pieces of territory. One serious blow, and the whole fabric would fall to pieces. We fear English diplomacy is sowing the wind and preparing a catastrophe for the nation. We repeat, all that is necessary is an early understanding as to the fair division of the doomed empire."

Similar intimations are made by the semiofficial *Novoye Vremya*, which, after pretending that Russia and Germany are more friendly toward China than Great Britain, goes on to say:

"China can not forget England's hostile attitude toward her during—as well as at the conclusion of—the war with Japan. It was Russia, France, and Germany which then stepped in and saved China from threatened loss of much of her continental territory. Now England demands 'compensation' for the advantages obtained by Germany and Russia, and threatens aggressive action. She will scarcely succeed, however. The difference between the present situation and former situations is that there are now squadrons in Chinese waters of powers ready to support the Chinese Government in declining the illogical demands of England. The time of British supremacy and monopoly in China is past. China no longer stands face to face with the 'mistress of the seas.' Other powers having interests in the Celestial Empire have taken steps to resist British aggression. Neither tall talk nor the attempt to frighten China into concessions will answer at present. The wisest and most profitable arrangement for the British Government would be a perfect understanding with Germany and Russia, tho this involve the surrender of the hope to the eventual acquisition of a lion's share of Chinese territory."

It will be seen that the Russian press does not pretend that the occupation of Port Arthur is merely temporary. It freely discusses the inevitable dismemberment of China along the lines adopted by the powers in fixing spheres of influence in Africa. The English talk about open ports and markets is considered pure bluffing, a subterfuge intended to gain time and circumvent the designs of other powers upon Chinese territory.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SIDE-LIGHTS ON GRANT'S CHARACTER.

A VOLUME of General Grant's letters to Elihu B. Washburne, his friend and supporter during the war, and afterward his Secretary of State, has lately been published. There are in the volume, which is edited by James Grant Wilson, forty-eight letters and parts of letters, the first dated September 3, 1861, the last March 25, 1880. All but three of the letters are personal, many of them being dated from such famous battle-fields as Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and the Wilderness. While they are of considerable historical value, their chief interest will probably lie in their revelations of Grant's own feelings and views, especially at the time when he was under the fire of fierce criticism. Nothing is more prominent in this correspondence than Grant's modesty and his desire to vindicate himself by deeds instead of by words. We quote a few of the extracts which best illustrate these traits:

"CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS., May 14, 1862.

"The great number of attacks made on me by the press of the country is my apology for not writing to you oftener, not desiring to give any contradiction to them myself. You have interested yourself so much as my friend that should I say anything it would probably be made use of in my behalf. I would scorn being my own defender against such attacks except through the record which has been kept of all my official acts, and which can be examined at Washington at any time. To say that I have not been distressed at these attacks upon me would be false, for I have a father, mother, wife, and children who read them and are distressed by them, and I necessarily share with them in it. Then, too, all subject to my orders read these charges, and it is calculated to weaken their confidence in me and weaken my ability to render efficient service in our present cause. One thing I will assure you of, however—I can not be driven from rendering the best service within my ability to suppress the present rebellion, and, when it is over, retiring to the same quiet it, the rebellion, found me enjoying. Notoriety has no charms for me, and could I render the same services that I hope it has been my fortune to render our just cause without being known in the matter, it would be infinitely preferable to me.

"Those people who expect a field of battle to be maintained for a whole day with about thirty thousand troops, most of them entirely raw, against fifty thousand, as was the case at Pittsburg Landing while waiting for reinforcements to come up, without loss of life, know little of war. To have left the field of Pittsburg for the enemy to occupy until our force was sufficient to have gained a bloodless victory would have been to leave the Tennessee to become a second Potomac. There was nothing left for me but to occupy the west bank of the Tennessee and to hold it at all hazards. It would have set this war back six months to have failed, and would have caused the necessity of raising, as it were, a new army.

"Looking back at the past, I can not see for the life of me any important point that could be corrected. Many persons who have visited the different fields of battle may have gone away displeased because they were not permitted to carry off horses, firearms, or other valuables as trophies. But they are no patriots who would base their enmity on such grounds. Such, I assure you, are the grounds of many bitter words that have been said against me by persons who at this day would not know me by sight, yet profess to speak from a personal acquaintance.

"I am sorry to write such a letter, infinitely sorry that there should be grounds for it. My own justification does not demand it, but you are entitled to know my feelings."

In a note to this letter James Grant Wilson, the editor, says:

"In his second inaugural address Grant gave expression to his sense of the injustice done to him by shameful and vindictive criticism, saying in conclusion: 'Throughout the war and from my candidacy to the present office, in 1868, to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day

I feel that I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I most gratefully accept as my vindication.'"

Grant gives his idea of the duties of a soldier in very few words in the following letter:

"CORINTH, MISS., June 19, 1862.

" . . . The masses this day are more disloyal in the South from fear of what might befall them in case of defeat to the Union cause than from any dislike to the Government. . . . It is hard to say what would be the most wise policy to pursue toward these people, but for a soldier his duties are plain. He is to obey the orders of all those placed over him, and whip the enemy wherever he meets him. 'If he can' should only be thought of after an unavoidable defeat. . . ."

The following is one of the best illustrations in the volume of Grant's modesty and patriotism:

"CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 12, 1863.

" . . . I feel under many obligations to you for the interest you have taken in my welfare. But recollect that I have been highly honored already by the Government, and do not ask or feel that I deserve anything more in the shape of honors or promotions. A success over the enemy is what I crave above everything else, and desire to hold such an influence over those under my command as to enable me to use them to the best advantage to secure this end."

Grant's early modesty seems to have amused even himself as he looked back at it, if we may judge from the following extract from a letter written during the trip around the world:

"PARIS, December 24, 1878.

" . . . If we get to San Francisco as early as that [the last of June] or nearly so, I shall want to remain on the Pacific coast six weeks or two months. I spent two years there in early life, and always felt the greatest desire to make it my future home. Nothing ever fell over me like a wet blanket so much as my promotion to the lieutenant-generalcy. As junior major-general in the regular army I thought my chances good for being placed in command of the Pacific division when the war closed. As lieutenant-general all hope of that kind vanished. . . ."

The following note, added by Mr. Wilson, is of timely interest:

"Replying to an inquiry concerning the defenses of Havana, the general in a communication to a friend writes a few years after the date of his letter from Cuba: 'On my visit to Havana three years ago, I had an opportunity of seeing the forts and the armament. Both are formidable, and with additions that could easily be made before any country could attack them, impregnable from direct attack. But I should not regard Havana as a difficult place to capture with a combined army and navy. It would have to be done, however, by effecting a landing elsewhere and cutting off land communications with the army, while the navy would perform the same service on the water. The hostility of the native population to the Spanish authority would make this a comparatively easy task for any first-class power, and especially easy for the United States in case of a war with Spain.'"

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Manzoni, not Mazzoni.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Permit me to point out that in your issue of January 1, in the article "A Great Italian Humorist," page 10, column 2, the name Manzoni is misprinted Mazzoni.

H. S. HOME.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Southern Negroes and Voodooism.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of December 11, on page 983, under the caption of "The Condition of Haiti," you quote from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in which occurs the following sentence: "The Voodoo (in Africa called Vodun) is the mysterious, non-poisonous serpent . . . which is accepted by the negroes as the Supreme Being." Here you make a footnote which concludes: "Among our Southern negroes belief in the wisdom of this serpent is not uncommon." In this you err—not intentionally, of course; but the statement is not true. The Southern negroes would be highly insulted to be accused of Voodooism. I was born in 1833 on a plantation where my father owned many slaves, was raised up among them, and have been connected with them, more or less, all my life, and in different States, but this is the first time I ever heard of the serpent story in connection with them.

WHITESBORO, TEX.

T. J. B. NEELY.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The severity of the weather during the past week has influenced the distribution of staple goods to a considerable extent in all portions of the country, New England and the Northwest suffering the most. A depressing effect has also been exerted by the Prussian decree against American fruit, altho the prompt and vigorous protest of Ambassador White has secured considerable modification of its original severity. The official announcement of the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads has been another feature of the week's trade. Bank clearings have made an unusually good showing. *Dun's Review* says they were "much larger than in any previous month, 36.3 per cent. larger than the same month last year, and 7.1 per cent. larger than in 1892."

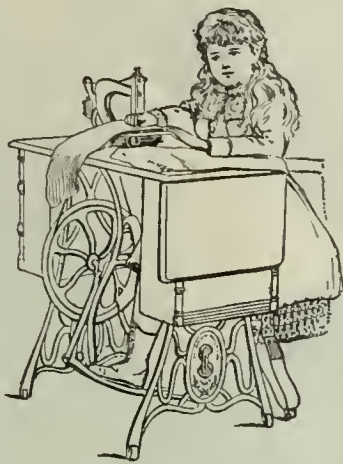
Speaking of the week's failures, *The Review* continues: "The failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record, and were probably smaller than in any other January since 1881. The statement by branches of business given this week shows a surprising gain in most departments of manufacture and trade. No failures appear in the woolen manufacture, and in several branches only an insignificant aggregate compared with the failures of previous years."

According to *Bradstreet's*, "steadiness in prices has been the feature of the week."

The Stock Market.—"The stock market has been fairly strong, and the average of prices for railway stocks is about 38 cents per share higher than a week ago, with the average for trust stocks about 47 cents per share higher. Railway earnings show an increase for the month of January, as far as reported, of 16.1 per cent. over last year, and 7.8 compared with 1892. There is great increase in the Eastbound movement of freight, and the outside roads show less increase in business, tho in the coal traffic there is a better demand and larger tonnage moving. Exports of domestic products from New York are 6 per cent. larger for the week than last year, and 10 per cent. larger for January, while imports are 4 per cent. smaller for the week, and 8 per cent. smaller for the month."—*Dun's Review, February 5.*

Cereal Crops in 1897.—"Statistics furnished to this journal by Mr. John Hyde, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, present one particular feature of interest regarding the yield and value of the cereal crops for the year 1897 as compared with the preceding year. This is that with

Sewing Machines of the Present



are very different from those of the past. Very few users of sewing machines know the *technical differences*; patents *have* expired on generic features, but "the world moves," and radical improvements have been made in sewing machines, so that the one of to-day shows a tremendous improvement on its predecessor. Women who have used both kinds quickly realize the difference between a cheaply made imitation of some ancient type and the modern light-running machine which is easily adjusted, does all kinds of work, and is always ready to go. The Silent Singer of to-day is the latest

result of constant improvement in mechanical excellence. For practical use it compares with the old-time sewing machines sold at department stores much as a modern railway train surpasses a stage-coach of the last century.

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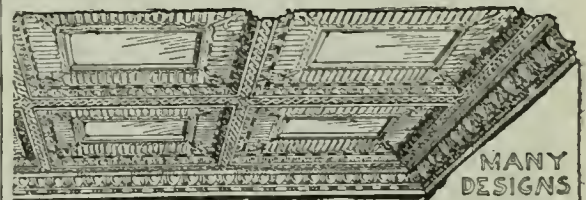
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a decreased total production, as compared with 1896, the cereal crops of 1897 brought a higher value than those of 1896. The same is true as regards the crops in detail, except in the case of wheat and rye, whose yield for 1897 showed larger quantities than the year before. Corn led all the other cereals in both quantity and value with a yield of 1,902,967,933 bushels. This represented a falling-off of over 380,000,000 bushels as compared with the year preceding, but higher prices increased the value by a little over \$10,000,000. Wheat, the next crop in importance, showed a yield of 530,149,168 bushels in 1897, with a value of \$428,547,121, a gain of over 102,400,000 bushels and of nearly \$118,000,000 in value as compared with 1896. Oats, the third in importance of the great cereals, yielded a crop of 698,767,809 bushels, valued at \$147,974,719, a decrease of over 8,500,000 bushels, but an increase of nearly \$15,500,000 in value as compared with the year preceding. The three crops mentioned, together with the smaller crops of barley, rye, and buckwheat for 1897, were valued at \$1,121,295,766, an increase of over \$149,200,000 as compared with 1896, tho the yield showed a decrease of over 286,000,000 bushels."—*Bradstreet's, February 5.*

The Cereals and Cotton.—"With exports of 3,094,517 bushels [of wheat] against 1,770,546 last year, flour included, from Atlantic ports, and 776,840 from Pacific ports against 844,343 bushels last year, the temper of the market has been weaker. The report of the Agricultural Department has had some influence, altho its figures are not generally credited as reliable. During the past week prices have declined 8 cents, altho there has been no corresponding decrease in foreign or domestic demand. Corn has fallen only 5/8 of a cent for spot, and there has been no important change in options. The wheat market has turned largely upon the operations of a Chicago speculator, but the fact remains that the price depends largely upon foreign needs and upon the comparative scarcity of American supply. The outgo of corn continues heavy, 3,708,786 bushels against 3,343,400 for the same week last year, and the excess over last year, when exports were much the greatest ever known, indicates a very heavy foreign demand. The spot price of cotton remains unchanged, but the fact that receipts continue larger than during the same week of 1895, after the heaviest crop ever known, checks speculative operations for an advance."—*Dun's Review, February 5.*

Canadian Trade.—"Heavy snows and intense cold checked business throughout Canada early in the week and delayed payments on business already done. Montreal reported considerable interrup-

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tion to distribution owing to the blocking of country roads. Early spring trade is, however, a promising feature, and with continued good weather anticipations are hopeful. Toronto reports that payments due on February 4 were quite satisfactorily met and the number of renewals was smaller than expected. Business, interfered with early in the week by storms, improved later on. Halifax reports heavy snows as checking lumber business, and the log cut in New Brunswick is not expected to exceed half of last year's. Business failures in Canada this week number 42, against 40 last week, 58 one year ago, 60 in the corresponding week of 1896 and 51 this week of 1895. Canadian bank clearings this week amount to \$26,461,000, 8.4 per cent. larger than last week and 34 per cent. larger than last year."—*Bradstreet's, February 5.*

PERSONALS.

CAPTAIN RICH, formerly chief engineer of the Wisconsin Central and later connected in the same capacity on the Soo Line, has been appointed Director-General of Railways in China. He has spent most of the past year in China, and while there made a survey through 700 miles of the interior of that country for a railroad from Hang-kow to Peking for the Chinese Government. He returned to this country in August, but left Minneapolis December 30 for China, to assume the duties of his new position.

A NEW Whistler anecdote was told recently by actor Frank Harris. "Ah," said Harris to Whistler, "I was talking to that great genius Degas about you, Mr. Whistler. He remarked to me, 'Hein! Whistlaire! He has talent.' 'Talent,' I exclaimed, 'how can you talk of the greatest artist of the day in that way? You should remember that not only is he an incomparable etcher, a

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He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades, and limbs, fulness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug-store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given, and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous, and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug-stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin, and Golden Seal.

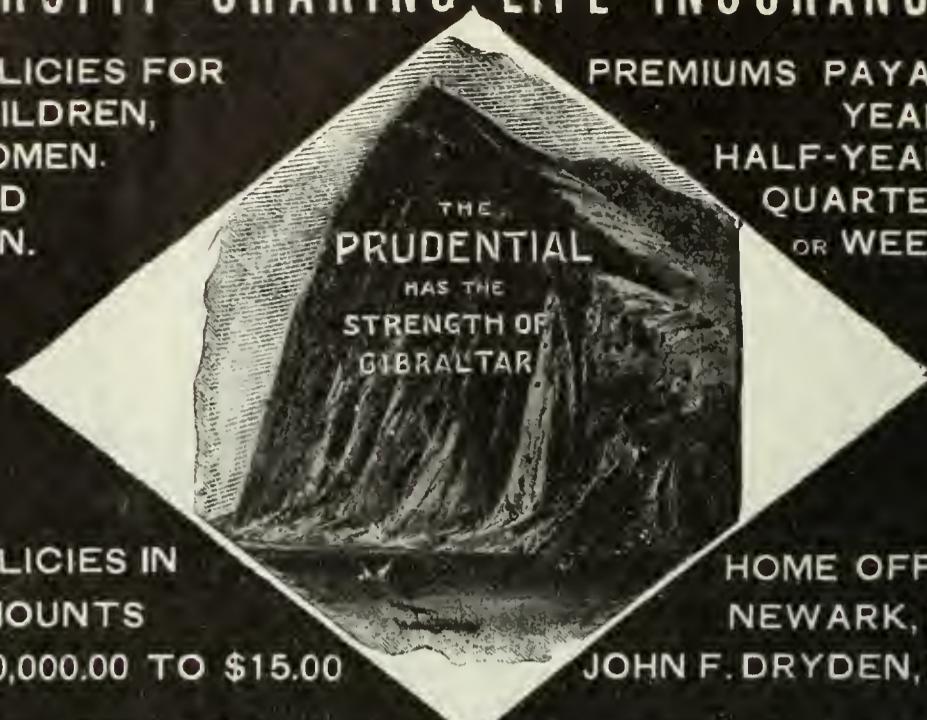
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marvelous draftsman, and a prince among painters, but he is at the same time the wittiest conversationalist, the most brilliant epigrammatist and the best company alive.' 'Well, if he is all that,' replied Degas with a shrug, 'what a pity it is that he does not paint with his tongue.'

Current Events.

Monday, January 31.

The United States Supreme Court adjourns until February 21. . . . 5,000 workmen in the Atlantic and Pacific cotton-mills at Lawrence, Mass., resume work at a reduced wage schedule. . . . A resolution is introduced in the New York legislature censuring Senator Murphy for voting for the Teller resolution and demanding his resignation. . . . The Manhattan Railway Company asks permission of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission to make extensions. . . . Upon the resignation of Governor Griggs, of New Jersey, President Voorhees, of the state senate, takes the oath of office as governor. . . . Congress—Senate: The army and legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bills are passed. House: The Teller bond resolution is defeated, after a five hours' debate, by a vote of 182 to 132.

A Russian cruiser passes through the Bosphorus with sixteen hundred troops for the East. . . . Reports of the foreign wheat crop show a falling-off in several Russian provinces. . . . The body of Lieutenant-Colonel Ruiz, former aide-de-camp to Captain-General Blanco, has been found and buried. . . . An explosion of a bomb causes excitement in Havana. . . . The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs says that there were no relations of any kind between Italian agents and Alfred Dreyfus.

Tuesday, February 1.

Secretary Long declares that the vote on the Teller resolution will greatly help the Republicans in the coming Congressional elections. . . . Ex-Governor of New Jersey John W. Griggs assumes his duties as Attorney-General of the United States. . . . Heavy snowfalls and unusually severe weather impede business all over the country. . . . President McKinley gives a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Dole, of Hawaii. . . . United States Senator T. B. Turley is renominated by the Democratic caucus at Nashville, Tenn. . . . The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer, Pa., begins at Wilkesbarre. . . . The government receipts for January show a surplus of \$636,917. . . . Congress—The Senate, in executive session, debates the Hawaiian annexation question. The House discusses the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) proposes to divide the loan between Great Britain and Russia. . . . Germany demands further concessions from China as indemnity for the killing of a German sentry. . . . Japan is believed to be making active preparations for war. . . . On the departure of the *Vizcaya* from Spain the admiral tells the crew that they are charged with a peaceful mission.

Wednesday, February 2.

A delegation of business men call on the

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Wilkesbarre. . . The official announcement of the consolidation of the Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads is made. . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, replies to the resolutions of his state legislature calling for his resignation. House: The sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is discussed at length.

An official statement regarding the reason for excluding American fruit from Germany is published in Berlin; the German Minister of Agriculture says that it may be necessary to exclude American horses from Germany because of influenza. . . Objections by France have led to the indefinite postponement of the proposed sugar bounties conference.

Saturday, February 5.

Attorney-General Griggs decides to ask for an indefinite postponement of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. First mortgage bonds are to be redeemed by the Treasury and a receiver is to be appointed to operate the road in the interest of the Government pending the sale. . . Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, Jr., is placed on the retired list of the Navy. . . Monsignor Edward McColgan, Vicar-General of the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, dies in that city. . . Returning miners bring news of new strikes in the Klondike region, and say that a stampede from Dawson is imminent. . . Congress: The Senate not in session. House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed.

Italy proposes to enforce the Cernuti claim against the United States of Colombia. . . The Cross River Expedition (British) is reported to have been massacred in Africa.

Sunday, February 6.

David B. Hill is reported as engaged in an effort to make Chief Judge Alton B. Parker the Democratic candidate for President in 1900. . . President and Mrs. Dole, of Hawaii, leave Washington for Buffalo. . . A petition is being circulated in Skaguay and Dyea, Alaska, asking the Secretary of War to place the routes to the Klondike gold fields under martial law.

The Japanese Minister in Corea demands that the Corean Government sign without delay a railway contract made with Japan. . . Conflicts between the Turkish soldiery and Greek peasants continue in Thessaly, a hundred people having been killed up to date. . . The candidacy of Prince George for Governor of Crete and the Cretan question generally have been shelved at Constantinople. . . Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, was interviewed in London and is quoted as saying that he was almost killed with kindness of a social nature in the United States.

President to urge the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries. . . Secretary Gage issues regulations governing the transportation of merchandise to the Klondike region. . . The cruiser *Montgomery* is ordered to visit several Cuban ports. . . Congress—Senate: The Hawaiian annexation is discussed. House: The District of Columbia appropriation bill is passed.

The Prussian Government issues a decree excluding American fruits from entry to the Kingdom on sanitary grounds; Ambassador White presents strong remonstrances against this inimical step. . . Many changes in its diplomatic and consular service in the United States have been ordered by the French Government. . . Fatal storms are prevailing throughout Europe, lives being lost in the British Isles and in Italy.

Thursday, February 3.

Japan withdraws her last objection to the annexation of Hawaii by this country. . . The taking of testimony in the Sheriff Martin trial begins at Wilkesbarre. . . Secretary Gage, Postmaster-General Gary, and Congressman Dingley speak at the dinner of the Baltimore merchants and Manufacturers Association. . . Anti-Quay Republicans in Pennsylvania ask John Wanamaker if he will be candidate for governor this fall. . . Congress—Senate: A resolution requesting information in regard to the Prussian decree against American fruit is adopted; the agricultural appropriation bill is passed. House: The fortifications appropriation bill is considered.

Three powerful British squadrons are ordered to China. . . The Dominion Parliament meets in Ottawa, Canada. . . Twenty persons are killed by the earthquakes at Brusa, in Asia Minor. . . It is officially estimated that the cost of the Cuban war from February, 1895, to the end of 1897 is \$240,000,000.

Friday, February 4.

The United States Legation at St. Petersburg and the Russian Legation at Washington are to be raised to the rank of Embassies. . . The President nominates Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, now Minister, to be Ambassador to Russia. . . The War Department has arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad for the transportation across the country of the reindeer which are to be used in Alaska. . . Testimony showing that several of the strikers at Lattimer, Pa., were shot as they fled is given in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at

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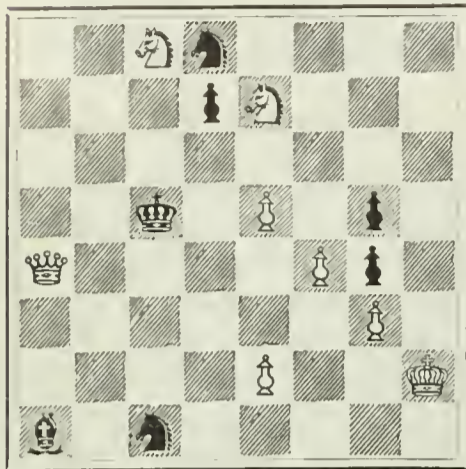
CHES.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 260.

BY B. G. LAWS.

Black—Seven Pieces.



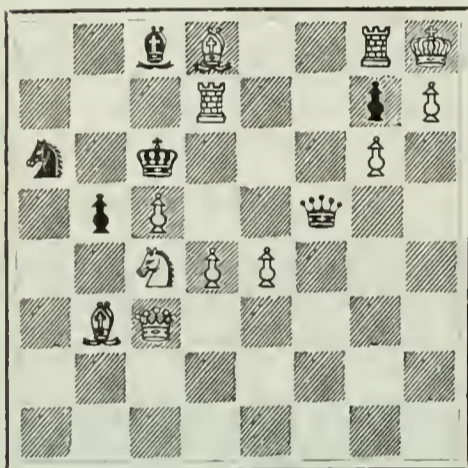
White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 261.

BY E. PRADIGNAT.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 255.

Key-move, R—Kt 8.

We have decided to give only the key-move of two-ers.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; W. J. H., Newton Center, Mass.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; H. F. Fitch, Omaha; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. K. Greely, Boston, Mass.

Comments: "Very ingenious"—M. W. H. "Master-hand in this composition"—F. H. J. "The best two-mover I ever tried"—J. G. O'C. "Almost the equal of 248"—H. W. B. "Well contrived"—W. G. D. "Rather apoplectic"—W. R. C. "We all admire Meyer"—I. W. B. "A prize-winner, sure"—M. F. Mullan.

A number of our solvers went astray with R—Q 6. The reply is R—B 5, and there is no mate next move. It is rather remarkable, as Mr. Donnan says, that "R—Q 6 is safe for no less than eight variations." Several others tried R—Kt 3; but B x

P stops all further proceedings; Q—Q 3, as several sent, is not mate, for K—B 5.

F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala., got 254; and F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., was successful with 251 and 253.

Several of our solvers forgot to put their names on correct solution of 255. Hence, if any do not get credit, it is their own fault.

The Rice Gambit.

Professor Rice has discovered a gambit within a gambit, or, in other words, he sacrifices another piece in the famous Kieseritzky Gambit and secures an overwhelming attack. The Professor has published his gambit with thorough analysis by Mr. S. Lipschutz. The general idea is as follows:

- 1 P—K 4 P—K 4
1 P—K B 4 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4 P—Q 4
7 P x P B—Q 3
8 Castles B x Kt

Here is where the gambit comes in. White plays (g) R—K sq, etc. There are very many variations, and in several positions White has only one satisfactory answer, which seems so very unlikely that hardly any player, possibly no one except Professor Rice or Mr. Lipschutz, would find it.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTY-THIRD GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table with columns for White and Black moves, listing chess moves like P-K 4, Kt-K B 3, etc.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Up to this point the moves are the same as in the Nineteenth Game of the Pillsbury-Showalter match.
(b) Kt—Q 3 is better. He can not keep the Kt on K 5, and the text-move weakens his K's side.
(c) A lost move; accomplishes nothing. The B is well posted. Should play Kt—Q 2.
(d) Kt—Q 3 is probably stronger.
(e) B—Kt 2 at once. The Kt accomplishes nothing on K 5.
(f) Black has a winning game.
(g) Throws away his chance. Should take with P.
(h) The trouble with Black's game is his weak K's side, the result of his 6th and 17th moves. The text-move is bad, should have kept B on diagonal. Now he loses the exchange and the game.

FORTY-FOURTH GAME.

Table with columns for White and Black moves, listing chess moves like P-B 3, Kt-B 4, etc.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Kt—K 5 gives a strong position.
(b) Lost move, as he is compelled to retire his B. The move indicated is Kt—K 5, then B—Kt 5 would at least retard White's development.
(c) He still refuses to prosecute the attack.
(d) White is in a hurry to advance the P. B—Q Kt 5 followed by Castling is the natural continuation.
(e) Very much of Black's future trouble is the result of this move. He has several better moves, probably B—Q 2 is the best. Then if P—Q Kt 4, P—Q R 3, etc.
(f) Another bad move. He should play Kt—Kt sq. The Kt P can not advance. If Kt—K 5, B—Kt 2. It must be admitted, however, that Black has a cramped game.
(g) Another lost move. Why not B—Kt 2?
(h) Kt—K 5 looks best.
(i) So long as White did not force the Black Kt on B 3, the next move is little less than a blunder. This enables White to post his Kt just where it will do the most good. B—Kt 2 is, evidently, the move.
(j) An excellent move, full of ginger.
(k) We do not see the meaning of this. Kt—Q 2 is the play.

- (l) He seems to be afraid. Q—Kt 3 at once, followed by B—B 3, gives him an attacking position.
(m) It were better to retire the B than to allow the P to get on Q 7.
(n) B—Q 3 places White on the defensive.
(o) Black overlooks his chance. R—K 5 ch more than equalizes matters.
(p) P—B 4 would enliven things, and get rid of that dangerous P.
(q) Kt—B 6 is best.
(r) Black can win here: 34 B—Kt 5 ch, 35 K—Q sq, P—K 7 ch; 36 K—B sq or B 2, R—B 4 ch, winning the Q.

FORTY-FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table with columns for White and Black moves, listing chess moves like Q x P (d), Kt—B 3, etc.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Black reverses the order of things. He should play Kt—B 3 first. This line of play enables White to get a very strong position, which, in this instance, he does not profit by.
(b) Here is where he makes his mistake. He should play P—Q 4, or reverse his 6th and 7th moves.
(c) Why not B x P ch, with a ticklish game for Black?
(d) Evidently B—B 2 is better. White has retarded his development.
(e) A very bad move, as it permits the Black B to get on the dangerous diagonal.
(f) Somewhat difficult to see the purpose of this move. The best is probably Kt—Q 2, or B—K Kt 5.
(g) Good play, this, and must win.
(h) If 18 Kt—Q 2, Q—R 5; 19 Kt—B 3, Q—R 4; White has no satisfactory reply to this. Black threatens R x B, followed by B x Kt, and then mate in a few moves.

Chess-Nuts.

The match for the Championship of the United States, between Pillsbury and Showalter, begins this week. We will print some of the games in the next number.

Mr. Edward Hymes, the lawyer Chess expert, recently played ten games simultaneously against a strong team of the Brooklyn Chess-club. Mr. Hymes won nine games and lost one.

The New York Evening Post is authority for the statement that of the games with the Lopez opening in the Masters' Tournaments within the last decade, practically one third have been drawn, while, of the remainder, the wins are to the losses in the proportion of 11 to 6.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DE LOME INCIDENT.

THE publication last week of a personal letter written by the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, which contained reflections upon President McKinley, at once made the writer *persona non grata* to this Government. De Lome admitted his authorship of the letter and promptly asked the Spanish Government to accept his resignation. Spain promptly accepted it, and Premier Sagasta declared through the press that friendly relations between the two governments should not be affected by the incident. The offending letter was addressed to Señor Don José Canalejas y Mendez, proprietor of the Madrid *Heraldo*, said to have been sent to the United States by Spain for the purpose of finding out the status of Cuban affairs here. Canalejas went from this country to Cuba, and thence to Spain; the letter from de Lome by hook or crook reached the Cuban Junta in New York and was thereupon given out for publication. The letter, written on paper of the Spanish legation, but undated, refers to President McKinley's message to Congress last December which dealt so largely with Cuban relations. Except for the purely personal contents, the letter reads as follows in the translation furnished by the Cuban Junta:

"The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the Colonial Cabinet shall be appointed, and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be so immaculate.

"Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road—the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this Government. The exiles will return one by one, and, when they return, will come

walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradually return. Neither of these had the courage to leave *en masse*, and they will not have the courage thus to return.

"The message has undeceived the insurgents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of Congress, but I consider it bad.

"Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness [*groseria*] with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is: weak



SEÑOR ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME,
Ex-Minister of Spain to the United States.

and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.

"Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you; without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the Government, at least by part of the public opinion.

"I do not believe you pay enough attention to the rôle of England. Nearly all that newspaper *canaille* which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time that they are correspondents of *The Journal*, they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews of London. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind the only object of England is that the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better; that would further remove what is threatening her—al tho that will never happen.

"It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even tho it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the Senators and others in opposition to the Junta and to win over exiles."

Several features of the incident excite comment. First, the manner in which the letter was obtained by the Cuban Junta is a matter of considerable speculation. One conclusion reached is

that Canalejas has been treacherous to De Lome and betrayed him for political reasons. A second story is to the effect that the letter never reached Canalejas, but was intercepted in transit. The third story is that it reached him and was afterward purloined by an agent of the Junta. The references contained in the letter to President McKinley form, of course, another subject of comment. The question is raised whether the President will be satisfied to allow the incident to close without a distinct disavowal, by the Spanish Government, of the offensive expressions used. If the President is so disposed, the question whether Congress should allow the incident to be so closed is also raised.

Two other features of the letter that excite interest consist of the statements which touch upon the Spanish policy of autonomy for Cuba and negotiations for reciprocity with the United States "for effect," and which allege that England's interest in Cuban affairs consists in distracting our attention from what threatens England herself.

War Not to be Permitted.—"If the insurgents were not entitled to recognition yesterday, an insult to the President of the United States, by whomsoever offered, does not entitle them to it to-day. The conduct of this Government in such matters is decided by judgments of the merits of the case, and not by the epistolary manners of foreign diplomats. A just judge is not swayed from the path of rectitude by the offensive bearing of either litigant's attorney. This Government will still obey the dictates of reason and of justice, and it is to be believed that in so doing it will command the continued friendship of Spain and at the same time serve the ends of peace and of humanity in Cuba."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"Too evident is it that the insurrection in Cuba is not in the most promising way. Guerrilla warfare can be kept up for years, but there is no immediate chance of the Cubans gaining their liberty with their arms, alone and unaided. They must have the active support of our Government, and this can not be given them at present. The effort to arouse public indignation over the letter of De Lome must not be permitted to drag us into war. The letter, severe and causeless as it is, and the woes of the insurgents, are as far apart as the Poles."—*The Post (Rep.)*, *Hartford*.

The Disguise is Off.—"Possibly President McKinley may consider the resignation and departure of the Minister sufficient reparation for the insult to himself. That is a matter in which he is more interested than anybody else. But when the personal issue is disposed of, the real significance of the De Lome letter will be just beginning to display itself. The affront to the President was necessarily the first thing to be dealt with, but it was by no means the most important. The things that really count for most in the document are things that the resignation or recall of the writer can not affect. They are the revelations of Spanish trickery and Spanish desperation, the admissions of Spain's failure to subdue the Cuban patriots, and the confession that without some great success, of which there is no prospect, the Spanish cause is lost.

"Mr. De Lome's insults to the President may not disturb his successor, but these revelations of Spanish state secrets will. What good will it do to attempt to resume negotiations for a commercial treaty, when the President and Congress and the American people know that these advances are 'only for effect'? What encouragement will there be to attempt to persuade our Government that the revolution is dying out in Cuba, when we have the written admission of a Spanish Minister that 'without a military success nothing will be accomplished there,' and military successes are notoriously lacking? What credit will be given to pro-Spanish statesmen for sincerity when we have Spain's envoy calling for a lobbyist to 'make a propaganda among the Senators and others' by the usual methods of Spanish diplomacy? . . . The disguise is off, and it can never be worn successfully again. . . . De Lome has disposed of the last reason for delay. Now let us have action, immediate and decisive. The flag of Cuba Libre ought to float over Morro Castle within a week."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, *New York*.

Really No Diplomatic Offense.—"The incident is not similar to the Sackville-West affair. The English Minister was betrayed into advising an American citizen what to do in American politics. It was a direct interference in American affairs, and, there-

fore, a violation of the rules of diplomacy which justified dismissal. The case of De Lome is different. He wrote a private letter to a distinguished statesman of his own country on Spanish soil. He had the right to do this, and to express any sentiments he pleased. That by some mysterious means the letter has been intercepted may be his misfortune, but it is not his fault, tho it may be greatly to the advantage of the United States. . . . The language used by the Minister in privately describing the chief executive is a matter of taste. De Lome has exhibited execrable taste, but so have the majority of the Spanish dignitaries in their speeches and writings. They have not, perhaps, used billings-gate about the President, but they have repeatedly about the people whose servant he is. The American people have been characterized on the floor of the Spanish Parliament as a nation of low-born shopkeepers, and the Spanish press has taken it up as a crow does carrion.

"That a Minister purporting to represent Spain in the United States upon most serious, and perhaps dangerous, matters should feel that way, is conclusive proof that he is not fitted for his duties; but what other Spaniard is? The importance of the letter, however, consists in its general tone, rather than its personal abuse. It is saturated with treachery to the United States. . . . Does any person who has followed intelligently the course of events believe that any of the Spanish statesmen think differently from De Lome, or that they are a whit less worthless and treacherous? What would be the use, therefore, of exchanging him for another? It would be cheaper to send him home and communicate by wire with Madrid."—*The American (Rep.)*, *Baltimore*.

Spain's Attitude Reflected.—"The most serious feature presented by the intercepted letter from Minister De Lome is not his low and mean abuse of President McKinley, disgraceful as it is. The letter shows from beginning to end that the policy of Spain was fairly reflected in the convictions and efforts of the Minister; that it has been deliberately planned to practise deception upon the American people and Government, and by diplomatic utterances of studied hypocrisy to stay the hands of this Government against the brutality of Spain and Cuba. There is not a line or even a word of kind expression in the De Lome letter about the United States. The Government and its people are treated with marked contempt. They are hated by Spain because they believe in manly warfare and in honest dealing, and the treachery of Spain is doubtless fairly developed by the sincere but unguarded expressions of the fatal letter. That the De Lome episode will greatly strengthen the Cuban cause in Congress and throughout the country can not be doubted."—*The Times (Ind.)*, *Philadelphia*.

Spanish Evidence and Sensibilities.—"We know now by the best of Spanish evidence that Spanish diplomacy means barefaced Spanish lying; that its chief weapons are falsehood, deception, and boodle; and that no assertion certified to by Spain is entitled to credence until corroborated from independent sources. Whether it is worth while for the Government of the United States hereafter to waste precious time and submit in patience to the wanton sacrifice of thousands of lives in order to avoid ruffling the sensibilities of the Spanish people is a point which ought soon to be brought to a definite issue.

"In the mean time, Dupuy De Lome can pack up and git."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Scranton, Pa.*

"Since Mr. McKinley has been in the White House he has had a similar experience [to Mr. Cleveland]. Scarcely a day passes in which the advocates of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents do not attack him in the language of bitter denunciation, while those who are at odds with him on the financial issue employ the vocabulary of abuse on every possible occasion. Only a few weeks ago an Ohio politician telegraphed a message to the President accusing him of bribery in the election of a Senator. Under these circumstances it is not so amazing after all that a foreigner should catch the demoralization and should think he was entitled to the privilege of jotting down in a private letter the impressions made upon him by the public men in Washington with whom he is in constant contact. For the benefit of those who do not understand our customs and methods it ought to be stated that we reserve to ourselves exclusively the right to abuse our public officials from President down."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, *Baltimore*.

"It is self-evident that a Minister who has put down in black and white his belief that the President of the United States is 'a

low politician' and 'weak and catering to the rabble,' is no longer eligible to conduct important negotiations with that executive. It may be remarked that there might be reasons more clearly based on national duty than this letter for presenting the Spanish Minister with his passports. But the present case is entirely apart from the international questions with Spain. It goes on all fours with the Sackville-West case, in which the dismissal of the Minister for his personal indiscretions did not at all affect the pacific relations between the two governments."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

"No government has used this power of enforcing the retirement of the Ambassadors more freely than that of the United States. Since the beginning of the century our Government has compelled the withdrawal of three British, two French, one Russian, and, counting De Lome, three Spanish Ambassadors. In each case the Ambassador had been guilty of disrespect for the Government of the United States, equivalent in kind if not in degree to that of the Spanish representative."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

"It is for the Government of the United States to act. Intervention would be as much in Spain's interests as in the interests of all others concerned. It would settle the whole case. Slaughter and starvation would cease in Cuba, heavy drafts on a bankrupt treasury would cease in Spain, and the righteous voice of an outraged people would be heeded in the United States. The opportunity and the necessity were plain before Señor De Lome was exposed. They have simply been emphasized by that episode."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

"Señor De Lome will depart and another representative of Spain will take his place. The President can safely be trusted to take care of the dignity and honor of the United States. Neither is menaced now. No peril confronts our peace. No affront has been put upon us as a people. The incident is closed."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Washington.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF STREET-RAILWAY TRACKS.

NATIONAL interest attaches to the results of an exhaustive investigation of the relations between municipalities and street-railway companies, which has been completed by a special committee appointed by Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts. This committee consisted of Charles Francis Adams, chairman (chairman of the first state railroad commission and ex-president of the Union Pacific Railroad), ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, of New Bedford, and ex-Mayor Elihu B. Hayes, of Lynn. Mr. Adams visited European cities and the other committeemen visited some twenty cities in the United States and Canada. A number of public hearings were also held. The conclusions of the committee have been embodied in two bills for presentation to the Massachusetts legislature. One provides for changing the method of taxing street railways, the other provides for municipal ownership of tracks, this policy being recommended in preference to private ownership or municipal operation. The committee's recommendations are based on the conclusion that the best system is one known somewhat in Great Britain, but better known in Germany, under which the municipality both owns and controls the whole surface of its streets, whether paved with other material or with iron, and leases to a private company the right to run vehicles over prescribed routes on tracks therein specially provided.

Progress in Street-Railway Policy.—"The great features of the special street-railway commission's report consist of these four recommendations:

"1. That the corporation tax now collected by the State on the excess of the share value of a company above the value of the real property be distributed to the cities and towns containing the trackage of said company in proportion to the mileage in each, instead of as now, to the localities where the stock of the company is owned or held.

"2. That where dividend payments go above 8 per cent. the

street-railway companies be required to pay into the state treasury a sum equal to the excess except where a company has failed to earn an average of 6 per cent. a year from the time of its incorporation.

"3. That a franchise tax additional to that now imposed in the manner noted in the first paragraph above be levied on the gross earnings of the companies, the rate varying from 2 per cent., where gross receipts per mile of track operated shall amount to \$7,000 or less a year, to 3 per cent. where such receipts amount to \$28,000 a mile or more.

"4. That cities and towns be permitted to buy in existing street-railway track at the cost to replace it, and to construct new track or extensions as the public convenience may dictate, the local government thereafter to maintain the way as it maintains other parts of the streets, and to be compensated therefor by the railway company using the tracks in a sum fixed by mutual agreement or by a referee for periods of seven years.

"These are all important provisions, and the last is the most important of all. It brings the committee or commission—one of unusual ability and conservative instincts—to the point of public ownership as of the street-car tracks, but not to the point of public operation. Here the commissioners feel obliged to halt, and under all the circumstances we must say most wisely. Public operation is yet more or less of an experiment. Mr. Adams found in his European investigation that the results from public operation in England had been somewhat overestimated on the side of cheapness and efficiency, and in Germany the present tendency is against publicly operated tramways. Moreover, in this State, the ramifications of many of the street-car systems through several adjoining towns especially complicate the question of public operation.

"But public ownership of the railways in the public streets is feasible, and has the great merit of simplifying vastly the relations of the street-railway corporation to the Government and the people, and fixing more clearly the status of these monopolies. . . . Nothing, therefore, could be more clarifying and satisfactory than the plan of the commission for a gradual and optional assumption by the city or town of ownership and care of that part of its streets used by railway-cars, just the same as other parts of the public highway. This would at once place the street-car on a level with other vehicles, except only in being required to pay for the cost and maintenance of those ways in the street which the street-car especially requires beyond the requirements of other vehicles.

"This broadens and defines the policy of the Commonwealth in respect to these corporations where now there exists little more than a policy of drift and makeshift. It sweeps away all those petty complications and divided responsibilities, which have grown up respecting the care of highways burdened with railway tracks, and puts the sole care and responsibility of all the highway, from curb to curb, where it belongs."—*The Republican*, Springfield.

A Wise Course—with Difficulties.—"As might be expected from a commission so abundantly qualified, the outcome of their work is conservative, indicating that, as in most of the affairs of life, a middle course is wisest and safest. The commission do not favor municipalization of railroads, as ordinarily understood, that is to say, they have come to a clear conclusion that operation of railroads by public officials and political parties would be fraught, in this country at least, with more dangers than those which it seeks to obviate; while the ownership of the franchises and of the roads themselves may properly be vested in municipal authority, which confers upon others only the right to operate. To a layman and to an ordinary citizen, the solution reached by the committee appears to be sound and within the limits of practical attainment. It is, indeed, the decision toward which other careful students of the question have been converging, and it will doubtless not be long before, in the progressive and constantly experimenting Massachusetts, something of this sort is attempted.

"From minor conclusions of the report, many points of difference, however, might be raised. In New York, for example, including all its boroughs but Richmond, street-railways, as they are ordinarily understood—that is to say, surface lines—are but a small factor in the intramural transportation problem. Here is a congeries of deep tunnel and elevated schemes, all the way from a hundred feet below the surface to as many above it, with intri-

cate and difficult engineering problems; North and East River bridges and approaches, all sorts of motive power—in short, a complication without a parallel. It is of comparatively little consequence whether the trolley is the evolution of the locomotive or the stage-coach; the practical aspect of the proposition confronting the metropolitan authorities is not one to be settled even by a commission of the wisest men from the East. Further, we of Brooklyn have had practical experience of what a provision requiring surplus earnings above a fixed dividend to be paid into the public treasury amounts to. No one who recalls the palmy days of the Union Ferry will be able to remember any great accession to the city's treasury even in those 'flush' times, while the more recent spectacle of elevated railroads sold for taxes, and sheriffs, in the offices of other lines, collecting executions, is not calculated to raise taxpayers' expectation of any great or permanent revenue from the receipts of the transportation business conducted by the city."—*The Standard-Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

A SENATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS STATE.

BY resolutions, the Democratic legislature of Kentucky called upon United States Senator Lindsay to resign if he could not sustain the position of his party by his votes, and Senator Lindsay defended himself in a speech on the floor of the Senate (February 4). The Kentucky legislature specified Mr. Lindsay's vote against Bryan in 1896, his work against the regular party nominee for clerk of the state court of appeals last year, and his opposition to free silver and greenbacks, as offenses. Mr. Lindsay's personal defense was made several days after he recorded his vote in favor of the Teller resolution in the Senate. Resolutions before the New York legislature (Republican) censuring Senator Murphy (Democrat) for misrepresenting his "sound-money" State by his vote for the Teller resolution, raise the same question of senatorial responsibility in slightly different form.

Senator Lindsay's Defense.—"The Kentucky legislature, in calling upon United States Senator Lindsay to resign, because of his attitude upon the free-coinage question, gave him an excellent opportunity to show his own consistency by convicting the legislators who voted for the resolution of inconsistency. After showing from the record that his opposition to free coinage was open, avowed, and well known when he was elected for his present term, and that his sentiments at that time were the sentiments of the Democratic Party of Kentucky, it was hardly necessary for Senator Lindsay to make the assertion that the Democratic Party in Kentucky under its present guidance had left him and not he the Democratic Party. The inconsistency was theirs, not his.

"Senator Lindsay in his speech presented another phase of the proper attitude of a Senator to his constituency that is worthy of the most careful consideration by other Senators and by all senatorial constituencies. 'I am a Senator from Kentucky,' said he, 'but I am also a Senator for the United States. In questions local to Kentucky I am ready to serve her interests to the best of my ability consistent with the obligations of honesty and fair dealing and regardful of the limitations of the Constitution. When great public interests affecting alike every portion of the Union are to be acted upon, they are to be considered from the standpoint of the broadest patriotism, and this I propose to do no matter who may condemn my action or who may approve it.'

"This is not only a courageous but a proper attitude for every Senator to assume, and yet very few Senators do assume it. The tendency in both branches of Congress is for the members to regard themselves as the attorneys of a locality or a single interest instead of representatives empowered to legislate for the highest common interest, and while the action of the Kentucky legislature in demanding Senator Lindsay's resignation was entirely without justification, it has furnished the opportunity for a clear-cut definition of the relation of a Senator to his local constituency and to the country at large that was very much needed at this time."—*The Times (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

Lindsay's Inconsistency.—"Senator Lamar expressed the same view twenty years ago when he voted against the Bland bill, and against the instructions of the Mississippi legislature. It is the correct view, as every reasonable person will concede. Nevertheless, Lindsay's conduct will evoke no plaudits. In fact, the first part of his defense condemns his course. He takes pains to show that he has always been an anti-silver man heretofore, while his vote for the Teller resolution puts him on the silver side. On this crucial issue at this critical period he abandons the principles of a lifetime. Posing as an honest-money man hitherto, and chosen on this issue, he has betrayed the people who trusted him and whose support secured for him the senatorial candidacy, and he has been traitorous to the men who elected him. Moreover, his treason will not help him with the element which asks for his resignation, and which he is endeavoring to conciliate, for that element will spurn him if it is in power when his successor is to be chosen, and the honest-money men, of course, will repudiate him. In any case his political career will close at the end of his present term."—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*

Stupid and Arrogant Legislatures.—"The legislature of Kentucky has called upon Senator Lindsay to resign because he is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and the legislature of New York has called upon Senator Murphy to resign because he isn't. Each legislature has done a very stupid thing and a very arrogant thing. Senators in Congress are supposed to represent the interests of the nation, and they should be encouraged to stand up boldly and fearlessly for what they believe to be for the good of the nation. Instead of this, the statesmen in the legislatures of Kentucky and New York would have Senators act as puppets, and advocate or oppose public measures not on their merits, but according to the whim of whichever party chances to be in power in the legislature of the State from which the Senator hails.

"In speaking to this question, in 1850, Mr. Webster said:

"If there be any matter pending in this body [the Senate] in which Massachusetts has an interest of her own not adverse to the general interests of the country, I shall pursue her instructions with gladness of heart. But if the question be one which affects her interests, and at the same time equally affects the interests of all the other States, I shall no more regard her particular instructions than I should regard the wishes of a man who might appoint me an arbitrator to decide some question of important private right between him and his neighbor, and then instruct me to decide in his favor. If ever there was a government upon this earth, it is this government—if ever there was a body upon earth, it is this body, which should consider itself as composed by agreement of all, each member appointed by some, but organized by the general consent of all, all, sitting here, under the solemn obligations of oath and conscience, to do that which they think to be best for the good of the whole.'

"Senators in Congress who stand on that platform will do themselves and their constituency greater honor and their country greater service, than those who stifle their conscience and yield to popular clamor."—*The Times (Dem.), Richmond, Va.*

Question Settled in 1860.—"Under our Constitution, the Senate of the United States represents the States as organized gov-



LOUIS E. MCCOMAS (REPUBLICAN),
OF MARYLAND.



Photo by Thuss, Nashville, Tenn.
THOMAS B. TURLEY (DEMOCRAT),
OF TENNESSEE.

TWO NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.

ernments and the nation as a whole. Each Senator, therefore, occupies a dual position, and if it were possible for the interest of one State to be antagonistic to that of the whole, to which is his loyalty first due? It is a question of infinite importance, and worthy of careful study.

"But we hold that it has been settled beyond all possibility of doubt that even if the South were right in 1860, which we believe, the new doctrine has been accepted and is now the law of the conscience as well as of the land.

"When Robert E. Lee decided that his primary allegiance was due to his State, in 1860, we hold that he decided wisely and well, and that his self-devotion was justified by the law as it then stood.

"Were Robert E. Lee required to make the same decision now, we believe he would decide differently, because the law has been changed, and that alone is binding on the conscience when two such duties conflict. In other words, it is now the law that no State can lawfully have interests or purposes opposed to the good of the nation that can bind its citizens to their support.

"The nation is now the paramount sovereign, and not the State, and the law has been changed by the same power which changed the duties of the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine—the last arbitrament possible to nations."—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

A Time for Calling to Account.—"Mr. Murphy was elected to serve the State for six years, and during that time to give to all public questions coming before the Senate the benefit of his best judgment. His votes declare what that judgment is. He must stand, in the end, by the record made. If that record shows that as Senator he has acted against the interests of his people, it is safe to assume that those people will not recommit him. If he can successfully defend his record, it is equally safe to assume that if he cares for a second term he will get it. If New York is, as is asserted, in favor of sound money and protection, next November's result ought to tell the tale. Both issues, and the former very prominently, will be before the people. But this badgering of a Senator about this vote or that vote, and this calling on him to resign his office and come home, do not comport with either the dignity or nature of the senatorial office. A Senator is never able to escape responsibility for his actions, and there is an appointed time for calling him to account."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

Direct Election of Senators Would be Better.—"The significant lesson of the Lindsay episode, and we believe it will make a powerful impression upon the voters of this State, is that besides being responsible to the people United States Senators ought to be delegated directly by the people. This is the inevitable conclusion from such an incident as has just occurred affecting a senatorship from Kentucky and from Senator Lindsay's logical discussion of it. The state legislatures have no more business to make or unmake United States Senators than they have to choose governors or members of the Lower House of Congress, or the mayors of our cities, or to perform other functions that belong distinctly to the people."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, Louisville, Ky.

GERMANY'S EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN FRUITS.

THE news of a Prussian decree excluding American fruits, on sanitary grounds, has precipitated a lively discussion in American newspapers. It is generally assumed that "sanitary reasons" cloak the real design of Germany to get around the most-favored-nation clause of existing treaties and to retaliate on American products in return for the imposition of discriminating duties on imports of bounty-paid sugar to this country.

As first reported, the decree was sweeping in its terms, and the United States Minister was said to have at once protested against it. Later a modified form of the imperial ordinance was made public. It prohibits until further notice the importation of living plants and fresh-plant refuse from America, together with whatever material is used in packing or keeping them, for the avowed object of preventing the introduction of the San José shield-louse into Germany. The same prohibition applies to fresh fruit and

fresh-fruit refuse from America whenever examination at the place of entry establishes the presence of the insect. Goods which enter by ships and remain on them are excepted from the prohibition, and the Imperial Chancellor is empowered to grant exceptions and to take necessary precautionary measures.

This decree is taken as another instance of modern development of the protective retaliatory tariff policy, and there is plenty of discussion on both the theoretical and practical aspects of tariff legislation. It is pointed out that the President has ample authority to meet Germany's policy under the law of August 30, 1890, which says:

"Whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to or sale in such foreign state of any product of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign states discriminating against any product of the United States as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation to the United States; in such cases he shall make proclamation of his direction in the premises and therein name the time when such direction against importation shall take effect, and after such date the importation of the articles named in such proclamation shall be unlawful. The President may at any time revoke, modify, terminate, or renew any such direction as in his opinion the public interests may require."

American Pork, Apples, Books, etc.—"Germany is cute. Years ago she interdicted American hog products, and later American cattle, on sanitary grounds. She defended the interdict on the ground that our pork was afflicted with trichinosis and dangerous to health, and she kept up the pretense for many years, in spite of the fact that it was pointed out to her that the Americans themselves and other consumers of American pork were reasonably healthy. Finally, the ground of the excuse was entirely swept away by the passage of the meat-inspection law, and American meat products were reluctantly admitted. Now the German agrarians, in whose behalf the barriers are raised against foreign agricultural products, have induced the Government to raise the bar against American fresh fruits on the same old grounds. They pretend that there is danger of introducing the codlin moth, the San José scale, or some such pest into German orchards. The idea is ridiculous. Is it possible that they grow no wormy apples in the Fatherland? It is a very flimsy pretense. During ten months of 1897 the United States exported fruits and nuts of a total value exceeding \$5,000,000. Nearly half these exports went to Great Britain, and Germany took the worth of \$704,000. No other country has expressed the slightest fear of the apple-worm or the fruit scale, but all have taken the apples readily. It is a handy excuse, however. On the same ground and with equal reason, Germany may proceed to bar out American horses for fear of glanders, American books for fear of book-worms, American corn and wheat for fear of chinch-bug and weevil, American potatoes for fear of rot or beetle, American woollens for fear of moths, American canned goods for fear of ptomaines, and so on. It will not be difficult for the learned professors to discover hurtful organisms in anything American. Tariff retaliation, however, is a game at which two can play."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

Protection and Pretense.—"American free-traders who think that they are able to make a great point and turn a fine piece of sarcasm against believers in tariff protection by pointing to Germany's efforts at excluding American food products, and at American irritation thereat, only draw the laugh upon themselves. It is they who are absurd. If Germany were to put a protective tariff on all kinds of fruit no American protectionist would have a right to say a word by way of fault-finding. It is not likely that any such man would so much as dream of saying any such word. The same can be said of beef, pork, and other food products. We as protectionists recognize unhesitatingly Germany's right to reserve to her own people her markets of every kind to whatever extent she deems requisite for her own welfare.

"What we do object to is sailing under false colors. We object to slander. No American protectionist believes in employing false pretense and slander to keep out foreign merchandise. We do not say that English woolen cloth is contaminated with factory fever. We do not say that French wines are adulterated with the oil of vitriol. We do not say that Canadian hay is infested with thistles. We just say that it is a wise and righteous policy to protect American industry, by placing such tariff rates upon foreign goods as will afford a reasonable guaranty that

American citizens shall not be forced into idleness or the misery of insufficient wages while American money is sent abroad to pay for what might as well, and better, be made at home. We conceal nothing and we calumniate nothing. That is just the difference between honorable protection and dishonorable pretense."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

How Can We Complain?—"American apples will 'prove to be permeated with cochineal insects,' cimices lectularius, spooks, and other odious things as long as the agrarians have things their way in Germany. And how can we have the face to complain? We claim to treat all countries alike in the matter of sugar, just as the Germans claim to treat all countries alike in the matter of apples. We have shielded our protectees against German competition with duties running above 100 per cent. We have evaded treaty obligations by excluding or discriminating against the special product of some one country while pretending to deal impartially with the products of all countries.

"In short, we have resorted to quibbles and subterfuges in carrying out our policy of protecting pet classes against foreign competition precisely as Germany has been doing for years and as other countries are doing now. These countries, irritated by our hostile policy, have imitated our bad example and we have no right to complain. The first thing we have to do is to make our own hands clean by abandoning our policy of commercial warfare for the enrichment of classes. It will then be time, if ever, to talk of retaliation."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

The Real Bug.—"If she is determined to retaliate on us for the Dingley tariff, she will not lack reasons for doing so, and they will be reasons that we can not easily controvert. We may have a moral conviction that the bugginess of our apples is not the real reason why they are excluded, but the trouble is that we have to prove that fact before the very tribunal that has pronounced the decree of exclusion. We must convince the judge who has already decided the case against us.

"It is said that we have a treaty with Prussia which contains the 'most-favored-nation clause.' The world has outgrown such treaties. It has supplanted them with maximum and minimum tariffs, and with treaties of reciprocity. There is any number of ways to get around the most-favored-nation clause, but all that Prussia need do in the present case is to find a bug in a consignment of American apples and not find any among French, Austrian, or Russian apples. The task is not a difficult one, but the attempt to prove that the insect was not there,—

'Hic labor, hoc opus est.'

The real bug is the Dingley tariff."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

In Germany protective tariffs and bounties are the instruments chiefly of the agriculturists, while in the United States it is the manufacturing class that monopolizes tariff favors. Every unreasonable tariff rate imposed by the Dingley act in the interest of our manufacturing protectionists becomes the basis for a new demand for retaliation on the part of the German agricultural protectionists. It is a fight of protectionists against protectionists, to the injury of American agriculture."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.



GARDEN OF EDEN UP TO DATE.

HERR ADAM: "Vell, dot vas ein lofely apfel, after alle. Ach, I vill id inspeedt, undt if no bug I see already, a bite vill me no harm do."

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

HOMICIDE AND MURDER TRIALS.

SINCE Professor Lombroso gave us his study of the homicidal evil in this country (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, Jan. 29), the press has taken up the subject in great detail. The disposition to declare that Lombroso misapprehends or misrepresents the actual state of affairs is general. It is pointed out that he virtually contradicts himself in asserting that we are so much worse than other people of our own grade, and then admitting that, barring out the proportion of the crime which is to be attributed to the negro, we are really no worse than others of our class. It is also held that Lombroso, by his own admission, draws his conclusions from statistics that are "somewhat unreliable"; that, in fact, he does not show to the reader that he has distinguished between arrests and actual deaths due to homicide as a basis for his indictment of the United States.

The newspapers, nevertheless, have a great deal to say about the causes of the prevalence of the evil, particularly in view of the recent attention which has been called to several famous murder cases. Durrant, of California, has at length been hanged. Thorn, of New York, is under sentence of death, while his accomplice, Mrs. Nack, is serving a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The trial of Luetgert, of Chicago, resulted in a sentence of life-imprisonment. From the circumstances surrounding these famous criminal cases, quite as conflicting deductions have been drawn as from Lombroso's figures and conclusions.

Accursed Technicalities in the Durrant Case.—"The Durrant case began with his trial before a San Francisco police judge, July 22, 1895, and closed with sentence of death (the fourth in the history of the case) on December 15, and between that date and January 7, the day of his execution, his attorneys yet made frantic efforts to have a stay granted. The delays through two years and a half were based on technicalities with which the attorneys fought for their client. The technicalities had nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case. They simply afforded the attorneys with means for wounding justice in the house of her friends.

"The question may well be asked, why the rules of court procedure permit such a judicial scandal? Every legislature of every State should so revise the laws and rules of procedure that justice shall not be insulted by lawyers who will resort to any technicality to accomplish their aim. . . . Criminals understand that the finding of a jury against them by no means settles their fate so long as writs of supersedeas, habeas corpus, writs of error, can be readily obtained. The judges, the professor [J. D. Lawson in 'Leading Cases Simplified'] says, doubtless desire to punish crime, but their training at the bar makes them ready to look at procedure and to miss the right of the case. 'The remedy,' says the professor, 'is but to return to the old common law—the law of England to-day, which gives to each man but one trial and makes the issue the question of guilt or innocence, not machinery and procedure. Let no conviction by a jury be allowed to be set aside by another court unless it was wrong on its merits or unless the prisoner was prevented from making his defense. After a case has been heard once, let that be the end of it; if there be grounds for mercy, present them to the governor.'

"This is the common sense of the law. Justice must take the place of machinery as the first object of appellate courts, and until it does and until the bench stops giving its judicial mind to the solving of intricate puzzles of procedure constructed by sharp attorneys to delay justice, the courts of justice will continue to come more and more under public contempt and crime will increase. The Durrant case is an interesting example of the grossly faulty administration of justice in this country. The accursed technicalities which saved Durrant from hanging more than two years should be blotted out of the rules of criminal procedure and the issue made by the common law—one trial for each man and the question of guilt or innocence determined—should take the place of the frivolous issue of machinery and procedure and judicial puzzles."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

Guilty or Not Guilty.—"The case of Theodore Durrant will be memorable because of the many appeals and delays rather than for the crimes themselves, altho the latter were revolting enough

to impress all who made themselves acquainted with the shocking details. There was a deliberate and persistent effort to wear out the courts, and the fact that the cause of justice finally prevailed against the resources of the law is to the credit of the jurists. Now that sentence has been executed there will be few to begrudge the dead man all the opportunities extended to him to prove his innocence, which he maintained even to the last. . . .

"Now that there has been no confession many people will ponder over the one great mystery of this celebrated case—the absence of a plausible motive for the crime. While the establishment of a motive is not necessary where guilt is made otherwise clear, the history of this series of tragedies lacks the completeness that usually marks execution on the gallows."—*The Journal, Kansas City*.

"There never was a murder and a trial about which so much was printed. The newspapers not only described the features of the court proceedings but furnished their readers with all questions asked and answers made. Every shred of evidence available was laid before the jury to save Durrant, and his counsel outdid themselves in the eloquence of their appeals. Yet the jury were out but five minutes. Their leaving the box was a mere form. Every link in the chain of evidence was strong, and, on the other hand, the conduct of the defendant at the time of the murder and just after it was inexplicable except on the theory that he committed it. An alibi he attempted to set up was plainly a trick. More than two years elapsed from conviction to execution of the sentence of death. During that time not a circumstance arose to cast a doubt upon the justness of the conviction. From first to last there was never a reasonable doubt that the murderer of Blanche Lamont stood in the shadow of the gallows. Some persons had doubts. They were the doubts born of sympathy and, in some cases, of the failure of the prosecution to prove sufficient motive. Motive, however, is often indefinable and baffling, and we are obliged to leave it to the scientist and the medical man."—*The Sun, New York*.

Courts Not to Blame.—"Probably no other matter ever made the subject of judicial investigation has inflicted as much harm in the form of damage to morals and loss of respect due to the courts as this [the Durrant case]. Therefore, before the lesson passes and is overgrown by some other grewsome sensation let the only possible virtuous use be made of it. The courts are not to blame. They are created to administer the civil and criminal code. The rights of a man accused of crime begin in the federal Constitution and live embedded in the statutes. These being constitutional, the courts are bound by them. If a lawyer choose to use his case as an advertisement of his aptness in getting time, gaining delay, and balking justice in a labyrinth of technicalities, armed with the Criminal Code he has the courts at his mercy. He has also the admiration of a certain section of the community if his case be capital and capital punishment be hanging. So it happens that not only in California, but in other States, justice lags. The tenderness shown by the law for the innocent, falsely accused, has erected a system of statutes and produced a line of decisions which render punishment of the guilty difficult and tedious.

"Those who make it their business to decry and defame the federal courts have fed their grudge on the Durrant case. But those courts can not bar the presentation of a case before them, nor can they in the first instance, if a federal question be alleged, prevent an appeal to test its existence.

"Without at present pointing out the particulars in which amendments to the statutes may be had, we call attention to the need of such statutory reform as will repress crime by its prompt punishment rather than encourage it by delays which the innocent do not need, but which avail the guilty in various ways and recruit the criminal ranks by suggestion."—*The Call, San Francisco*.

Burdensome Expense of Trials.—"Sutro must have expended between \$40,000 and \$50,000 [in the Durrant case], and it will cost the State of California not far from the same sum. The like injustice is perpetrated all over the United States. It is announced that the murder trials in Wood County, one of the poorest counties in this State, have cost \$60,000.

"We complain of our burdensome taxes, and no small item in these taxes springs from the loose administration of justice upon

criminal offenders of the worst class. In France their careers are closed out in a 'jiffy'; it requires months for an American court to reach the same conclusions as would be obtained in France in the course of a week.

"We can say to the true reformers, 'Here is a field where genuine reform is needed,' and the legislatures of the several States should take immediate measures to carry out a thorough reform in the administration of justice in criminal cases. The expenses grow more unreasonable and more injurious every day. Formerly trials which cost the county three or four thousand dollars were deemed exorbitant, but now we frequently hear of trials costing from \$12,000 to \$15,000. It is a perplexing problem how to limit these expenses, but where there is a will there is a way, and it should be the determination of every taxpayer to devise some way to diminish the taxes, which are becoming more burdensome every day."—*The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee*.

Murder and Money.—"The able lawyers of the country are establishing very definitely the relationship between cash and crime. They long ago demonstrated the power of money to delay and defeat the operation of justice in civil procedure in the courts, and they are now furnishing material for reflection by law-abiding citizens in the results achieved by money for the protection of criminals. It is becoming more notorious every year that the criminal backed by money has more than an even chance of escape from the consequences of his unlawful acts. The man who has committed murder need not despair either for life or liberty if he has means to enlist capable legal talent in his cause and to pay the expenses of a trial fought to the last ditch by modern methods of legal warfare.

"This is not an overdrawn view of the situation, startling as are the facts which it assumes to exist. The court records of the country show that in the larger cities not more than three per cent. of the persons indicted for murder go to the gallows, and only a slightly larger proportion of them get long sentences to the penitentiary."—*The Commercial, Louisville, Ky*.

The Thorn-Nack Trial.—"There have been many sensational scenes, much that was morbid, and other features that were marked with an absence of dignity about this trial, all of which cause it to be spoken of as most memorable and remarkable. It would seem almost a miscarriage of law that Mrs. Nack could not have been adjudged equally guilty with her paramour, Thorn, and have suffered a like fate with him, but the law is sometimes curiously defective, and the gentlemen connected with the case in a judicial capacity could do nothing in the premises but to bow to its mandates and deal out such punishment to Mrs. Nack as lay within their powers.

"In a moral sense, no one who has kept in touch with the crime in all its horrible details but must feel that the woman was equally guilty with the man in the killing of Guldensuppe, even if it was not her helping hand that aided in actually dealing the blow that deprived Guldensuppe of his life. She was the lure that led Thorn to the thought of and final commission of the crime, and her guilty love, if the name can be degraded to such an extent, the reward for the putting of Guldensuppe out of the way. . . . Looked upon through the cold eyes of the law, Mrs. Nack's confession only was wanted to obtain a conviction for the crime, and it had to be bought. Such cases are not rare. They are carried in the annals of all high courts of the world. The woman simply sacrificed the man to prolong her own life.

"People whose interest in the famous case has grown with its progress will regret that the two criminals should not suffer equally, but they may, upon reflection, feel that even a woman of Mrs. Nack's moral caliber may have a conscience, and that her punishment during the balance of her life may be greater even than that dealt out to her blood-guilty paramour, Thorn."—*The Times, Brooklyn*.

"The Thorn murder trial establishes a record as a *cause célèbre*, not for length and tedium attending it, but for its shortness and satisfactory end. Only six days of actual work were devoted to the whole affair, including the selection of jurymen. Instead of spending days and weeks catechizing talesmen and making a minute examination of their habits, thoughts, diet, politics, and anything else that could be thought of, to secure at last a jury of incompetents, but a few hours sufficed to choose twelve men that were satisfactory. Could that feat have been performed anywhere else than in Woodside, L. I.? It would seem impossible in

Chicago, if we judge from the Luetgert case. . . . The result is a vindication of the jury system and shows that, at least, on Long Island, a criminal trial of world-wide interest needs not consume weeks, cost thousands of dollars, nearly kill the judge, jury, and counsel, and finally come to naught. In fact, it is not the publicity that is given to these cases which makes a trial difficult, but the endless quibbling of the lawyers."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

Integrity of the Courts.—"The Brooklyn *Eagle* is clearly out of its mind when it makes the sweeping charge, as it did the other day, that the courts of the country, with the usual exceptions, are no longer run in the interest of justice, but have become 'accomplices of crime.' In proof of its amazing charges *The Eagle* cites the case of the murderer Thorn, who has not yet reached the electric chair for the killing and dismemberment of the body of Guldensuppe, and adds this comment:

"Thorn is guilty and he is not punished. Public patience with this sort of thing has been sorely tried. The evil results of it are evident in every State of the Union, for in every State the expense and labor and difficulty of punishing criminals have increased until they are appalling. Robbed merchants refuse to prosecute and thieves go free, because the sufferers will not submit to the abuse of cross-examiners, nor the loss of time through incessant adjournments, which are part of a common scheme to tire out complainants and avert justice. In many cities there is talk of reviving the vigilance committees of earlier days and cruder civilizations, and doing what the courts and the police will not do. When our courts lend themselves to schemes for the protection of criminals they become their accomplices."

"*The Eagle* is unnecessarily alarmed. The 'law's delay' is not an unmixed evil. It sometimes saves the innocent from punishment, which, in time, falls on the guilty. As for the courts being 'accomplices of crime,' the statement is foolishly false. Not one miscarriage of justice in a hundred is due to any sympathy with crime or unworthy act of the court. It is the pride and the strength of this country that the courts are pure, and *The Eagle* ought to know it."—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

The National Crime.—"Mr. D. J. Plummer of the International Migration Society of Birmingham, Ala., writing to Mr. T. Bourne, of Brooklyn, concerning two lynchings in Georgia, says:

"This is a fair sample of some eight or ten lynchings that have occurred in the State of Georgia since the anti-lynching message of Governor Atkinson, which you referred to. We know of counties in the South where the average is one lynching per month. We know of one county in Mississippi where sixteen have occurred in twelve months. We are now trying to collect the names and dates of them. We also know that neither governors nor legislatures nor state troops have any effect in putting down lynching. In fact, most of them silently acquiesce. We know this because we have lived here all of our lives, and know the sentiment that prevails."

"Lynching has grown to be a national crime. Under our system of Government the federal authorities can not deal with it. It is a matter controlled entirely by the States. And yet, lynch law has got to be rooted out. The national honor and security demand it."—*The Age (Afro-American), New York.*

"If, as Lombroso points out, the mere reading of murder incites to murder, how much more must the sight of murder committed by mobs composed of one's friends and neighbors, justified by the press, defended by leading men in the community, incite to it? And how much more inciting still must such murders to be the latent savagery of a black man when they are the outgrowth of race feeling. If the blacks are developing from a peaceful, ease-loving, merry race into a vengeful, homicidal race, the whites of America are in large part responsible for it. We have been sowing the seed; we must not be surprised to see the crop."—*The Voice, New York.*

Inefficiency of Law a Nonsensical Theory.—"The theory that lynch-law prevails because of the inefficiency of ordinary law, and is largely caused, if not excused, by that deficiency, . . . so far as we are able to see, is so destitute of any foundation in fact that it is not disrespectful to call it pernicious nonsense. It is simply absurd, for instance, to suppose that in the wilder regions of the Southwest horse-stealing, or, in the more settled parts of the South, assaults upon white women, which are the two most detested crimes and those for which lynching is the most common, can not be punished in the courts with entire certainty where guilt can be shown. On the contrary, public opinion in these regions is such that in the average case the accused

would be treated by the jury as guilty unless he could be proved innocent, and as for the 'law's delays' they would certainly be reduced to the very lowest terms.

"In other words, where lynch-law is resorted to it is done partly to punish even the suspicion of a crime held by the community to be peculiarly odious, and partly to satisfy the passion of cruelty which has not yet been subdued by civilization. There is no other sufficient explanation of it. If the first motives were the only one it would lead to a reform of any weakness or slowness in the law, tho of this there is really very little to be reformed. The simple fact is that lynching is an exact measure of the ratio of barbarism lingering in any community, whether it be in Louisiana or in Indiana, in Oklahoma or in Ohio."—*The Times, New York.*

Popularizing Murder.—"It would be unfair to state that any party of men exists in the United States who are in favor of murder in general, but there is a kind of murder which seems to be growing in popularity. What we mean is illustrated by the tone of the gold press of the United States when a sheriff and his deputies committed a most atrocious murder in Pennsylvania. The fact that the persons killed were unarmed and inoffensive citizens seemed of no consequence when the further fact appeared that most of them were foreigners and all of them were laboring-men. Those who do not know the animus of the advocates of the gold standard, and do not understand that the object in contracting the world's money to gold alone is to impoverish, subjugate, and enslave the masses, will find much difficulty in explaining the general approval of the gold press of the Pennsylvania murder. It would seem that all that is necessary for the gold press to know in regard to such transactions is that the murderers are officers of the law, and the victims are laboring-men, and consequently belong to the rabble which aristocracy demands shall be put down by a stronger government. We verily believe that if this Pennsylvania murder had occurred in this country forty years ago, a paper which would have justified it or apologized for it in any community would have met with earnest opposition if its editor did not encounter personal violence. Consequently the voice of the gold press with regard to the atrocious murder of inoffending men in Pennsylvania marks the difference of sentiment between the gold aristocracy of London and New York and the American people during the better days of the republic."—*The Silver Knight and Watchman, Washington, D. C.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN'S hesitation about fixing a definite date for the pacification at least indicates an increasing respect for accuracy.—*The Star, Washington.*

GOVERNOR PINGREE expects his \$20 mileage book to carry him a long way in the next campaign.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WHEN the Lodge bill becomes a law illiterates must stay out of this country unless they can arrange to be annexed in lots of 100,000.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

"TRUTH," remarked the observer of men and things, "would not be stranger than fiction if the newspapers would print as much of it."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

TEACHER (in geography class): "Johnnie, how is the earth divided?"
Johnnie (who reads the foreign news): "Don't know; I haven't read the papers this morning."—*The News, Chicago.*

HERE'S a critical study in diplomacy: Mr. Bayard was criticized for criticizing his own country in another country; Hannis Taylor was criticized for criticizing another country in his own country; Mr. de Lome is criticized for criticizing another country in that other country. The three should get together and compare impressions.—*The Republican, Springfield.*



THESE ARE NOT HOBGOBLINS.

They are the result of skilful gerrymandering of the ward lines of Baltimore.
—*The News, Baltimore.*

LETTERS AND ART.

MODJESKA'S REAPPEARANCE ON THE STAGE.

MME. MODJESKA'S reappearance on the stage (in New York, February 7) after several years of retirement, is hailed as a notable event in the dramatic world. She appeared in her famous impersonation of Mary, Queen of Scots, and *The Home Journal* says, "every one who saw her rejoiced as at the recovery of a lost treasure."

In *The Tribune* we find the following, written, we presume, by William Winter:

"She is now somewhat past the zenith of her physical power, but she retains all her charm, and in her embodiment of *Mary Stuart* there was the same loveliness that endeared her when



MME. HELENA MODJESKA.

first she came. It is the loveliness of a beautiful spirit, enshrined in a person of exquisite grace. The nobility of presence, the exquisite refinement of demeanor, the majesty of visage, the mournful tenderness of the dark, melancholy eyes, the sweetness and the tremulous emotion of the rich, sympathetic voice, the easy command of diversified resources, the consistency and symmetry of fluent and cumulative action—those are 'close denotements, working from the soul,' which at once proclaim authentic royalty of nature and inherent equipment for art. The character of *Mary Stuart*, as drawn by Schiller, while typifying a deadly struggle between worldly passion and celestial impulse, is, at last, the perfect image of sorrow-stricken penitence and sublime self-abnegation, and with that ideal the actress shows herself to be completely harmonious, alike in temperament and person. Seldom in stage history has there been an example of such absolute correspondence between an imaginary character and its actual representative. The greatness of Adelaide Ristori and of Marie Seebach in *Mary Stuart* is well remembered and has become historic; the power of Ristori, at the climax of the imperial encounter, was colossal; the pathos of Marie Seebach, at the final farewell, was irresistible; but that greatness is surpassed by the saintliness, the holiness, the poetry of the acting of Modjeska."

The Evening Post notes that while the weight of advancing years may be seen, none of the charm of the great Polish actress has been lost:

"It would be folly to pretend that she is in all respects the Modjeska of other and earlier days. Time is inexorable, and she, like the rest of us, has to feel the weight of her burden in certain physical disabilities, but her intellect, imagination, and artistic instincts are unimpaired; and, if her execution is, in undefinable detail, a little less sharp, electric, and vigorous than of old, it is as rich as ever in suggestiveness, in delicacy, in resourcefulness, and charm."

"The symmetrical beauty, regal dignity, exquisite grace, and profound pathos of her impersonation are, at all events, indisputable. All these qualities still exist in full perfection, while her power of emotional expression is but little abated. The climax of scorn and fury which she reached in the famous scene with *Elizabeth* was superb, and her approach to it, through various grades of emotion, was regulated, as usual, by her infallible sense of artistic proportion and her exact knowledge of her own resources. After this magnificent exhibition she was summoned before the curtain again and again by a veritable storm of plaudits. In the closing scenes, the parting from her attendants, the passage with *Burleigh*, the farewell to *Leicester*, and the final exit to the block, she held the breathless attention and tearful sympathy of the house."

TOLSTOÏ'S PHILOSOPHY OF ART.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ, it has been known for some time, is engaged on a work dealing with the philosophy of art. He hopes to revolutionize current conceptions and to present a new theory of the function and social significance of art. In the Russian journal called *Questions of Psychology and Philosophy* has appeared the first of his articles on the subject.

First of all, Count Tolstoï points out how little agreement there is among the writers on esthetics about the scope or definition of art. No test has been formulated which would enable us to draw a distinct line between subjects properly coming within the domain of art and subjects that preclude or are unfit for artistic treatment. This confusion is due primarily, he thinks, to the assumption underlying all theories, ancient and modern, as to the relation between beauty and art. Since there is no objective definition of beauty, how can it be said that it is the purpose of art to reproduce or represent beauty in order to satisfy the craving for esthetic enjoyment or pleasure? It is necessary, he holds, to reject absolutely the notion that art ministers to pleasure. There is pleasurable gratification in art, just as the absorption of food yields pleasure, but it is as false to say that pleasure is the real object of art as that pleasure is the reason of our nourishing our physical bodies. Count Tolstoï then proceeds as follows:

"Art is one of the conditions of human existence and a means of intercourse between man and man. The art activities are founded on the psychological fact that a man who, through sight or hearing, assimilates an expression of feeling of another person, is made to undergo the same psychological experience and feel the same emotion as that other person.

"Art has its origin and beginning at the moment that a man, conceiving the distinct purpose of imparting and conveying to others feelings experienced by himself, reproduces these feelings in himself and, by means of signs and symbols and other forms of expression, manifests them in a way to affect others.

"All emotions and feelings, the strongest as well as the faintest, the significant as well as the most trivial and petty, the noble and good as well as the bad and low, provided they affect or infect the auditor or listener or observer, constitute the subject-matter of art. The feeling of self-abnegation, sacrifice, and resignation to the decree of fate or God which is produced by the drama; the ardent joy and ecstasy of lovers, depicted in romances and novels; the emotion of pleasurable excitement shown in a pic-

ture, boldness, inspiration, and courage conveyed in triumphal march music; gay and spontaneous enjoyment resulting from a dance; the gratification of the sense of humor and comedy by the telling of an anecdote; the sense of peace and stillness excited by a lulling song or a quiet evening scene—this is all art in its various forms. The art exists where the feeling is conveyed, and the object is the conveyance. The means are: movements, lines, colors, sounds, images, words, symbols, etc., but in every case the purpose is to excite a feeling experienced before."

Without art, communication between man and man would be crude, imperfect, inadequate, according to Tolstoï, as the inartistic means of expression never can convey the intimate and fine feelings of mankind. Mutual understanding and sympathy are greatly enhanced and promoted by art, hence its transcendent importance in social life as a method of intellectual and moral intercourse. The pleasure is merely incidental, and should not be confounded with the deeper natural need subserved by art.

This is only the basic principle, the postulate of Count Tolstoï in this discussion. He will elaborate it and apply it to current art problems in future contributions.

THE SECRET DEFECT OF THE REALIST SCHOOL.

THE battle between the French Romanticists and Realists is renewed by M. René Doumic, the literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, who comes to America next month to deliver a course of eight lectures at Harvard University on "French Romanticism." Taking as his subject a recent book, "The Literary Balance-Sheet of the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. Georges Meunier, M. Doumic contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a scathing criticism of the naturalist school, and particularly of the work of M. Zola, which can not fail to draw out indignant rejoinders.

M. Meunier, who is a professor of literature in a provincial college, is described as having written his history of French literature as an act of humility and adoration in the worship of realism. Examples are given of his method of dealing with various writers, but it is his enthusiastic praise of M. Zola that comes in for the most attention. After some quotations from M. Meunier, in which the author of the Rougon-Macquart novels is exalted as "the Master," and greater than Flaubert, Balzac, Chateaubriand, and others of a similar rank, M. Doumic says:

"It is not necessary to resume the campaign against the realist novel which was fought in the past with such vigor, at a time when the naturalist school seemed triumphant. It can be easily shown, without going into past contentions, that M. Zola and his friends, by the insufficiency of their psychology, their imperfect observation, their lack of human sympathy and moral sense, and by the coarseness of their language, could not fail to injure the best of causes. And we must insist that there is an essential difference between the naturalists of 1875 and those of 1850. Almost in the middle of the century there was a reaction in the French spirit, a little wearied of the romantic exaltation, toward the natural and true. In a study by Taine, a novel by Flaubert, a poem by Leconte de Lisle, or a drama by Dumas, this tendency can be plainly seen. For the personal theory of literature there was substituted that of objectivity—in other words, of naturalism. Far from opposing this spirit, we are pleased that it was brought into our literature. Its effect is not yet spent, and it is probable that it will continue to develop in the future, and direct our literature toward a truer representation of realities.

"But the characteristic of the school of 1875 is its narrowness. It has not produced one poet, altho Maupassant wrote 'Des Vers,' M. Daudet 'Les Amoreuses,' and M. Zola himself has made rimes. It is outside of and against that school, that there has been developed poetry: heroic with M. de Heredia, dreamy or philosophic with M. Sully Prudhomme, sentimental with M. Coppée, sickly and obscure with Verlaine. It has not produced a dramatist; remarkable in other respects as has been the

Theater-Libre, from it has not come one work which will live, nor any assured contribution to dramatic art. It has not given us one critic: the manifestoes of M. Zola and the panegyrics which he has addressed to his associates are merely parodies on criticism. Taine, responsible in spite of himself for a movement springing in part from his 'Essay on Balzac' and 'The History of English Literature,' strongly disavowed the conclusions drawn from these books. Contemporary critics have recognized the personal qualities of several writers of the school—the acute vision of the Goncourts, the strength of M. Zola, the elegance of M. Daudet, the conciseness of Maupassant; but they denounce their theory of art, some with harshness, others with ridicule, or rather with the denial that the school has any theory. Regarded with doubt in all departments of literature, held in error by all men of thought and study, the writers of 1875 have formed less than a school—merely a group—confined to the novel, and bound, even in the novel itself, by a narrow and exclusive formula. It is necessary that this narrowness in literature should have a cause. This cause must be some secret defect. And this defect must be found in the principle on which the school is based."

This principle M. Doumic finds in the worship of the superstition of modernism. The realists are bound firmly to the present, and can see nothing, describe nothing, feel nothing, beyond what happens directly around them. They take for their subjects some unimportant event or recent scandal, and copy their characters from subjects whom we elbow on the streets, and whose names we often recognize under their disguise. Thus M. Zola chooses for a late novel the doings of the anarchists, whose murderous exploits have recently shocked the country. It is this slavish adherence to the cult of the present time which has rendered the realist school so narrow and unproductive of great works.

Without the past, declares M. Doumic, there can be no real poetry. To become capable of awakening the poet's imagination it is necessary that the reality be transformed by the slow elaboration of time. Of this Virgil, Dante, Tasso, Shakespeare, and Milton furnish proof. Without tradition there is no great poetry.

The same is held to be true of the other branches of literature, in which the realists are said to have attained little distinction. Criticizing their central principle, M. Doumic says:

"What folly, to believe that we can ever be independent of tradition! It acts in and through us without our knowledge. Would it not be better then to study it? And in the case of the realists, it would be best for them if they would return to a study of the classics, and across the centuries tender their hands, with Flaubert, to 'crusty old Boileau.' It is natural that they should recommend only their immediate predecessors. Balzac is for them a sufficient ancestor. But why speak of ancestors? They pretend to rely solely on themselves and on science. They wish to write only under the immediate inspiration of nature. But does nature exist by itself alone, independent of the minds in which it is reflected? And is not the sadness with which the landscapes are filled due to the generations of dreamers behind us? Even the least of our ideas is the result of the accumulated experiences of the ages. And the words which serve to express our emotions, have they not been filled with meaning, or emptied of their sense, in passing over the lips of so many men who have preceded us? What folly to believe that we have opened new eyes on a world born yesterday! As Auguste Comte expresses it: 'Humanity at all times of its existence is composed of far more of the dead than of the living.'"

M. Doumic's conclusion is that the reaction against Zola and his school has reached all minds and that the school has had its day.

Old Pew on the Stage.—The blind buccaneer, *Old Pew*, of "Treasure Island," was killed off by Stevenson early in the story. But he was too deliciously horrible a character to stay dead, and in the play which Stevenson and Henley produced *Old Pew* was given a new lease of life. The play has been published some time, but it has but recently been put on the boards

in London, and *Pew* proves to be the most dramatic figure in it. Speaking of the production of the play, which is called "Admiral Guinea," a writer in *Cosmopolis* (December) says:

"It is a nocturnal adventure of *Pew's* which provides nearly all the external action of the play. Discovering the retreat of his old captain, nicknamed 'Admiral Guinea,' in reference partly to his old slave-hunting exploits on the African coast, partly to the wealth those exploits are supposed to have brought him, *Pew* breaks into the captain's room with fell designs upon the captain's sea-chest. And here a singular fate befalls him because of his blindness. He is at first frightened by hearing the footsteps of some one slowly pacing the room; but is quieted by the thought that, as the room is in total darkness, he can not be seen. Then groping stealthily about he burns his hand in the flame of a candle. Upon this discovery he loses his head; the room is as bright as day, and yet the other man does not attack him! For the spectator there is no mystery in the matter; the other man is walking in his sleep. But the mental agony of a blind man in this, to him, inexplicable situation must, when you come to think of it, be enough to curdle his blood. Curiously enough, the full poignancy of the situation failed to get itself realized on the stage. I can only conjecture that it was too ingenious, that it required too much thinking out; that the horror resides rather in our reflections as to what must be passing in *Pew's* mind than in the material acts to which *Pew's* state of mind gives rise."

THE GREATEST LITERARY TREASURE OF THE ARABS.

AN English scholar, the late Mr. Chenery, has produced a version of "The Assemblies of Hariri." Who or what was Hariri? Was it a town, or a man, or a tribe, or a cult? With these questions, says Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, reviewing the book in *Literature*, one is sure to be confronted, and he hastens to answer them by assuring us that Hariri was an Arabian writer of whom no Oriental gentleman with any pretense to polite scholarship would dare to profess ignorance. In truth, according to Mr. Chenery, the Arabs have for nearly eight centuries regarded the "Assemblies" ("Makâmât") as, next to the Koran, their chief treasure. Unlike the Koran, however, their value lies in the literary rather than in the religious qualities. Mr. Chenery is quoted further:

"Contemporaries and posterity have vied in their praises of him [Hariri]. His 'Assemblies' have been commented on with infinite learning and labor in Andalusia and on the banks of the Oxus. His poetry has been sung at the feasts of the great, and by the camel-drivers in the desert. To appreciate his marvelous eloquence, to fathom his profound learning, to understand his varied and endless allusions have always been the highest object of the literary, wherever the Arabic language has been scientifically studied."

And Dr. Steingass is quoted as saying that the reader of the "Assemblies" will be introduced to every branch of Mohammedan learning—poetry, history, antiquities, theology, law.

Mr. Lane-Poole gives us the following particulars concerning Hariri and his age:

"His birthplace encouraged his intellectual temperament. He was born of Arab stock at Basra in 1055, and died there in 1122. He celebrates his native city as the place where 'the ship and the camel meet, the sea-fish and the lizard.' But besides being the chief Mesopotamian mart for the commerce between East and West, Basra was the home of literary subtlety; where, more than anywhere else under the Califate, there was everlasting 'grinding at grammar,' making of anagrams, devising of conceits, and all manner of poetastical pedantry. When one of its most famous scholars lay dying, his friends gathered round to catch his last wishes; but the learned Sibawaih could only gasp out 'There is something on my mind concerning the particle *hatta!*' One thinks of him who

"Bred up in this straitest sect of the grammarians, Hariri's undoubted genius for style was polished to its finest edge, and his learning was widened to the bounds of the scholarly horizon."

Hariri belonged, we are further told, to the age when the time of creative literature was believed to have passed away. The reciting of classic verse was believed to be better than original composition. It was the age in which Hammad lived, who declaimed at a sitting two thousand nine hundred poems, one hundred riming with each letter of the alphabet. Of the "Assemblies," Hariri's greatest work, the following description is given:

"It is difficult, no doubt, for most Westerns to appreciate the beauties of this celebrated classic. There is no cohesion, no connecting idea, between the fifty separate 'Assemblies,' beyond the regular reappearance of an egregious Tartufe, called Abu-Zeyd, a Bohemian of brilliant parts and absolutely no conscience, who consistently extracts alms from assemblies of people in various cities, by preaching eloquent discourses of the highest piety and morality, and then goes off with his spoils to indulge secretly in triumphant and unhallowed revels. Even in this framework there is no attempt at originality; it is borrowed from Hamadâni, the 'Wonder of the Age.' The excellence lies in the perfect finish: the matter is nothing; the charm consists in the form alone. Yet this form is, to English readers, exotic and artificial. Among its special merits, in the eyes of Easterns, is the perpetual employment of rimed prose. To us this is apt to seem at once monotonous and strained, with its antithetic balance in sense, and jingle of sound; but to the Arabs, as to many primitive peoples, either riming or assonant prose was from early times a natural mode of impassioned and impressive speech. It is the mode adopted constantly and without strain in the Koran, and it is the mode into which an historian, such as Ibn-el-Athir, falls naturally when he waxes eloquent over a great victory or a famous deed."

"But if we do not care for rimed prose, there is plenty besides in Hariri to minister to varied tastes. In these wonderful 'Assemblies,' we shall find every kind of literary form, except the shambling and the vulgar. Pagan rhetoric, Moslem exhortation, simple verse, elaborate ode, everything that the immeasurable flexibility of the Arabic tongue and the curious art of a fastidious scholar could achieve—all is here, and we may take our choice. But the strangest thing about Hariri was his profession. The greatest master of Arabic style in the Middle Ages was a *Sâhib al-Khabar*. Now *Sâhib al-Khabar*, being freely interpreted, means—our own correspondent!"

Prior to his review of Hariri, Mr. Lane-Poole gives us an interesting description of the methods of literary production and criticism among the Arabs. It is worth reproducing:

"The Arabs had a curious and effective manner of reviewing. In the Time of Ignorance, before the advent of the blessed Prophet, the poets of the desert submitted their verses to the judgment of their countrymen assembled at the great annual fair which served as the Olympia of their race. The protagonists of the rival tribes were carefully masked, lest winged words should be followed by a different kind of arrow, and their poems were impartially recited by a public orator. The acclamations of the multitude decided the event, and the clan whose poet won the Arabian substitute for the bays immediately indulged in feasting and self-glorification. The discovery of a tribal poet was a source of pride scarcely excelled by the birth of a son to their chief or the foaling of their favorite mare. In Mohammedan times the criticism of authors was conducted in an equally public manner. When a man had produced something he thought particularly good, he hastened to the mosque to share it with his critics. He was sure to find them there, doctors learned in the law, poets, commentators, seated cross-legged on their carpets in the arched porticos round the court, expounding the refinements of style to a circle of squatting students. To this audience he would recite his latest achievement, proud but frightened. It must have been a tremendous ordeal, for the listeners were some of them rivals and all of them keen critics, on the alert for the least flaw, the slightest halt in the rhythm, the smallest lapse from the purity of the classical idiom. They had, too, a way of expressing their opinions which was more forcible than kind. There was a hot debate, much citing of precedents and quoting of the masters,

searching of memory, and examination of texts. The newcomer defended his diction and produced his authorities; the rest cut him up in remorseless verbal vivisection. It was *Athanasius contra mundum*, and the extraordinary thing is, not that Athanasius survived and went on writing, but that he sometimes profited by the heckling of his critics, was actually convinced of his sins, and amended his ways; which, as an experienced reviewer will perceive, is absurd."

HOW SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN WRITES AN OPERA.

THE idea that an opera is conceived and born in a flash of inspiration and then recorded in another flash, is as far from the truth, according to Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, the English composer, as the notion of a coal-miner sitting down at the mouth of a mine expecting the coal to come bubbling up. The very

melodies in his work which appear most spontaneous are "the result of particularly hard work and of constant recasting."

In *The Strand Magazine* Sir Arthur tells how his operas are made ready for public rendering, after he has "sketched out the creative portion":

"The original jottings are quite rough, and would probably mean very little to any one else, tho they mean so much to me.

After I have finished

the opera in this way, the creative part of my work is completed; but then comes the orchestration, which, of course, is a very essential part of the whole matter, and entails very severe manual labor. The manual labor of writing music is certainly exceedingly great. Apart from getting into the swing of composition itself, it is often an hour before I get my hand steady and shape the notes properly and quickly. This is no new development. It has always been so, but then when I do begin I work very rapidly. But, while speaking of the severe manual labor which is entailed in the writing of music, you must remember that a piece of music which will take only two minutes in actual performance—quick time—may necessitate four or five days' hard work in the mere manual labor of orchestration, apart from the original composition. The literary man can avoid manual labor in a number of ways, but you can not dictate musical notation to a secretary. Every note must be written in your own hand—there is no other way of getting it done; and so you see every opera means four or five hundred folio pages of music, every crotchet and quaver of which has to be written out by the composer. Then, of course, your ideas are pages and pages ahead of your poor, hard-working fingers!

"When the 'sketch' is completed, which means writing, re-writing, and alterations of every kind, the work is drawn out in so-called 'skeleton score'—that is, with all the vocal parts and rests for symphonies, etc., complete, but without a note of accompaniment or instrumental work of any kind; altho I have all that in my mind.

"Then the voice parts are written out by the copyist, and the rehearsals begin; the composer, or, in his absence, the accompanist of the theater, vamping an accompaniment. It is not until the music has been thoroughly learnt, and the rehearsals on the stage—with action, business, and so on—are well advanced, that I begin the work of orchestration.

"When that is finished the band parts are copied, two or three rehearsals of the orchestra are held, then orchestra and voices, without any stage business or action; and, finally, three or four full rehearsals of the complete work on the stage are enough to prepare the work for presentation to the public."

WHAT KIPLING, AS A POET, LACKS.

KIPLING'S collected "works" are in course of publication in what is called the "Outward-Bound" edition. One volume of the edition contains all the poetry so far produced by him that he cares to preserve. Reviewing this volume, *The Evening Post* (New York, January 22) comments at length on the fact that so few of the usual marks of the poetry of youth (Kipling is now but thirty-two) are to be found in his verse, so far. One of the surest of those marks is a ready sensitiveness to "the beautiful dallying of earth and heaven." The early poems of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, and Lowell are quoted from to indicate this sensitiveness to impressions from the natural world and the impulse to interpret the phases of that world. It is true of all typical young poets, as Wordsworth says of himself:

"To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran."

But Kipling's poetry is singularly lacking in indications of this impulse:

"It is not that he is unconscious of nature, but the human soul that through him runs is not linked to her fair works; he is not brooding in her presence or plastic before her touch; for him, nature is the necessary scene and setting of rude and striving human passion, and little more. The fallacy that man finds his mood given back to him by nature is not pathetic in Kipling, because it does not exist in him. The very images under which he renders his infrequent observations of natural phenomena indicate the subordinate part nature plays in his verse. Take this, for example, from 'The Last Suttee':

'All night the red flame stabbed the sky
With wavering, wind-tossed spears.'

It is accurate, it bites in the fact; but the murderous metaphor bespeaks a writer absorbed in the play of brute force and crime. The instance is characteristic of Kipling. There is nothing in him of the contemplative spirit. He rides reeking over the plains, and sails the seas chafed and angry, here and there affixing an epithet as he goes, but too impatient to wait for nature's oracles. They are not given to those who travel express."

The question is raised whether Kipling, having first developed strength rather than grace, contrary to the usual poetical order, will afterward win the grace. *The Evening Post* thinks he would be a rash prophet who would venture to predict on this point.

Another of the peculiarities of Kipling is that he has said almost nothing about love:

"What was said of Ben Jonson may be said of Kipling—he 'never writes of love, or, if he does, does it not naturally.' He has, to be sure, his soldier light-o'-love who, like his own 'housemaids outer Chelsea,'

'—talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?'

He gives us a glimpse or two of fierce Oriental passion. He has one picture ('The Miracles') of an Englishman using 'all the resources of civilization,' as the Anarchists say—ocean cable, fast steamer, express train—to send or carry a message to the 'She' who was

'Among ten million one.'

But it can not be said that even those 'love-poems for beginners' which the sighing youth asked the bookseller for in *Fliegende Blätter*, are to be found in Kipling. Put him beside Keats, and he appears a tongueless nightingale."

Neither, *The Evening Post* critic goes on to say, is Kipling's verse ever aflame with a sense of social injustice, and his religious philosophy is as harum-scarum as that of a miracle play.



SIR ARTHUR SEYMOUR SULLIVAN.

HOW THE MARSEILLAISE WAS WRITTEN.

THE melody of "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay" was reproduced from a solemn death-song, "Pestal." In the Vatican library there are eighty volumes of masses constructed upon popular tunes by composers of various nations. The composer of "Old Dan Tucker" discovered that melody in "Old Hundred" by simply playing the solemn old hymn at a rattling rate; and by the same process he turned other hymn-tunes into minstrel songs such as "Lucy Long," "Ober de Mountain," and "Buffalo Gals." "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" is an adaptation from the old national song of France, "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre," and the tune of that other national French song, "La Carmagnole," was in medieval times a Provençal dance tune. These and many other interesting facts about songs appear in Mr. G. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald's new book, "Stories of Famous Songs." One of the best of the stories is the following concerning the origin of the present national song of France:

"Rouget de Lisle was greatly esteemed among his friends for his poetical and musical gifts, and was a particular friend of the family of the Baron de Dietrich, a noble Alsatian, then mayor of Strassburg. 'One night during the winter of 1792 the young officer was seated at the table of this family. The hospitable fare of the baron had been so reduced by the calamities and necessities of war that nothing,' says Mme. Fanny Raymond Ritter, 'could be provided for dinner that day except garrison bread and a few slices of ham. Dietrich smiled sadly at his friend, and lamenting the poverty of the fare he had to offer, declared he would sacrifice the last remaining bottle of Rhine wine in his cellar, if he thought it would aid de Lisle's poetic invention, and inspire him to compose a patriotic song for the public ceremonies shortly to take place in Strassburg. The ladies approved, and sent for the last bottle of wine of which the house could boast.' After dinner de Lisle sought his room, and, tho it was bitterly cold, he at once sat down at the piano, and between reciting and playing and singing eventually composed 'La Marseillaise,' and, thoroughly exhausted, fell asleep with his head on his desk. In the morning he was able to recall every note of the song, immediately wrote it down and carried it to his friend Baron Dietrich. Every one was enchanted with the song, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm. A few days later it was publicly given in Strassburg, and thence it was conveyed by the multitude to the insurgents of Marseilles, and of its after-popularity we know. De Lisle's mother was a most devoted Royalist, and asked, 'What do people mean by associating our name with the revolutionary hymn which those brigands sing?' De Lisle himself, proscribed as a Royalist, when flying for his life in the Jura Mountains, heard it as a menace of death, and, recognizing the well-known air, asked his guide what it was called. It had then been christened the 'Marseillaise Hymn.'"

FOUR GREAT PROSE-WRITERS OF THE CENTURY.

MACAULAY, Carlyle, Ruskin, and Matthew Arnold, says the *London Academy*, dealt with kindred topics, but represent four distinct sides of life. What these four sides of life are, it explains in an essay on Arnold, being the fourth in a series of essays on "Reputations Reconsidered":

"In the first place came Macaulay with a manner of his own, indeed, yet no new voice. Rather the last of the old voices—brilliant, well-informed, and full, dwelling mainly on the superficial and external, not aware of those deeper currents of thought that were to characterize the time that was coming. He has wielded an influence out of all proportion to his strength, mainly because his prose was at once extremely striking and very easily imitated. But, as a recent critic has said, his thought all ran in 'orderly Dutch dikes.' Next we have Carlyle flooding these narrow channels with a sea of new ideas, but rugged of language and careless of form, making a complete alteration in the point of view, yet influencing mere style to a very small extent, because his language was so peculiarly his own, so mannered, and so

flushed with personality, that it was simply impossible for any one else to adopt it without producing the most grotesque effect. At his heel followed Ruskin, loving grace and music and beauty, and rendering them with a kind of sweet formality and ceremoniousness: a taste for purity of words and classic models—a descendant, in short, of De Quincey. Finally, we arrive at Matthew Arnold, and his perception that something still was lacking. Of the three styles alluded to, it may be said that all of them lacked flexibility. The very architecture of Macaulay's work excluded it. His rounded sentence and antithetic construction are fatal to the play of light and shade; they are not meant for laughter and tears, and all that lies between. Carlyle's harsher periods, tho not unfitted to the display of a grim humor, are as much lacking in suppleness as Macaulay's; and Mr. Ruskin, especially in his first period, was too earnest and stately to express a variety of moods. Matthew Arnold was able to do what the others had not done. His verse is almost painfully melancholy, but his natural buoyancy and playfulness, his archness and vivacity, were exquisitely displayed in his prose. He could, as none of his contemporaries did, pursue an argument stedfastly and yet with all the liveliness of spirit and laughing resources of a particularly keen and well-furnished mind. To find his equal in this respect we must either go to France or our own excellent prose-men of the eighteenth century, to Addison and Fielding. And he has wielded an influence scarcely second to Macaulay's. The best features in the prose of to-day, its aim at clearness, its intolerance of the formal and pompous and obscure, are very largely due to him."

Nevertheless, thinks the writer, Arnold is going out of favor. His was not one of those supremely rich and full natures at which one can, so to speak, cut and come again, as you return, for instance, to Charles Lamb and Sir Thomas Browne. The part he played as critic was bound to be temporary. His judgment was perpetually guided by the principle laid down in a famous passage beginning:

"There can be no more useful help for discovering what poetry belongs to the class of the truly excellent, and can therefore do us most good, than to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters, and to apply them as a touchstone to other poetry."

This principle, thinks *The Academy*, while excellent for expelling the banal and pretentious from current literature, is apt to lead the judgment far astray in regard to any new and original work which is as likely as not to go in the teeth of all old models.

NOTES.

"THERE is one story of Lewis Carroll which, whether authenticated or not, has at any rate a useful moral," says *The Westminster Gazette*. "Having been invited to a children's party, it occurred to him that a pleasant sensation might be produced if he entered the room on all fours. Unfortunately he mistook the number of the house, but did not discover his error until, warned by a strange silence instead of the peals of laughter he expected, he looked up from the floor, and was horrified to find himself in the midst of a party of adult strangers!"

AN interview with Marie Corelli which appears in *The Lady's Realm*, an English publication, contains the following interesting letter from Tennyson, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Miss Corelli's story "Ardath": "Dear Madam: I thank you very heartily for your kind letter and your gift of 'Ardath,' a remarkable work and a truly powerful creation. You do well, in my opinion, not to care for Fame. Modern fame is too often a crown of thorns, and brings all the coarseness and vulgarity of the world upon you. I sometimes wish I had never written a line.—Yours, TENNYSON."

FEW people, perhaps, are aware of the absolute aversion with which Lord Tennyson regarded the accident of "mistaken identity." He positively hated to be taken for any other than the man he was, and would sacrifice any comfort rather than submit to it. A correspondent sends to the *London Daily Telegraph* an amusing anecdote on the point. In company with a few friends, the Poet Laureate one day entered a public reading-room and sat down in a large armchair before the fire. Much to the amazement of the other occupants of the room, he then proceeded to elevate his feet until they rested on the chimney-piece in the fashion which the British believe is "real American." No expostulations on the part of his friends respecting the inelegance of the position were of the slightest avail. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration seized one of them—the father of one of our leading actors of to-day. Going close to Lord Tennyson, he whispered in his ear, "Take your feet down, or they'll mistake you for Longfellow." In an instant the poet's boots were on the floor, and he assumed the ordinary position of an Englishman.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A NEW STUDY OF ALCOHOLISM.

THE recent study of alcoholism, as brought out in a lecture by M. Joffroy, a French authority, published in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 15), has shown that it is wrong to consider the improper use of intoxicating beverages as producing a single specific disease. It may cause, rather, a complex mixture of diseases, according to the constituents of the beverages used, the predispositions of the user, and the manner of use. We translate below a few of the most striking paragraphs of M. Joffroy's study. He tells us:

"Alcohol, as it occurs commercially, and especially as it is used in beverages, is a complex substance, containing not only many impurities, but also many additions, as in absinthe, anisette, biters, vermouth, etc.

"The impurities are found in all alcohols, and their nature and quantity vary with the origin, the mode of fermentation, and the processes of distillation.

"The principal impurities in ordinary brandy are: other alcohols (propylic, isobutylic, amylic, œnanthic), aldehyds (ordinary aldehyd and furfural), and ethers (acetic ether).

"In wine, to the action of ethylic [or ordinary] alcohol, is added that of the ethers of the other alcohols and of the various substances forming the bouquet, such as glycerin and succinic acid; and finally that of its saline components, particularly bitartrate and sulfate of potash.

"In beer, besides alcohol, of which the percentage varies from 2 to 10, we must take account of glycerin, acid phosphate of potash, etc.

"In cider, malic, pectic, and tannic acids, lime, potash, etc., add their own toxicity to that of the alcohol which is present in amounts varying from 3 to 6 per cent.

"Finally, in liqueurs we find, besides the impurities of alcohol, substances sometimes very active like the essences of absinthe, anise, fennel, hyssop, sage, etc.

"And the variable conditions determined by the prolonged use, not of one but generally of several of the beverages cited above, is what we call chronic alcoholism; so that, even in looking at the question solely from the point of view of the toxic agent, we can foresee the variability of the symptoms that will present themselves, according to the special toxic substances that are absorbed.

"But it would convey an absolutely false idea of chronic alcoholism to represent the toxic agent as the sole variable factor.

"Alcoholism can be defined as the reaction of alcoholic beverages on the persons that drink them, and while these beverages constitute an eminently variable factor, in their quantity, their composition, and in the mixtures of different liquors, the individual on whom these beverages act is himself a factor not less variable and very different in different cases [according as he possesses one or the other of various hereditary predispositions or modifications, the absolutely sound man being, 'so to speak, a myth'].

"Chronic alcoholism can, then, be regarded as the product of two variable factors; one of them, the toxic agent, consists of alcoholic beverages absorbed in variable quantity and quality; the other, the intoxicated agent, is an invalid previously modified by hereditary or acquired taints.

"Now the product of two variable factors necessarily presents still greater variations than either one alone; this is the case with species, and this fact enables us to understand how, with certain subjects in whom the predisposition is very great, slight doses of alcohol produce considerable effects. These effects are very different in different cases."

With some, M. Joffroy goes on to tell us, the effects of drink show themselves in the digestive apparatus, especially the stomach and liver; with others, the respiratory organs are affected; with others, the heart, the kidneys, or the nervous system. With some, the intellect remains untouched; with others, brain trouble appears in the form of epilepsy, delirium of various kinds, dementia, or paralysis, sometimes without marked injury to any

organ except the brain. This is all by way of introduction, to show how complex a matter the study of alcoholism really is from both sides of the problem, that of the beverage and that of the drinker. M. Joffroy follows out his own line of thought by making a detailed examination of all the separate elements that enter into the composition of alcoholic drinks. We can not give all his results, but will quote one which is extremely interesting. He says:

"We can not always deduce from comparison of the toxic powers of substances in acute poisoning their power in chronic poisoning. We know nothing yet of the general laws that unite these two distinct classes of phenomena—slow poisoning and quick poisoning. We must then study chronic poisoning by various substances in the same detailed way that we study acute poisoning."

In other words, some relatively obscure impurity in an alcoholic drink, which escapes notice because it can not cause acute effects, may be more deadly in the long run than all its fellows, when we consider the continued habitual use of the beverage. M. Joffroy promises to make more investigations on this point, and they can not fail to be interesting.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ALLEGED DETERMINATION OF SEX.

THE reports on this subject have at least caused a very interesting discussion, and have brought out the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion among medical men and biologists regarding not only the practicability but even the possibility of any such determination as Professor Schenk is asserted to have made. But according to *The Medical Record* the report was made about as nearly out of whole cloth as it could very well be. It says:

"Dr. Schenk, of Vienna, who was reported as saying that he had discovered the secret of sex, states that he has been misrepresented. He simply made an assertion in the course of a lecture that it was possible to a certain extent to correct nature in the case of a woman who has become the mother of five or six girls in succession. He did not even announce it as a discovery—a newspaper correspondent, to whom one of the students mentioned the subject, being responsible for the noising abroad of the observation and its exaggeration. The result of this has been that the professor is deluged with letters from women all over the world who want to know how to get boys."

But in spite of this the authorities are going on with their discussion. Says *The Medical World*, Philadelphia, February:

"The sensational prominence given by the newspapers to the alleged discovery of Professor Schenk, of Vienna, concerning the determining of sex, is out of proportion to the importance of what the professor has to offer on the subject. The gist of the matter is this: In the human being, the corpuscles in the blood exist in the proportion of five millions in the male to four millions in the female. To produce a male, he seeks to increase the number of corpuscles in the prospective mother to the male standard; to produce a female the opposite course is taken. He does not give his *modus operandi*, but that is his principle. It has long been held by many that full feeding of the prospective mother would favor the production of males, and low feeding would favor the production of females. Professor Schenk brings the matter down to greater nicety, but the idea is not a new one. We will await the announcement of his method to see if there is anything new in that. There is still a difference of opinion among embryologists as to the time that sex is determined. Some still think that the sex of the future being is determined at the moment of contact of the male and female elements. If this be true, subsequent nutrition could make no difference. Others hold that the sex is determined during early development. If this be true, nutrition might be an important factor in determining the sex."

The Medical Times, February, publishes a column editorial on the subject, part of which we quote below:

"The world, scientific and domestic, is a good deal excited over

the boy and girl question, and waiting with intense interest the formula of Dr. Schenk, the great Vienna scientist, how the thing can be done. It seems the question is really solved, but the distinguished scientist hesitates about putting the public in full possession of the facts, but lets them into the secret so far as to assure them that he himself is the father of six boys, all in a row, and that a distinguished archduke of Austria, who had been trying as only an archduke can try for nineteen years to become the father of a boy, awoke one morning bright and early to find—with the help of the great scientist, whose instruction the archduchess had carefully followed—the boy had arrived. We are not yet in possession of how the thing was done, but we are led to believe that carefully selected nutrition was a most important factor.

"Is it possible Dr. Schenk has found out the secret by which the queen bee controls the sex of the offspring? When she wishes to develop a male brood she lays unfertilized eggs. The eggs of a virgin queen and also of workers—which sometimes mysteriously possess the power of egg-laying—always develop into males, or drones, as they are called. The fertile queen simply refrains from fertilizing an egg when she wishes to produce a drone."

HOW DO CARRIER-PIGEONS FIND THEIR WAY?

THIS question has been often discussed. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 22) M. Pierre Bonnier gives us the result of the latest investigations on the subject. He tells us that pigeons, and other "homing" creatures, find their way by no special sense, but merely by a high development of the power of "keeping their bearings," even in darkness, which all animals, even man, have in some degree, however small. This power he believes to depend on the construction of the inner ear. Says M. Bonnier:

"The name of 'sense of orientation,' or 'sense of direction,' has been given to the remarkable faculty that enables animals, at least those of migratory species, to go, even from considerable distances, directly to points about which the exercise of the known senses would furnish us with no information. In fact, it has long been asserted that none of the five senses separately, nor even several of them united, could explain the facility with which certain animals traverse unhesitatingly enormous distances across regions where the sense of sight or smell could give no aid, toward a point that can not be directly seen or smelled. This faculty, in whatever way it is to be explained, can doubtless be developed by practise; but it seems generally inborn and can be considered as a true instinct, giving to this word its biological signification of 'hereditary habit,' or, if preferred, that of 'congenital memory.'

"M. Viguier has adopted the hypothesis of a sixth sense, depending upon the semicircular canals of the ear, and having as its physiologic excitant the earth's magnetism. This theory has not been proved by its author, and has many objections. Nothing in the anatomy of the canals authorizes us to suppose that they have any magnetic susceptibility, or at any rate that they have anything more to do with magnetism than any other part of the organism. M. Viguier asserts that each canal lies in a plane, which is not exactly true for most of the vertebrate animals. . . . Finally, the unpublished observations of M. Reynaud show that electrical disturbances do not interfere with the exercise of the sense of direction in pigeons."

"It seems to me that all theories that I know of show incorrect ideas about the proposition to be proved or disproved.

"In the first place, I do not think that we can prove the existence in animals of the ability to direct themselves at a distance, and without objective aids, toward an unknown point, unless they are guided in their course by older individuals of their kind who have already made the journey, or unless they themselves remember the road from having previously traveled over it.

"On the contrary, the term 'sense of direction' seems to me properly to apply only to the faculty that enables every animal, in course or at the end of a displacement, to retain an extremely clear and faithful notion of its situation, at a given moment, with relation to its starting-point or inversely, no matter what its distance may be.

"This is the question at issue, I think. There are, in fact, two processes of orientation and direction in a medium unknown to us. We may get our bearings in relation to the point of arrival, that is, from in front; or, in relation to the starting-point, that is, from behind. I think that the question has never been put in exactly this way.

"That the point of arrival may be known to us, it is necessary either that it should be visible, which is not the case, or that its position should be indicated objectively by known guides (and this is also generally not the case), or finally, that it should be the point of departure of a previous displacement—and I believe that this is always the case, in all known examples.

"The point of departure is a guiding-point that is of necessity known to us, and, by our consciousness and the memory of the whole series of our movements since starting, we keep in some sort continuously in contact with this point, or else, without preserving the recollection of our successive movements, we endeavor, perhaps unconsciously, to keep at each moment the notion of the direction of our motion. This is what we do when, arriving at an unknown city without intelligible and certain guides, we keep continually the notion of the direction of the railway station, our starting-point, keeping our bearings from behind by the remembrance of the road that we have traversed, just as we get our bearings from in front by the sight of the road to be traveled."

"The pigeon, carried in a basket, deprived of visual guidance, ignorant of the direction of the point of arrival, keeps, during the series of its successive displacements, the memory of the direction of its starting-point, and when it has reached its destination it has never lost for a moment the exact notion of its component displacement, or of the total displacement. It thus knows how to direct itself, either by retracing, stage by stage, the route over which it has been brought . . . or if it is sure of its general direction, by striking directly across country. . . . This sense of direction may be of great preciseness, since it depends on the sense of altitude or position."

"In man, this sense has been allowed to fall into disuse, owing to the employment of visual guidance, but still it exists; and among species for which the exercise of this instinct is a condition of survival and an important factor of evolution, it has attained extraordinary power by hereditary accumulation. It implies a wonderful memory, but is less surprising than certain instincts of metamorphosing creatures, or even than certain instances of human memory; it requires a great degree of precision in the notion of the smallest movements, but there are other sensorial habits that are quite as delicate; finally, it necessitates the power of combining a series of elementary sensorial operations into a general notion of great certitude. . . . The term 'sense of orientation' is perhaps too comprehensive. I prefer that of 'sense of return.' Whatever it may be, this sense must be one of the nine functions that I have shown to appertain to the labyrinthine apparatus [of the inner ear]."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE IN WANT.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY, the inventor of the telephone and the owner of a brain that has been the means of making millionaires of twenty men, is spending the evening of his life in poverty, according to the *Chicago Times-Herald*. Professor Gray is one of the three greatest inventors of the century, and at the age of sixty-three and in the very shadows of the palaces whose owners he has made rich, he is forced to live in a humble house and share his table with day-boarders at Highland Park, Ill. Professor Gray lacks the sense of thrift, and he knows it. He has been up and down, and when he had any considerable amount of money he always thought it was enough to last him his lifetime. He admits that it never occurred to him to be a scientist for money. He only wanted the fame. He spent a year in making one improvement on the telephone. It was gobbled up on sight for \$50,000.

He thought this was enough to last him his lifetime, so he sent his family to Europe and they spent money like water for pictures and statuary. It was soon all gone, and they came back home to live in extreme want.

The professor then undertook to send autographic messages by

telegraph. He borrowed all the money he could get from his friends, and filled his barn full of wires and machinery. He became so absorbed in his idea that he often rode by his home station in the cars from Chicago. His mind was in a perpetual dream. He forgot to pay his grocer's bills. During this season, men watched the inventor and said something great was going to happen. They waited.

Now this genius has lost all his buoyancy, has practically abandoned all his great ideas, closed his laboratory, and spent the last year working on a bicycle lamp. When it was finished he got but little for it, altho it was worth thousands. His financial hard luck has about crushed his genius. It is a pathetic story.

A FRENCH ENGINEER ON AMERICAN MACHINE-SHOPS.

AN expert French observer thinks that altho we Americans may waste food we certainly do not waste energy. According to a Philadelphia paper, as quoted in *The American Machinist*, a French officer of engineers gave the following account recently of what he had seen in American factories:

"I have been in America six months, and have visited the mines and manufacturing establishments in the East, West, North, and South. I have seen the most gigantic engineering operations and the most powerful machinery in the world, but I shall report to my Government that the biggest things in America are the little things. . . . The French people are experts in domestic economy, and live comfortably by saving what your average families throw away. But Americans are, on the other hand, experts in industrial economy. You make money by saving wastage in business, and you lose some of it by wastage in your domestic economy. The attention paid to small details in your big works is amazing to me; I have visited some establishments where I believe the profits are made not in the manufacture proper, but in the saving of materials and labor by close attention to details that are with us unconsidered trifles. For example, I saw in your shops just now a little grindstone in operation automatically sharpening lathe and planer tools. This machine cost, probably, as much as a hundred of our ordinary grindstones cost, but I see that it automatically grinds all the tools for three hundred high-priced mechanics, and it only works a few hours each day. The skilled mechanics in our country frequently stop their regular work to grind their own tools, and then they do it imperfectly. Your tools are all accurately ground to the best shape by the machine, so that they do more and better work on this account in a given time. I believe that that machine has brains—the brains of the inventor—and it has no doubt revolutionized work of this kind in American machine-shops."

HAS ANTITOXIN BAD AFTER-EFFECTS?

THE opponents of the serum treatment of diphtheria have maintained that it is often followed by bad results, sometimes by serious ones, chief among which is paralysis. In a discussion of the matter in *The Medical Record*, Prof. Joseph McFarland, of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, tells us that tho paralysis often follows the administration of antitoxin, it does so not because of the treatment but in spite of it, and is due to insufficiency of the dose. Says Dr. McFarland:

"In the treatment of a case of diphtheria according to the rules given for the administration of antitoxin, the physician injects as his first dose a quantity of the serum that is more than enough for the cure of a mild case, and probably enough for the cure of a bad case. In doing this, however, he makes no mistake, for the impossibility of estimating exactly what work the remedy has to do must not be forgotten. The one dose may be all that is necessary for the cure, or it may need to be repeated, sometimes may need to be repeated several times.

"In either case, if the patient recovers, the physician has done one or the other of two things—either he has exactly neutralized the toxin in the child's body or he has done more than exactly neutralize it. In the latter case nothing of interest will be noted;

in the former case the exact neutralization that would save life may not be enough to prevent the sequela of the disease, and that most common one—paralysis—will appear.

"Need I add that in this illustration the antitoxin is not the cause of the palsy? Yet in a certain sense it is, for if the patient had died he would not have had palsy. It is because he lived that he has palsy; he lived because he received antitoxin, therefore he has palsy because he had antitoxin! This argument will surely make clear to every one that palsy is more common in diphtheria treated with antitoxin than in diphtheria treated without it. I would be glad to have the palsy if only I could be cured of the dreadful disease. The only suggestion for the avoidance of the palsy that I can give is to use more of the remedy, and let the increase be given at the first dose."

THE EVOLUTION OF MIND.

IN a leading article with the above title in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (February), President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, discusses the development of intellect as we pass from the lowest to the highest organisms. According to the view that he gives us, mind is present in all except the very lowest—even in plants. The writer apparently does not regard the mind as any more wonderful than any other manifestation of life. He says:

"The intellect of man can not be regarded as the crowning marvel of the 'great riddles of life.' A marvel is no greater for its bigness. Life is one continuous marvel, without break or end. The human mind is one of life's manifestations. The marvel appears in great or small psychic powers alike, for the great powers of the many-celled brain are produced by the cooperation and specialization of the small powers of the single cell. Nature knows neither great nor small. 'God works finer with His hands than man can see with his eyes.' The single cell is far from simple. The egg or germ cell carries within itself the whole machinery as well as the whole mystery of heredity. The simplest organism we know is far more complex than the Constitution of the United States. Its adjustments, checks, and balances are more perfect. It should in its changing relations be compared rather with the great unwritten constitution of civilized society. The laws of society spring from the laws governing the development of the single cell. If we knew the latter 'all in all,' as Tennyson says of the flower, 'we should know what God is and man is.'

"If we could know all of any life problem to its uttermost detail, we should have the clew to all life."

Of the manifestation of intellect, or rather of its earliest germs, in the plant, President Jordan speaks as follows:

"The plant searches for food by a movement of the feeding parts alone. In the process of growth, as Darwin has shown, the tips of the branches and roots are in constant motion. This movement is in a spiral squirm. It is only an exaggeration of the same action in the tendrils of the growing vine. The course of the squirming rootlet may be deflected from a regular spiral by the presence of water. The moving branchlets will turn toward the sun. The region of sensation in the plant and the point of growth are identical, because this is the only part that needs to move. The tender tip is the plant's brain. If locomotion were in question, the plant would need to be differently constructed. It would demand the mechanism of the animal. The nerve, brain, and muscle of the plant are all represented by the tender growing cells of the moving tips. The plant is touched by moisture or sunlight. It 'thinks' of them, and in so doing the cells that are touched and 'think' are turned toward the source of the stimulus. The function of the brain, therefore, in some sense exists in the tree, but there is no need in the tree for a specialized sensorium."

In higher organisms the mind becomes more and more localized, until in the higher animals it has a special organ—the brain, which, however, is shut up in darkness and "has no knowledge except such as comes to it from the sense-organs through the ingoing or sensory nerves." Being filled with these impressions,

some of which are actual sensations, while others are the memories of past sensations, the brain must make a choice among them by fixation of the attention, if it is to act properly. To find data for such choice is a function of the intellect. This, Dr. Jordan tells us, is the difference between mind and mere instinct or inherited habit—mind chooses, instinct can not, for it is but an "automatic mind-process inherited from generation to generation." The writer gives the following effective illustration:

"The difference between intellect and instinct in lower animals may be illustrated by the conduct of certain monkeys brought into relation with new experiences. At one time I had two adult monkeys, 'Bob' and 'Jocko,' belonging to the genus *Macacus*. Neither of these possessed the egg-eating instinct. At the same time I had a baby monkey, 'Mono,' of the genus *Cercopithecus*. Mono had never seen an egg, but his inherited impulses bore a direct relation to feeding on eggs, as the heredity of *Macacus* taught the others how to crack nuts or to peel fruit.

"To each of these monkeys I gave an egg, the first that any of them had ever seen.

"The baby monkey, Mono, being of an egg-eating race, devoured his eggs by the operation of instinct. On being given the egg for the first time, he cracked it against his upper teeth, making a hole in it, sucked out all the substance,—then, holding the eggshell up to the light and seeing that there was no longer anything in it, he threw it away. All this he did mechanically, automatically, and it was just as well done with the first egg he ever saw as with any other he ate. All eggs since offered him he has treated in the same way.

"The monkey Bob took the egg for some kind of nut. He broke it against his upper teeth and tried to pull off the shell, when the inside ran out and fell on the ground. He looked at it for a moment in bewilderment, and then took both hands and scooped up the yolk and the sand with which it was mixed, and swallowed it all, and then stuffed the shell itself into his mouth. This act was not instinctive. It was the work of pure reason. Evidently his race was not familiar with the use of eggs. Reason is an inefficient agent at first, a weak tool; but when it is trained it becomes an agent more valuable and more powerful than any instinct.

"The monkey Jocko tried to eat the egg offered him in much the same way that Bob did, but, not liking the taste, he threw the whole thing away."

Instinct may, of course, be much more effective than intellect; in fact, low mental development may be worse than none at all. Of this Dr. Jordan gives the following illustrations:

"The fishes taken in a large pound net, as I have observed them in Lake Michigan, can not escape from it because they have not intelligence enough to find the opening through which they have entered. If, however, a loon enters the net, the fishes become frightened and 'lose their heads.' In this case they will sooner or later all escape, for they cease to hunt about ineffectively for an opening, but flee automatically in straight lines, and these straight lines will in time bring them to the open door of the net."

In Dr. Jordan's view the development or evolution of the mind is largely a progress in the coordination of cells. The brain-cells, it is true, do not think individually, but they do collectively, and the more perfect their organization for this purpose the higher the degree of mental development. Says our author:

"The study of the development of mind in animals and men gives no support to the medieval idea of the mind as an entity apart from the organ through which it operates. . . .

"There is no *ego* except that which arises from the coordination of the nerve-cells. All consciousness is 'colonial consciousness,' the product of cooperation. . . . The *I* in man is the expression of the coworking of the processes and impulses of the brain. The brain is made of individual cells, just as England is made of individual men.

"The development of the character is the formation of the *ego*. It is in itself the coordination of the elements of heredity, the bringing into union of the warring tendencies and irrelevant impulses left us by our ancestors. The child is a mixture of imperfectly related impulses and powers. It is a mosaic of ancestral

heredity. Its growth into personality is the process of bringing these elements into relation to each other."

The first lesson that is taught by these facts and similar ones are, according to Dr. Jordan, the necessity for action in training the mind; thought alone, he says, ends in "intense fatigue of the soul, and mere sentiment or emotion has almost always an evil influence." In like manner, the writer bids us to be suspicious of all phenomena that are due to defects in any of the mental elements. Such, he asserts, are "hysteria, faith-cure, and mysticism," which are "not indications of spiritual strength, but of decay and disintegration of the nerves." Such an abnormal condition is hastened by the use of drugs, narcotics, and stimulants, which are hence to be avoided. In conclusion, President Jordan says:

"What is true of man is true of animals, and true of nations as well; for a nation is an aggregation of many men as a man is a coalition of many cells. In the life of a nation, Lowell tells us, 'three roots bear up Dominion—Knowledge, Will, the third Obedience, the great tap-root of all.' This corresponds to the nervous sequence in the individual. And as in general the ills of humanity are due to untruthfulness in thought and action, so are the collective ills of nations due to national folly, vacillation, and disobedience. The laws of national greatness are extensions of the laws which govern the growth of the single cell."

Bacteriological Mare's-Nests.—This is the title given by *The National Druggist* to false scares, current in the daily press, about the presence of dangerous disease germs on articles of common use or in food-products. It brands as especially false a recent item to the effect that a French physician has found that "all, or nearly all, of the tinned *paté de foie gras* is full of tubercle bacilli, and that some of them are 'almost a pure culture of the same.' The writer has recently taken the trouble to examine several boxes of the *paté*, and has found an organism which has the general appearance and gives the color reaction of bacillus of tubercle, but all attempts to produce a pure culture of this organism were futile. If it be tubercle bacillus it is as free from danger, as a source of infection, as are the specimens preserved in balsam on the microscopical slides, as might have been surmised by any one who knows anything of the methods of preparation of this luxury. The heat to which the material is subjected in the course of preparation would kill the microbes even were they thrice as tenacious of life as we know them to be. The item alluded to is akin to the ridiculous 'danger in licking postage-stamp' paragraph that went the rounds a little while back, in company with another regarding the bacteriological dangers lurking in paper money, and even on coins—all bosh, the creations of the mind of some fertile reporter, or some novice at microscopical investigation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE working of a plan of ventilation of rooms devised by Dr. Castaing, principal physician of the French armies, is highly commended. It consists in the use of double windows, with openings at the bottom of one and at the top of the opposite one, through which the air comes in freely without any one feeling it. The system is said to possess simplicity, efficiency, and cheapness.

"A FLOWER belonging to the Leguminosæ, a native of the island of Trinidad, is pollinated by the agency of bats," says *Popular Science News*. "The flower is white, and is strongly scented, opening only in the evening, when it is freely visited by several species of bat, which alight upon and hold fast to the protruded stamens, attacking the erect and recurved petals, which are often completely destroyed, and carrying the pollen from the anthers to the stigma. The bats are apparently not in search of nectar, but of insects."

"PROF. E. RAY LANKESTER has taken the pains," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "to contradict an assertion that he was opposed to amateurs in science. 'There is not a particle of truth in it,' he writes; 'the members of the Marine Biological Association are mostly "amateurs"; Darwin was an amateur; it is rare indeed to find a professional naturalist of any merit who is not in the true sense of the term an amateur. . . . I have never despised the efforts of amateurs on the ground that they were made by amateurs; but, on the contrary, have been occupied entirely with organizing those efforts, and in making and recording observations myself as an amateur. On the other hand, I have but little toleration for incompetence, pretense, or fraud, whether in an amateur or a professional man.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CAN THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE
BE RESTORED?

THE position of the Vatican as a political power has much improved of late, especially in Italy, where its organs attack the monarchy with renewed vigor. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, Rome, an organ generally recognized as the mouthpiece of the Vatican, tho its opinions are sometimes repudiated, expresses itself to the following effect:

The Pope greatly desires to be at peace with the Government of Italy, but this peace can not be established unless he is restored in his sovereign rights as temporal ruler. Temporal rule is not only necessary for the liberty, but also for the unhampered international government of the Christian church. The Rudini Ministry have sent to the provincial governors a circular in which the officials are requested to repress all attempts for the restoration of clerical power, as being opposed to the free institutions of the state and the national unity of Italy. But it is not the unity of Italy which is at variance with the interests of the Vatican. It is solely the struggle between the King and the Pope. It is impossible for the Italian Government and the Vatican to remain at Rome together. One of them must go. Neither of the two powers is inclined to leave, and undoubtedly both are right from their own point of view. Yet there is a possible solution. Italian unity, as at present constituted, is not the only one imaginable. There is such a thing as union by confederation, as in Switzerland and the United States. Could not something of the kind be substituted in Italy for the present form of government, which is ruining the country? Could not the monarchy be discarded in favor of a republic or a confederation? The Pope, it is well known, is a good Italian and a loyal patriot, and His Holiness would be glad to hear the opinion of his countrymen on this matter. It is not necessary to call in the help of foreigners. Without the help of foreign troops, Italy will find the way to rise to her former greatness and to rid herself of her humiliation.

This suggestion has created much comment. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, does not believe that the church will ally itself with the Republicans. But it is willing to treat with a republic whose central power is seated outside of Rome. The Republicans, on the other hand, will accept any help, even that of the church, tho they are much more anticlerical than the monarchy. *The Spectator*, London, which also believes that the chances of a restoration are at least no worse than they were, points out that Rome may hope to extend her power enormously in consequence of recent events in China. We summarize as follows:

The papacy looks far forward, and has long ago decided that the conversion of China and its dependencies would be the most useful as well as the greatest triumph any Christian church could achieve. It would reconcile to Christianity a fourth of the human race, and place at the disposal of the Vatican almost limitless means for achieving further conquests. All experienced missionaries believe that whenever the Asiatic races adopt Christianity they will do it in great masses, and their belief is peculiarly strong about China, where the masses are homogeneous.

No reasonable man can doubt that the acceptance of Christianity by Constantine as the official faith of the Roman Empire did smooth the path of the new creed throughout the nations which considered themselves its subjects, and among the barbarians who at once despised and revered the Roman civilization.

The Spaniards in America made Christians in heaps by what we should now call torture, but from Louisiana to Cape Horn the whole red-brown population is now in all its external aspects devoted to Christianity, and in spite of the survival of old superstitions, and even in places of the old faiths, does probably in some way believe the Gospel to be true. Spain herself lost fearfully by the expulsion of the Jews and Moriscos, but Spain remains entirely, and in a sense devotedly, Roman Catholic.

The chief opponent of Rome in Asia—so thinks the writer—is Russia, who will wish to introduce the Greek Orthodox faith.

But he doubts that Russia can compete with Rome, as the latter power has much influence at her command in France, Germany, and even "in the United States, which produces good officers and possesses fair fleets." He then says:

"We see at this moment that a few letters from the Pope have paralyzed the Monarchists in France; that the Centre, which obeys the Vatican, holds the balance of power in Germany, that a Clerical party is supreme in Cisleithan-Austria, and that the decision of the Poles on the urgent question whether to accept Russia or continue their secular warfare against Russia depends entirely on religious considerations; and we ask ourselves whether the influence of the creeds has decayed quite so completely as the educated suppose."

That this influence is feared by Russia is shown in a recent article in the *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg. The paper complains that the conciliatory attitude which Russia, as well as Prussia, has adopted toward the Poles during recent years has only strengthened the hands of the church, which agitates for the restoration of a national Poland among the Russian and Prussian Poles alike. The paper accuses the Roman clergy of abusing the greater liberty of speech that has been granted, and fears that new restrictions will have to be imposed, much against the wish of the Russian authorities.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ACTOR'S PROTEST AGAINST SUNDAY
PERFORMANCES.

THE Actors' Society of America has declared by a resolution recently passed that it is opposed to Sunday performances in theaters. The occasion for this action was a movement of certain managers to hold such performances in New York. Says *The Churchman* (January 29) commenting on this protest:

"The grounds upon which it is based are both interesting and significant. The actors have two arguments: they need the day for the sake of their health and for the sake of their reputation.

"The demand of the workingman for a Christian week is bound to be made upon this first score with increasing emphasis. The Scriptural defense of the rest-day will appeal to some, but the sanitary defense of it will appeal to more. The matter of public health is a new item in the program of industrial reform; new, that is, in comparison with the questions of rent and wages. Men are but beginning to perceive that their physical condition is a matter of tremendous importance, and that their liberty is infringed and their life itself is menaced by such requirements as hinder their health. The Sunday question, which has not as yet been taken up with much real interest by the trades-unions, is bound to be discussed most seriously and to be settled, so far as their policy is concerned, along the line of the sanitary uses of the day. It is a natural next step after the adjustment of employer's liabilities. The actors, and all other people, need the divine week. A week with seven working-days in it is the devil's week.

"The main point, however, upon which the actors insist is that Sunday performances will give them a bad reputation with the Christian public. They must 'decline to acquiesce in a proposition lending color to the unfounded impression that the people of the stage are indifferent to the amenities of life and to the moral sentiments of a Christian people.' There was a time when to be an actor was of itself enough to give him, in the minds of most religious people, a bad reputation. The dignifying of Henry Irving by the British Government signified a great change in the public estimate of the profession of the actor. Dr. Houghton, it is said, never went to the theater, but his well-known courtesy and kindness to the men and women of the stage and their regard for him have had a part in establishing a fairer understanding between the people of the playhouses and the people of the churches. The Actors' Society is right in feeling that it has a reputation to sustain, and that the managers are proposing a serious injury who intend to make them appeal to an audience such as would be willing to go to a theater on Sunday."

Having thus commended the actors for what they have done, *The Churchman* ends by advising them to do next something

that they have as yet left undone, namely, protest against the kind of plays that managers are giving them to act—plays that make decent people who go to see them “wish that they had stayed at home.”

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA IN THE EAST.

THERE are reasons for the belief that the Mormon Church has been unusually active during the last few years in proselyting work. It is said, upon what seems to be reliable authority, that the church gained ten thousand converts last year. It has its missionaries in all the countries of Northern Europe, and eight hundred of them in our own country. More than two thousand are actively at work in the United States and foreign countries. They are making a special effort in the Eastern and Southern States. Sufficient strength seems to have been gained in the East to warrant the calling of a conference, which was held last week in Brooklyn, to devise ways and means for establishing the work in this quarter on a more permanent basis. But it is in the South that the missionaries of the Latter-Day Saints are most numerous, most aggressive, and most successful. Their principal field of operations seems to be in those counties of Maryland and West Virginia bordering on the Pennsylvania line, and south through the mountainous regions of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as far as the Carolinas. The work of the Mormon propagandists in these parts has called forth some indignant protests from the secular and religious press. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) thus refers to the situation:

“It is a fact, which has been noticed by intelligent observers of the movements of these Mormon missionaries in western Virginia, that the families selected as the objects of their benevolent (?) efforts are those which are largely made up of young women. It is supposed that these missionaries of the Latter-Day Saints labor without salary. Whether they do or not, they usually seem to be well supplied with money, and use it freely in transporting their converts to their Western colonies, and even bringing, at the expense of their organization, immigrants from Europe. As it is one of their doctrines that each ‘saint’ must give one tenth of his income and increase to the building of temples and for missionary work, the hierarchy has an immense sum at its disposal for propagandism.

“There are many people, and even some of our statesmen, who know but little about the doctrines of the Mormons. They have supposed that, if polygamy was eliminated from the system, it would not be particularly objectionable. But, to say nothing about the fraudulent origin of the ‘Book of Mormon,’ and all the absurdities connected with it, its doctrines are but a miserable jumble of the beliefs of Jews, Christians, and pagans. In theory they hold the Book of Mormon, the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and the Bible as divinely inspired. In fact, however, but little consideration is given to any of these books; their living leaders give them their law and gospel, both their religious and political beliefs. If the creed they profess to hold is an expression of their belief, they deny the divinity of Jesus Christ and the personality of the Holy Spirit; they believe in the preexistence of human spirits, and that multitudes of these spirits are awaiting fleshly embodiments, and that to provide earthly bodies for these spirits is most commendable. They practise baptism for the dead, and also ‘endowment’ rites, which are horribly indecent and profane.”

The Christian Observer (Louisville) calls attention to the “efforts of the agents of the Latter-Day Saints to deceive the people and make converts,” and utters a warning against them. Speaking of Mormonism in general, it says:

“Polygamy has always had a large place in the system. Strict legislation has been enacted against this vile custom, and it has been considerably checked. There is reason to believe, however, that it has not been stamped out, tho President Woodruff in 1890 pronounced against it. In various ways the restrictions are evaded, and while their preaching elders going about in Christian communities repudiate it, many who visit Salt Lake City tell us that practical polygamy is still practised by not a few of the

Mormons. This is its foul blot, and its utter condemnation. Of its private features, of its economic principles, and of its political policies we can say nothing, further than to assert that in all these respects the whole system is entirely inconsistent with the free institutions of this country. And when it is remembered that there are now over 250,000 Mormons in the United States, and their number is increasing, we can readily see that they are a menace in our midst.

“We close by repeating our warning. Let all sensible people utterly ignore their agents as they go two and two over the land. Let no public building be placed at their disposal for their meetings. Let no person take them into their houses. Let no one attend their meetings, or read their literature. Be assured that they will cunningly set forth what they profess to teach in common with most Christians, and that they will keep the main things back till the poor dupes are in Utah with no means to return. From the personal and domestic, from the religious and national points of view the whole system and all its agents should be so severely let alone that they will soon find themselves left alone, and so leave the place.”

THE POLYCHROME BIBLE.

THE first instalment of what is called the “Polychrome Bible” has been published. This edition of the Scriptures takes its name from the fact that the text is printed in variously colored backgrounds, some red, some blue, exhibiting the composite structure of the books. Thus Genesis is printed in eight colors, representing eight different authors, Leviticus in two colors, Joshua in seven, Samuel in eight, Job in three, Chronicles in four, Ezra in nine, etc. The object of this arrangement in colors is stated to be “to give to the reader in visible form the results of modern criticism as to the different sources from which some of the Old-Testament books have been made up.” The translation is new also and from original sources. Its basis, it is said, is the original Hebrew, and the object of the editors has been to render that Hebrew into modern classical English. The plan of the Polychrome Bible originated with Prof. Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, and has been carried out by him with the assistance of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the well-known Shakespearian authority, and a large number of biblical scholars of Europe and America. Among the latter are Profs. George Adam Smith and Driver of Glasgow, T. K. Cheyne of Oxford, C. H. Toy of Harvard University, W. R. Harper of Chicago University, and J. Wellhausen of Göttingen.

A fair illustration of the form and style of translation followed in this new version of the Scriptures may be seen in the following passages from the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, verses 23-29:

Authorized Version.

23 ¶ Give ye ear, and hear my voice; hearken, and hear my speech.

24 Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? doth he open and break the clods of his ground?

25 When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin, and cast in the principal wheat and the appointed barley and the rye in their place?

26 For his God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him.

27 For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod.

28 Bread corn is bruised; because he will not ever be threshing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen.

29 This also cometh forth from the LORD of hosts, which is wonderful in counsel, and excellent in working.

Polychrome Bible.

23 Listen, and hear ye my voice, Attend, and hear ye my speech.

24 Is the ploughman never done with his ploughing, With the opening and harrowing of ground?

25 Does he not, when its surface is leveled, Scatter fennel, and sow cummin broadcast, And duly set wheat there and barley.

26 It is JHVH who has taught these right courses, It is his God who has trained him.

27 We do not thresh fennel with sledges, Nor are cart-wheels rolled over cummin, But fennel is threshed with a staff, And cummin is threshed with a rod.

28 Do we ever crush bread-corn to pieces? Nay, the threshing goes not on forever, But when over it cart-wheels are driven, Or sledges, our care is never to crush it.

29 This also from JHVH proceeds: Wonderful counsel, great wisdom has He.

In an editorial on the Polychrome Bible, *The Outlook* says that

"it is a matter of national congratulation, if not of national pride, that there have been found in America the capital necessary for so great an undertaking, a considerable number of the individual scholars to do the work, and the special leaders to direct and perfect it."

In further consideration of the subject, *The Outlook* says:

"There are doubtless those who will feel, tho they do not state, an objection to any such work as this. The same objection to a translation of the Bible reappears from age to age. Jerome met it in preparing the Vulgate, Wycliffe and Tyndall in preparing their translations into the English vernacular, Luther in preparing his into the German vernacular, and the committee of English and American scholars who prepared the Revised Version. Doubtless certain forms of words acquire a kind of sacredness through association, and this is disturbed by any change in the form. This is preeminently true of certain special passages, such as the Twenty-third Psalm. For this reason the older versions will probably retain their places for a long time to come in the liturgical services of the church. But what Paul said respecting the gift of tongues is equally applicable to archaic translations of the Bible: 'Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken?' There are parts of the Bible which in the old version are almost as if they were written in an unknown tongue, and which can become truly intelligible only in new forms."

Other religious journals are not so favorably impressed with the plan of this new version of the Scriptures. Thus *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) says with reference to the use of colors to show the composite character of the books, that "a matter of relatively small importance" is thus "pressed to the front and forced upon the mind at every point, as the one supreme thing. Certainly this hobby is being ridden to death."

Rev. Dr. Bernhard Pick, of Albany, writing in *The Homiletic Review* nearly a year ago, called attention to the differences of opinion among the editors of the various parts of the polychrome edition. Stade, of Giessen, who prepares Kings, finds fault with Budde, of Strassburg, who prepares Samuel, and Budde, in his turn, criticizes Wellhausen, of Göttingen, who prepares the Psalms. *The Literary World* (Boston) refers to the same uncertainty in the results so far attained. It says:

"The hypotheses [as to the composite structure of each book of the Old Testament] are as ingenious as is the pictorial presentation of them in the case of two of the Scriptures before us. It hardly needs to be said that they are scarcely more than hypotheses, resting on internal evidence only, and doing great credit to the laboratory methods of the critics, but as likely to be upset by the scholarship of the next generation as the theories of the Tübingen school are beginning to be abandoned, if they have not been wholly abandoned, by the scholarship of this. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we say that the 'Polychrome Bible' represents in the most scholarly terms, and by aid of the best devices of color-printing, what happens to be one of the fads of the hour; and that the question of its intrinsic value and permanent place in the literature of biblical criticism is entirely problematical. All the same it is interesting."

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE JEWS.

A NUMBER of the Hebrew papers have protested against the statements of Max Nordau and Zola that the Roman Catholic Church is responsible for the anti-Jewish agitation in France. *The American Hebrew* says that in recent years "the Catholics have been among the best friends of the Jews." *The Hebrew Standard* puts in a strong editorial disclaimer. Attention is called to a recent utterance of Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Legate to this country, on the attitude of the Roman Pontiff toward the Jews, in which it is said:

"Leo XIII. will stand immortally on the records of time for his humane attitude toward the Jewish people. Not more than a year ago he published a special allocution dealing with the wrongs

which Europe heaped upon them. He particularly charged the Church of Rome to avoid such an uncharitable course, and by kindness and forbearance to lead these once chosen people of God back to His fold. History will bear testimony that for ages the great dome of St. Peter's was the only asylum in all Europe where the Jew was safe from the hands of the tyrant monarchs."

Following this, *The Standard* says:

"The statements of Mgr. Martinelli, made either personally or through his secretary, come *ex cathedra*, and are certain to have the sanction of Rome. *The Hebrew Standard* takes no stock in Dr. Nordau's ideas on the French antisemitism, and the Jews of America are a unit in the belief that the uprisings and outrages in that country are attributable solely to those restless and uncontrollable spirits whose anarchistic ideas gladly seize hold of any excuse to plunder their more fortunate fellows. So far from blaming the Romish Church for them, we are only too happy to accord Leo XIII. and his church their full meed of praise for liberal ideas and good work. The Roman Catholic Church does not resort to persecution in our day, at least."

The Jewish Messenger refers to Nordau's declaration that the Catholics are preparing a St. Bartholomew for the Jews of France, and says:

"Could any assertion be more untrue, unjust, unpardonable? Dr. Nordau is entitled to the expression of his own opinions, but these are not representative of the Jews of France, who will spurn with horror such sentiments. The Jew and the Catholic in France are bound together by devotion to a common country and reverence for a common Book which teaches the brotherhood of humanity. Dr. Nordau should not appear the apostle of pessimism, a modern Mephistopheles."

KNOWLEDGE AND FAITH.

AN article that has attracted some attention in Europe appears in a recent issue of the *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) written by Dr. Erich Adickes. The writer considers the relations of scientific knowledge and religious faith, and reaches much the same conclusion so melodiously expressed in the well-known opening stanzas of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," that while knowledge and faith may not find a basis one in the other, both are necessary to our happiness and may exist independently side by side. We have endeavored to summarize Dr. Adickes's article, tho feeling the force of the remark made by the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), that it must be read in the original to be fully appreciated. The line of thought is not, however, unfamiliar. The Doctor holds that faith is entirely subjective, based upon individual needs, not upon objective reality. Even tho revelation seems to furnish us other than a subjective basis, in reality it does nothing more than to establish a new form of faith—that of faith in the person professing to bring the revelation:

The difference between faith and knowledge is that knowledge, being based upon reasons which are objective, can not but influence all alike; faith, being based upon subjective causes, changes with the individual affected. Hence faith itself is subject to changes in the same individual. Faith can not be based upon reason or intellect. It is solely psychological.

Since the earliest times, attempts have been made to prove the necessity and actual existence of religious revelation; but it does not require much logic to show the hollowness of such proofs. No founder of a religion has ever tried to prove his teachings logically. He does not say: "Do you believe in my proofs? Do you know?" but only: "Do you believe in me?" Eighteen hundred years of Christianity have not changed this. To-day, as ever, the believer must throw away his scientific-philosophical theories, must mingle with the first disciples in following the Master, and acknowledge Him as Lord and God. Once this faith has been acquired, no natural science, no philosophy, can destroy it. It is not, of course, given to every one to commit this anachronism, and most men simply follow some terrestrial authority—parents, teachers, priests—in their belief of a celestial one.

Yet individuality is the Alpha and Omega of every conception

of life, hence also of metaphysics. Metaphysics is no science, and can never be such. No science can ever guide us beyond that which we experience into that which is transcendent. Yet questions regarding the transcendent continually occur to us, and we answer them according to our individual character. Whether we follow atomism or dynamism, materialism, dualism, or idealistic monism, theism, deism, or pantheism, in every case intellect has less to do with the result than individuality.

For to most of us our conception of the world, our view of life, is more than an idyllic dreaming away of idle hours, more than an Arcadia in which we seek rest from our cares. What men seek is a support in their battle for existence, a balm for the wounds which the battle of life has inflicted. The faith in a living God, without whose will not a hair falls from the head, the hope of a future glory in comparison to which all hardships of life are as nothing, have been the sole comfort of many a weary man, many a sorrowful woman. A man in the prime of life believes in eternity because he feels enough strength in himself to fill centuries with activity; because he loves his work and wills that it should last and he himself last with it. The same man, grown aged, convinced of the vanity of all things human, believes in eternal rest, for rest is what he needs most. In every case it is not reason, but individuality, it is the heart, which decides the question.

He who has learned to make this distinction no longer finds a conflict between knowledge and faith, and will avoid all antagonism, all controversy, in matters of faith. He does not attempt to prove or to disprove; does not curse or attempt to promulgate panaceas for salvation; does not try to enforce belief in his doctrines instead of hoping that he may obtain the assent of some who are similarly constituted. If the character of such problems were better known, much controversy could be avoided, and people would know that it is useless to try to demonstrate and argue an opponent into an acceptance of religious belief. Let each leave the other his faith.

It is not wise, it is not kind, to bully others into accepting a faith for which they are not suited. A painful spectacle indeed is furnished by a weak man who allows intellect to force him into drawing conclusions which are not suited to his individual character. He will be rent by doubts and perish miserably, trying to reconcile what he regards as necessary intellectual conclusions with his own individual religious wants.

The writer closes his article with the following sentences:

"I return to my original question: Is it possible for any one to rest satisfied in his knowledge and to remain outside the influence of any mere belief? There can be no doubt regarding the answer. *Theoretically* it is certainly possible, if the limits of knowledge are acknowledged, and faith is utterly repudiated. But is it possible *in practice* for any one? I do not know. At any rate, such men are very exceptional. Most people delude themselves. They think they are free from all metaphysics, and yet they are enveloped in it. Comte and his followers are good examples of this. Whoever claims to be such an exception must refrain from expressing an opinion on the transcendent. If he admits the transcendent, his want of belief becomes his faith. He must not search for a meaning in affairs, in history. Whatever does not stand the scrutiny of *knowledge*, he must reject utterly, too proud to bring his own individuality into the world of appearances. There may be a few, a very few such *men*. Intellectually strong natures they must be, men who find sufficient comfort in themselves and need no hope, no balm that can not be found in experience. With such men the impulse to *act* is so strong that they have neither leisure nor inclination to dream."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIONS OF CHINA AND MEXICO COMPARED.

THE theory that the Indians of Mexico, and perhaps all the North American Indians, are descendants of Chinese adventurers who were driven by tempests upon the western coast of this continent fourteen hundred years ago, finds its strongest argument in the similarities of religious customs, beliefs, and nomenclature of the two peoples. For this reason, a particular interest attaches to an article, written apparently with no reference whatever to this theory, by James Wickersham, and pub-

lished in *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* (November and December). Mr. Wickersham first calls attention to the Mongolian idea of the evolution of the earth from the action of the dual powers, representing the male and female principles, the yang and yin. "To them [the Chinese] the sun is the great yang, the moon the great yin; the South, sunlight, heat, force, growth, masculinity, and heaven represent the yang principle; the yin is recognized in the North, shadow, cold, inertness, darkness, femininity, and earth." This theory is distinctly recognized as the basis, also, of Mexican and Mayan philosophy. The Zunias speak of the sky as father and the earth as mother. Dr. Brinton is quoted as follows on the Mayan belief: "Gukumatz is positively said to be the bisexual principle of life represented by the male. Xpiyacu and the female Xmicane, ancestor and ancestress of all that is." And Bancroft is quoted to the same effect: "That the worship of the reciprocal principles of nature was recognized and practised in America, there is in my mind no doubt."

In Chinese philosophy we find the number three sacred. "Heaven, earth, and man constitute the Chinese tau tsai, or three powers, and are represented among these symbols by a circle divided into three parts, the upper representing heaven, the center man, and the lower the earth." Identically the same idea and symbol, we are told, are found in Mexico. In each country, the number nine is the perfect number. Other symbols representing combinations of five and other numbers are identical in the two lands. The development of priesthood and monasticism were also the same; so was the custom of human sacrifice in exceptional cases. The division of gods into two classes: (1) the supreme essence, (2) deified heroes, was identical in both religions, and the name of this supreme essence—Teotl in Mexico, Tao in China—is the same in meaning and character. The evil spirit opposed to Teotl is called by the Mexicans the "Rational Owl." The Taoists are known as Rationalists, and they suppose the owl to be the messenger that calls for the soul of the doomed and carries it away to the abode of the dead, which abode, among both peoples, is located in the North.

Mr. Wickersham finds other interesting parallels, as brought out in the following extract:

"It would be an interminable task to present a detailed comparison between the deities of China and America; a brief list will, however, suffice to prove how greatly they resemble in number and character:

COMPARATIVE LIST OF DEITIES.

Chinese.	Aztec-Mayan.
Tao, the Supreme Essence, God.	Teotl, the Supreme Essence, God.
Chaos, before the beginning.	Chaos, before the beginning.
Tao-Kech, bisexual life.	Gukumatz, bisexual life.
Pau Kau, male ancestor, Adam.	Xpiyacu, male ancestor, Adam.
Nu Kau, female ancestress, Eve.	Xmicane, female ancestress, Eve.
Ti Yu, the abode of the dead (north).	Mictlan, the abode of the dead (north).
The evil one, the owl.	The evil one, the owl.
Tai Sang, lord of the under world.	Mictlan Tecatli, lord of the under world.
Lung Chui Na, "Mother."	Tonantzín, "Our Mother."
Ma Chu, "Grandmother."	Tocten, "Our Grandmother."
Taao Chun, kitchen god.	Tepitotens, household god.
Hua Sheu, god of fire.	Xiuh-tecutli, god of fire.
Ngu Kieng Kung, god of thieves.	Hozoltxotl, goddess of thieves.
Kuan Yu, god of war.	Huitzilopochtli, god of war.
Ioh Uong Chu Su, god of medicine.	Oxomococ pactoratl, god of medicine.
Tih Chu, the sun god.	Ionathiu, the sun god.
Hou I, the moon god.	Mextli, the moon god.
Hou Chi, god of agriculture.	Centeotl, goddess of agriculture.
Shen Nung, "divine husbandman."	Gnanau, god of fertility.
Tsai Shen, god of merchants.	Yaca-tecutli, god of merchants.
"Short black devil."	Ixtlilton, "the little negro."
Lu Pang, god of Artizans.	Napatecutli, god of matmakers.
Yu Shih, god of water.	Tlaloc, god of water.
Kuang Ingkak, goddess of children.	Yoalticatl, goddess of children.
Nu Kua, serpent woman.	Cihuacoatl, serpent woman.
Teu Kwei, god of north star.	Xam on Ek, god of north star.
Feng Pa, god of air.	Quetzalcoatl, god of air.
I-bi, god of wine.	Acau, god of wine.
Won Ti, god of literature.	Ix Chebel Yax, goddess of literature.
Yama, god of death.	Ah Puch, god of death.

"Besides the deities mentioned in this short list the Chinese and American nations worshiped a multitude of other gods, one for each day of the year for separate diseases, and for various places and elements in nature, but all on a plane of common relationship. Tezcatlipoca, the Aztec deity, holds in his hand a mirror; his name means 'shining mirror'; the mirror was the Aztec symbol for the soul. The Japanese Shinto temple contains but one emblem, the mirror, and it, too, is the symbol of the soul. The Taoists worshiped Yu Hu, the jade goddesses; the Mayans Ix Tub Tun, the jade goddess, while the Aztecs worshiped the same goddess as Chalchihuitlicue. Jade was sacred to the gods, and the most precious stone in China, Japan, Mexico, and Central America."

The article abounds with direct references to various authorities, which references we have, however, omitted.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ZOLA ON ANTISEMITISM.

JUST prior to the recent riotous proceedings against the Jews, in Paris, Marseilles, and other parts of France, in connection with the Dreyfus affair and Zola's part therein, Robert Sherard had an interview with the famous novelist on the general subject of antisemitism in France. The interview appears opportunely in *The Humanitarian* (London, February). Zola, we are told, has always been outspoken against the anti-Jew agitation, speaking of it continually as "imbecile." By this word, however, as he told Mr. Sherard, he does not mean to minimize the move-



EMILE ZOLA.

ment. On the contrary, he recognized even at the time of the interview the magnitude of it and of the danger in it. It will be seen that, like Nordau, he holds the Catholics in large measure responsible for it. He spoke to Mr. Sherard in part as follows:

"I am greatly surprised to find how widespread the movement is, and how great is its force. I am more surprised than I can tell you. It seems incredible to me that one hundred years after the French Revolution, by which the equality of men was proclaimed and an end put to all the enmities between races and creeds, it should be possible to raise up so many Frenchmen, grandsons of the Revolution, against other Frenchmen, because the latter are men of a different ethnical derivation, professing a different creed. I do not understand it at all. With regard to the recent manifestations against myself, *ayant vu bien d'autres*, they leave me sublimely indifferent. I am being attacked less because I believe in the innocence of Captain Dreyfus than because a number of the Catholic students, who are the most ardent agitators in this idiotic antisemitic campaign, know what is my opinion about it and wish to punish me for my divergence from their views. I have to admit regretfully that the movement has taken a great hold in France, but I do not admit that the people really understand its significance. It is merely accepted by the mass of the people as the newest form of Socialism. The Jews have been made to represent, in the eyes of the ignorant, the Have-Alls, the Capitalists, against whom the demagogues have

always directed the furies of the proletariat. Instead of crying as they used to cry ten years ago, 'Down with the capitalists,' the people are now taught to cry, 'Down with the Jews,' the leaders of the antisemitic campaign acting largely in the interests of the Catholic party, having induced them into the belief that all the capitalists are Jews, that it is the Jewish money which employs all the labor of France, that the whole nation is a vassal to the purse of the Rothschilds, and such-like absurdities. Absurdities, yes, which, however, the people have come to believe."

Speaking further of the spread of the movement Zola says:

"I have been surprised to discover to what an extent it has spread. One may fear that the people may be roused from their indifference and contempt, and that if a social revolution does break out, it may take that most odious form of a religious persecution. For the antisemites are shouting into the ears of the people that the destruction of the Jews would mean the dawn of that new era which the demagogues of social reform have always been promising to their followers. I do not say that of that there is any prospect. I only say that of late I have somewhat modified my opinion that antisemitism has no root whatever in France. I had held all along that antisemitism differed in France from the same movement in other countries; that whereas in Germany, for instance, or in Russia, it was but the outcome of serious economic conditions or the arm of political parties, in France it was but the phantom of a popular movement, a campaign started by certain writers anxious for notoriety, hungry for noise, burning to be read and to be talked about. I repeat that I have been surprised to notice the apparent development that it is taking. Surprised, indeed. The very initiation of the movement stupefied me. What!—that there should be a return to fanaticism, an attempt to light up a religious war in this epoch of ours, one hundred years after the Revolution, in the heart of our great Paris, in the days of democracy, of universal toleration, at the very time when there is an immense movement being made everywhere toward equality, justice, and fraternity."

He concludes as follows:

"The antisemitism which is preached to-day is infamous. It worse than infamous, it is stupid. It makes me ashamed of my countrymen, that any one should pay even passing attention to such a cry. But I believe in French common sense. I believe that the trick will soon be seen through, that the mask will be stripped off this hypocrisy, and that the Socialists themselves will be the first to discard it."

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALISM IN GERMANY.

WE hear much of Germany's general prosperity in these days, of her rapid advance in the race for industrial supremacy, and her increased activity in the world of trade. But where there is much light, there is also deep shadow, and Germany does not obtain an advantage over her competitors without cost to her people. This seems specially noticeable in the large cities. We summarize the following from an article in the *Gegenwart*, Berlin:

Roman historians tells us that the German women strangled themselves rather than fall into the hands of the brutal Roman soldiery, and even the horrors of the 'Thirty Years' War did not seriously impair the morality of our cool-blooded sisters. Yet statistics show that there are 50,000 immoral women treading the asphalt of Berlin. No doubt a few thousand of these lead the life of the abandoned from choice, because they are too lazy to work, too coarse of nature to feel their shame, too thoughtless to appreciate its consequences. But the majority are victims to a policy which centers in the immoderate desire to increase our exports. Our young men have sunk to the position of coolies to the manufacturers, and can not marry early. Our girls wait in vain for the man who will build them a home, and are forced to compete with man in his struggle for existence. Certainly, women are less pretentious than men, but it is impossible even for women to exist on the pittance they receive in sweating establishments, in factories, and as store girls. Meanwhile, the men learn to become wary and to despise women, and when at last they are able

to maintain a family, they prefer to remain bachelors. More women are forced to enter into the struggle for existence, and new victims are sacrificed at the altar of the modern Vidgliputzli.

Another serious drawback in this increased competition is the employment of children as wage-earners. On this subject the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Statistics show that at least 215,000 children under fourteen years of age earn a living in the German Empire. Only a small fraction of these are employed in factories: 4,413 in 1896. Beneficial legislation and the societies for the protection of children have done much to lessen the evil. On the other hand, children are employed far too frequently at home, in stores, as peddlers, etc. The worst is that their work is done before and after school time, which must necessarily impair their ability to learn, since the rest needed for the concentration of their energies is not granted to them. This renders them unfit for the battle of life. The Plötzensee House of Correction shows 70 per cent. of all youthful offenders had been employed in some work which lowered their sense of moral obligation.

"What seems most necessary is the prohibition of employment of children in businesses in which they receive harmful impressions. Attending to the skittles in bowling-alleys, peddling and selling articles of any kind in the streets, employment in shows and restaurants as well as in slaughter-houses, should be absolutely prohibited. Nor should they be allowed to work before school hours, or after six in the evening. Unfortunately, the Government accepts the argument of the Agrarians that the farmers can not well get along without the services of their children, altho these youngsters have to work very hard, and lighter employment, such as minding geese, sheep, or cattle, can not be of advantage from a moral point of view. The Government will not interfere with the country population. We must, therefore, confine our efforts to the children employed in the industries. In these many parents really can not dispense with their children's services. The only way to mitigate and eventually eradicate the evil is increase of the parents' wages, and that can not be done without strengthening the labor organizations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE negotiations between the representatives of the six powers constituting the "European Concert" and the Greek Government have now advanced so far that the Greek Chambers will be asked to accept the result. Greek finances will, therefore, soon be under international control. But even if the Greek Chambers accept the terms dictated to them, the "concert" will have plenty of work to do. Crete is once more in an uproar, the Moslems, according to all accounts, revenging themselves upon the Christians for the murders and robberies of the past year. In the Balkan peninsula the conflicting interests of Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians, Albanians, Turks, and other nationalities threaten to precipitate fresh trouble. Referring to the affairs of Greece and her finances, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The speedy settlement of this question is for Greece a matter of life and death; before it the Turks will not evacuate Thessaly, and the Thessalian revenue will not flow into Greek coffers. Nor is it to be expected that Greece can place a loan before the Turk has evacuated Thessaly, and without a loan the little kingdom can not recuperate. Greece is still in the position of a bankrupt who has not made a settlement. This is the most difficult point of the question. The representatives of the powers must find a way to satisfy the creditors whom Greece refused to pay. The international control of Greek finances does not extend as far as the gathering of the taxes; altho, in view of Greek corruption, that would have been a good thing. The international commissioners will merely direct how the country's income is to be applied, and this will be to the advantage of the Greeks as well as of their creditors. The Greek Chambers must, whether they like it or not, come to terms, for the Sultan is not likely to withdraw his troops from Thessaly before that time."

Meanwhile there is much talk of reform in Greece, especially in

army circles. It is said that over four hundred officers will receive the "blue letter." According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Crown Prince of Greece has taken a year's leave of absence, and an Austrian general, Graf Waldkampf, will reorganize the army in his absence. Legal proceedings have been begun against the Ethnike Hetaira, the secret society which precipitated the late war; but the funds of this organization have disappeared suddenly in the most mysterious manner, and its chiefs are not to be found.

Greater cause for wonderment is given by Turkey. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The 'Sick Man of the East' has badly fooled the world. Last year he astonished everybody by his physical ability; but his purse remained as consumptive as ever. Continually the world was informed that the Sultan tried to raise money without success. And now he suddenly proposes to pay a part of the indemnity still owing to Russia. The sum is quite large—\$2,500,000. But that is not all. The Turkish treasury has entered into an agreement with the Ottoman Bank to pay the Anatolian, the Dedegatch-Saloniki, and the Saloniki-Monastir railroad companies for the transportation of troops during the late war. Where does all this money come from? Has Turkey pretended to be poorer than she is, or does the Sultan help the treasury from his private funds? The latter is quite possible. Abdul Hamid is certainly in a spending mood. He has granted a pension of \$15 per month to Fatime Hanum, who took part in the late war disguised as a male."

If the Sultan is pleased it is certainly not because he has everything his own way. The Cretan question seems as far from being settled as ever. The island has now autonomy and a legislature, but the latter can not settle down to work because the powers can not agree on the choice of a governor. Colonel Schäfer, Numa Droz, Kamphovener Pasha, have all failed to receive unanimous approval. Bozo Petrovich, speaker of the Montenegrin senate, did, but Prince Nikita will not let his cousin accept the position. The latest candidate is Prince George, of Greece, who seemed to be satisfactory to France, England, Russia, and Italy, but Austria and Germany object, as does the Sultan. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The Antihellenic element in Turkey is very little pleased with this choice, and as Turkey is evidently much more formidable than had been supposed, it is not wise to oppose the Sultan, who threatens to hold Thessaly if Prince George is really appointed. The German Government shows once more that it is not Philhellenic by opposing the candidature of the cousin of the Czar. Yet Prince George was suggested in the interest of the dynasty on the throne of Greece rather than for the purpose of strengthening the Greek faction in Crete. The royal family is not overpopular in Greece since the war."

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"As a matter of fact, the behavior of some of the high persons concerned has plainly been of the worst order of the kind called childish. 'No, you shan't.' 'Why may I not?' 'Cause I don't like.' appears to be the substantial meaning of all these dignified beings. The thing is fairly becoming a farce. We are told at last that Russia will refuse to play any more if her candidate, Prince George of Greece, whom it seems she declines to name herself, is not named by somebody else and accepted by everybody."

"And now, if the Sultan comes forward and asks why he was extruded from his island of Crete, and what reason there is why the powers should not retire from fumbling with the work which they persisted in taking into their hands, and which they are now by their confession incapable of performing, and leave it to him, what ought to be the appropriate answer? No doubt it is quite easy for the great six to say 'No.' But have they any right to make that reply? We doubt it very much. . . . In the beaten way of common sense, what ought to follow is the restoration of the authority of the Sultan, who has plenty of good troops which (according to our own admirals, not to speak of other impartial eye-witnesses) behave very well, and who has, at any rate, a bet-

ter right to govern Crete than another. If anybody has a more practical suggestion to offer, let him speak."

Despite its failure to undo the Cretan tangle the "concert" has already set itself another even more difficult task: the pacification of Macedonia, where all the dozen and odd "predominant nationalities" are intriguing for the mastery. The Bulgarians seem to be the first in the field with a specified plan. According to the *Temps*, Paris, the Macedonian committee at Sofia has submitted the following suggestions:

"The vilayets Monastir, Nesknebi, and Saloniki are to be united into an autonomous Turkish province, under the name of Macedonia. The Sultan shall nominate a governor for this province, to be chosen from the numerically strongest section of the population, the Bulgarians. This governor is to reside at Saloniki. The legislative power is to rest with a national gathering elected by universal suffrage. A militia is to be raised which shall belong to the province only. Freedom of the press for all parties, nationalities, and languages."

The *Temps* thinks these proposals have some chance to be accepted, especially as they respect the integrity of the Turkish Empire.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE ETIQUETTE.

IT has been said that Prince Henry of Prussia will visit the Emperor of China. That is not at all certain. The Hamburg *Korrespondent* points out that the mandarins will do their best to put obstacles in Prince Henry's way. In a long article the paper explains how important the question of etiquette is in settling political differences with China. The writer says:

"This question of etiquette was so difficult to solve that, until the present time, members of European royal families have avoided the court of Peking. Neither Prince Henry of Prussia, nor the Duke of York, nor the present Czar visited the Emperor of China during their early travels. On the other hand, the Chinese Court refused to send a prince to Moscow to be present at the Czar's coronation. Li Hung Chang, tho specially appointed for this mission, and a mandarin of high rank, yet was only a subject of the Emperor of China and not a member of his family. Germany would do a service to the world if she were to give a good example in this matter by breaking the pride of the Dragon Throne. Western nations have been far too willing to submit to this pretense, which has been allowed to survive by a mere chance.

"When the English and French in 1860 obtained the right of foreign nations to maintain embassies at the court of Peking they evidently thought that such ambassadors would be treated like the Chinese representatives in Europe and America. This was a grievous, tho pardonable, mistake; pardonable because few people then knew how much value the Chinese attach to etiquette. Circumstances assisted the mandarins in putting off the solution of this question. If an audience had been demanded at once, the Chinese would probably have granted it, being still under the influence of the terror caused by their defeat. But Emperor Sien-Tung, one of the least capable that ever occupied the Dragon Throne, did not return to Peking. He died in 1861, leaving his immense empire to his six-year-old son. The two dowagers—empresses of the West and the East—the former is still alive—then managed the empire, and it was impossible to settle the audience question. It was impossible to violate Oriental custom to such an extent as to demand that women should receive the foreigners. In the mean time the sick mandarins had time to discover that this question could be turned to advantage in keeping their unwelcome diplomatic visitors from settling more important business.

"February 23, 1873, Emperor Tung-Chi informed the ambassadors that the empresses had placed the Government in his hands. The diplomats in their answers expressed themselves confident that they would now be received in audience. But the mandarins managed to keep them off for four months. Not until June 19 did they consent to an audience, at which the representatives of England, France, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands,

and the United States of North America appeared before the Son of Heaven without falling on their knees. Even then the people were told that the cold sweat stood on the brow of Sir Thomas Wade, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, when the great event took place. The audience, nevertheless, was a victory, but only a partial one. The ambassadors had not been received in the palace. Not until the war with Japan were the foreign diplomats received in the palace, and even then only in the classical library, but not in the part inhabited by the Emperor, and to which his own grandees have access. It is to be hoped that this distinction will be waived when Prince Henry visits the Emperor, and that in future the German Ambassador will be received in a befitting manner."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CANADIAN PRESS AND THE YUKON RAILWAY.

TWO wealthy Canadians, Messrs. McKenzie and Mann, have arranged with the Dominion Government for the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from the head of the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake, Yukon River, a distance of about 150 miles. As a guaranty that the work will be completed by September, the contractors deposit \$250,000. They do not ask for a cash subsidy, but are satisfied with a grant of land aggregating 3,750,000 acres. The object of this railroad is to conduct all the traffic to the Klondike gold-fields by an all-Canadian route, and as an immense "boom" is expected in the spring, the Canadians hope to profit considerably by this scheme. A few papers grumble at the amount of land that is to be turned over to the syndicate in the gold-bearing territory, and some believe that Messrs. McKenzie and Mann are only a screen for the Canadian-Pacific Railroad, whose monopoly is a matter for complaint; but the majority of the Canadian press, Liberal and Conservative, welcome the scheme as a means to turn the profits of the "boom" out of American into Canadian channels, and urge the Canadian Parliament to accept the syndicate's proposition without delay.

The Herald, Montreal, says:

"That there was a real and a very grave danger to Canadian interests in the situation admits of no doubt. Chilkat, Skagway, and Dyea, the places from which entry to the Klondike has been heretofore effected, are all situated in that strip of land the proprietorship of which is in dispute between the United States (purchasers of the Territory of Alaska) and the Dominion of Canada. . . . Whatever may be the rights of the matter, the United States are now in possession, and at all the above-mentioned places customs authorities have been rigorously enforcing certain regulations which practically shut out goods from Vancouver or Victoria. . . . Not until the stream of prospectors from all lands begins going in by this Canadian route, all of them with Canadian goods in their boxes, will Montreal realize to the full how important is the measure to the interests of this city."

The Globe, Toronto, says:

"The only real concession given the builders of the railway is the reduction of the royalty on their output to 1 per cent. That is more than will be collected on the takings of many of the placer-miners, for it must be acknowledged that gold is easily secreted and American territory is near. The output of a large corporation will be easily ascertained, and the people's share will be certain. The partial remission of a special tax and the privilege of staking large but regular claims are the only concessions granted the railway men for their enterprise in giving us a Canadian highway at their own expense and risk."

The Montreal *Witness* thinks only one route could rival this: the Dalton trail route by way of the Chilkat Pass. It is more direct, but, being longer, would take a much longer time to construct. Moreover, until the boundary has been definitely settled, railways can hardly be effectively chartered. *The Journal*, St. Thomas, Ontario, says:

"Of course, the opposition have found something to object to in the bargain, but a very significant feature is that even Sir Charles

Tupper has expressed his gratification and approval of the scheme. Really the outcry that is being made reminds one forcibly of the 'sour-grapes' story. Nearly all the opposition comes from disappointed parties interested in the Yukon charters in which Americans are largely interested. The action of the Government is simply working on the line of Canada, or rather the Klondike for Canadians. It is in Canadian territory and Canadians have surely the best right to execute public works there."

The *Toronto World* does not feel justified to go into enthusiasm over a scheme which, it thinks, will immensely benefit the men who undertake to carry it out. It says:

"It looks as if Providence and reform government intended the Mackenzie Basin for William McKenzie. Four millions of acres in the Yukon and 1,000,000 acres in British Columbia ought to secure for William McKenzie the title of Lord Yukon, and for Dan Mann that of Baron Teslin-too. Klondike Ogilvie must look after his laurels. But if it should turn out that William McKenzie and Sir William Van Horne are 'snooks' in the deal, what a shudder there would be in the public frame! And if they are 'snooks,' there must be minister 'snook,' too. Everything turns on this. If McKenzie is running his own show the deal may be a justifiable one, altho an extravagant one; if he is not, it is a job of the first magnitude."

The Herald, Halifax, says:

"The excuse put forward by the *Montreal Witness*, and other grit organs, that no one knows whether these lands are valuable or not, is no excuse at all. The Government has no right to give away public property which it does not know the value of. . . . The present Government seems determined to make all its bargains in secret. Mr. Fielding, it will be remembered, when he found none of the tenders for his bill and stamp work satisfactory, took a number of Yankee gentlemen into his office (or they took him), and behind locked doors he made a private dicker with them to do the work for the next five years. No Canadian or Britisher was given a chance to make an offer.

"The idea seems to be to get rid of the tender and contract system altogether. For if there ever was a case where public tenders should have been asked, it was in this Yukon railway. Keen competition might have been reasonably expected, and the public have a right to have the work done at the lowest possible figure. As it is, they may be paying two, three, or four prices for the work. And they may not know to what extent they have been fleeced until it is too late."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, thinks the objectionable feature is that the road, when built, will be the property of private parties. It adds: "The alternative was not necessarily government construction. Could not the mineral lands have been disposed of separately for a much larger sum than will suffice to build the road?" *Saturday Night*, Toronto, expresses itself to the following effect:

The *Toronto World* says that it will cost \$3,000,000 to build the road, and that the syndicate gets \$37,000,000—a profit of \$30,000,000. But you can prove almost anything with figures. The United States, for instance, bought Alaska for \$7,200,000. At that rate the syndicate would get only 2.001 per acre, or \$78,000 for building a \$4,000,000 railroad. Both computations are, of course, equally absurd, but the fact remains that the value of the land granted may be estimated all the way from \$78,000 to \$80,000,000. The syndicate certainly invests in a huge gamble. They are spending a fortune on a project that was undreamed of a year ago and may be laughed at a year hence, for mining booms die very suddenly. Moreover, the thousands who rushed North before the passes closed are silent. With the opening of spring the crowds may come back to lynch the boomsters who hurrahed them into a country where every mining claim in sight was already seized upon, leaving them to explore river beds that miners had prospected in vain for generations. Yet the syndicate takes its reward in "boom." It certainly deserves the thanks of all Canadians. By this railroad—in itself a most stupendous engineering feat, since it has to be built in about one hundred and fifty days, or at the rate of a mile a day—the United States is prevented from robbing Canada.

The republic has seized the territory under dispute, has set up

custom-houses, and, worst of all, taxes every man \$6 who crosses into *our* mining country over territory that arbitration will unquestionably prove not to belong to them at all. Will the members of the syndicate make fortunes? Let them. They will not pour out fortunes without a fighting chance. If the boom lasts, if the gold is really found in such quantities as is promised, the building of this railroad will give to Canada such a stimulus as no young country has experienced since the first navigator "beached his boat on an unknown coast." But there is no time to lose, else the Yankees will forestall us. Fifty Yankee miners last year invested \$500 each in equipping themselves for the Yukon. They won \$50,000 each, which they carried to the republic. The syndicate, at this rate, should get \$400,000,000, yet no person claims that they will get more than a tithe of this. The Yankees conferred no benefits upon Canada for the \$2,500,000 they took away. The benefits of the railroad are all for Canada. That is the main point to be considered.

TWO GREAT RUSSIANS.

CZAR NICHOLAS has just lost the services of two of the best men who served his father. Count Delyanow, the Minister of Education, is dead, and General Wanowski, the Minister of War, has retired on account of age and ill health. Both gentlemen have received international tributes quite unusual with men of their position, and in the case of both it is their extreme sense of duty, their honesty and integrity which earned applause. Speaking of Count Delyanow, the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says:

"He was one of nature's noblemen, and as such a very modest man. One must have lived in Russia to appreciate what this means for a man in his position. In Russia it happens frequently that students are sent to Siberia, removed from the universities, or put back in their studies, for all sorts of real and imaginary offenses, and it is the Minister of Education who has to maintain order among them. Delyanow never used his power to revenge himself. One day a student complained to him that he had been suspended, he did not know for what offense. 'Perhaps I know,' said the Minister. 'You were having a "good time" with some others, and expressed yourself as convinced that I am an old ass. I can't, in the interest of discipline, allow you to stay in St. Petersburg, but you may report at the University of Moscow. When Wladislavow, also an honest, albeit very strict man, was rector of St. Petersburg University, the students demonstrated against him. The Emperor asked Delyanow if it would not be the simplest way to remove Wladislavow.' 'Yes,' said the Minister, 'that would be the easiest solution. But the students after that would fancy that they can beat any honest man because I do not stand by him.' In the end, Delyanow's character was duly appreciated by all. It is no small thing that he is honored after death."

General Wanowski's work was of greater international importance. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Since Russia has no popular representation, it is not easy to find out what is going on in her army. But even if we take this fact into consideration it must be acknowledged that General Wanowski has furnished the world with cause for surprise by the manner in which he has finished Russia's war preparations on her western frontier, and this while every one supposed that the Northern Empire was fully occupied in the far East. Wanowski may well be called the German Roon. The formation of two new army corps, an increase of thirty-two battalions and three artillery brigades with 216 guns does not increase the Russian forces more than 35,000 men, and is not so very important; but the other necessary additions, the efficient training of the cavalry, engineers, etc., has quietly proceeded at the same time, and these special arms have been increased far beyond the expectation of Alexander III. Competent judges of Russian army affairs believe that Russia will, within two years, have 20 divisions of infantry with 344 battalions on or near the 200 kilometers of her German frontier, with plenty of artillery and 250 squadrons of cavalry. To this the Germans oppose only 149 battalions and 105 squadrons."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUMORS OF BENCH AND BAR.

"CELEBRATED Trials," a companion volume of the reminiscences of Henry L. Clinton to his previously published "Extraordinary Cases" (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST at the time of its publication), is not as replete with anecdote and interesting personal recollections as the last-mentioned work. In the main it is a vivid account of certain sensational trials possessing either a profound psychological interest or a political and social significance. The murder trials belong to the former category, while in the latter may be placed the trial of "Boss" William M. Tweed in 1873 for official misconduct (which resulted in conviction and imprisonment), the suit of John Kelly, the Tammany leader, against Mayor Havemeyer for libel, and the trial of Richard Croker, the present head of Tammany, for the murder of John McKenna in 1879, which resulted in a disagreement, a majority being for acquittal.

But there are some glimpses in the book of the humorous aspects of the practise of the law, and some of these will be here referred to:

"A certain clerk having been tried and acquitted on a charge of grand larceny, he brought suit against his employer for false imprisonment. David Dudley Field was his counsel, while Mr. Clinton appeared for the employer. Mr. Field urged upon the jury to award large damages. Judge Josiah Sutherland, who tried the case, was very absent-minded. After he had delivered his charge, the jury retired and returned a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of six cents. As the code allowed the court to grant, when justice required it, an allowance to the successful party out of which the lawyer's fees were usually paid, Judge Sutherland, in a peculiar, gruff voice, said mechanically:

"Does any one move for an allowance?" Mr. Clinton, taking in the situation, declared: 'I consent that my learned opponent, Mr. Field, have an allowance of five per cent. on the *entire* amount of the verdict. I think he richly deserves it.' The judge soberly ordered the clerk to enter an order to that effect, and he did not perceive the joke till he read in the evening papers how he allowed Field three tenths of one cent for his labor and time."

Another instance of Judge Sutherland's absent-mindedness is thus related by Mr. Clinton:

"On one occasion, when the judge was sitting at chambers, one of his officers said to the others that he could get the judge to sign any order he wanted, no matter what it might contain. They determined to try the experiment. An order was drawn substantially as follows: 'At a special term of the Supreme Court, etc., etc. After hearing . . . of counsel for . . . no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the following officers of the Supreme Court [giving names] appear with the said Josiah Sutherland, justice of the Supreme Court, at one o'clock in the afternoon of this day at Delmonico's restaurant and partake of a champagne lunch at his expense; and the said officers are hereby notified that if they or any of them fail to obey this order, they will be adjudged guilty of contempt of court and punished to the utmost extent of the law.' This order, with others, was presented to Judge Sutherland, and without examining the contents he promptly signed it."

When he was shown the order at noon, he took the joke kindly and said that "the order of the court must be obeyed; no time will be lost." The luncheon was had.

Joshua A. Spencer, one of the great lawyers of New York, told Mr. Clinton the following anecdote from his early practise:

"His first professional experience was in defending a man charged with the criminal offense of assault and battery before a justice of the peace. The point for the justice to decide was whether there was sufficient evidence to justify him in holding the defendant for trial. After the testimony was all in, Mr. Spencer, having demonstrated that his client was entitled to be discharged, closed his argument, into which he had thrown all

the feeling and pathos of which he was capable, by saying: 'On *such* testimony your Honor can't hold my client.' Said the justice: '*Can't*, eh? I held three men yesterday without any evidence at all! Never say "*can't*" to me, young man!'"

Mr. Clinton tells this story of an extraordinary witness:

"In a very celebrated capital trial many years since, the prosecution encountered difficulty in identifying the prisoner. She was charged with murder and with robbing the house in which the murder was committed. It was claimed that she left the house and crossed from Brooklyn to New York in a ferryboat before daylight. A woman was called who testified that she saw the prisoner on board, and she seemed to think she could not be mistaken. Upon being asked on cross-examination why she was so positive as to the identity, she said she had not seen the prisoner since she was a little girl about four or five years old (she was then about forty), but she identified her by her 'nose.' She was asked if she saw the prisoner's nose. She said: 'Oh, no, I could not see her nose; she had on a thick veil, and besides, it was dark. But I saw the impress the tip-end of her nose made on the veil, so that I recognized it as the nose peculiar to her family.' Such was the knowledge on which the witness seemed willing [in the absence of any malice or motive] to swear away the life of the prisoner, who was a respectable woman and belonged to one of the best families in the town."

A very eccentric character once happened to be selected as a juror in a murder case. The lawyers regarded him as a weak man who would be influenced by the other jurors. The first ballot taken in the jury-room showed eleven for conviction and one blank ballot. Inquiry traced this blank ballot to the eccentric character. He was argued with, but to no purpose. He told the jurors he would have nothing to do with the affair. When pressed, he thus explained his position: The whole thing was really a domestic affair between the prisoner and his wife (the murdered woman); he could not help it if the prisoner happened to kill his wife; it would be indelicate for him to interfere; it was as much as he could do to keep his own wife in order, and he would not be bothered by another man's wife. The jury was obliged to bring in a disagreement.

A YOUNG Englishwoman, Miss Hamilton, who successfully studied medicine in Brussels, and went to Calcutta to practise, has become the medical adviser of the Emir of Afghanistan. She has done much to reconcile the Emir to Western civilization, and has been able to introduce in Afghanistan a measure for the protection of the people which is not even established in all European countries, *i.e.*, compulsory vaccination.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Swinburne and Albert Pike.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—

Can you give me the exact date of Pike's popular poem, "Every Year"? One of its stanzas bears a resemblance too close to be accidental to a stanza in Swinburne's "Garden of Proserpine." Swinburne's poem was published in 1866, in his "Poems and Ballads" of that year. The stanzas are as follows:

(Swinburne.)

"We are not sure of sorrow,
And joy was never sure;
To-day will die to-morrow;
Time stoops to no man's lure;
And love, grown faint and fretful,
With lips but half regretful
Sighs, and with eyes forgetful
Weeps that no loves endure."

(Pike.)

"Our life is less worth living,
Every year;
And briefer our thanksgiving,
Every year;
And love, grown faint and fretful,
With lips but half regretful,
Averts its eyes, forgetful,
Every year.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Renewed activity and confidence in the iron and steel market is the most conspicuous commercial feature of the past week. A general improvement in the distributive trade and the early opening of spring business are other favorable features, while the latest developments in our strained relations with Spain exert a bearish influence on the stock market. The railroads are having their share of the increase in business. Bank clearings were still unusually large.

Iron, Steel, Tin, and Coke.—"The output of pig-iron February 1 was 229,823 tons weekly, the largest in the history of the business, but the reported buying of 130,000 tons Bessemer iron by the Carnegie Company and 100,000 by another of the largest steel concerns nevertheless means decision by the ablest manufacturers that the unprecedented output of pig will soon prove too small for the growing demand for finished products. The Illinois Steel Company has contracted for 1,000,000 tons Bessemer ore and producers of other ranges count upon an advance in price. Rail contracts already cover, it is said, more than last year's production, the railways buying earlier than usual. January was one of the biggest months in Connellsville coke output, 623,975 tons, and furnace continued at the same price. Tin rose to 14 cents in spite of heavy shipments, and copper to 11 cents or better for lake in spite of enormous American production."—*Dun's Review, February 12.*

Railroad Earnings.—"Good as the showing was for the last month of 1897, that for January is an even better one, and with the sole exception of November, 1897, that for the month just closed, in percentage and in number of gains, ranks as the best for any month since before the panic of 1893. The total earnings of 124 companies, operating over 99,000 miles of road, amount to \$44,124,000, a gain over the same month of 1897 of 15 per cent., comparing with a gain of 13 per cent. in December and of 21 per cent. in November over the corre-



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sponding periods of the preceding year. The good showing made by the Pacific roads, their earnings increasing 37 per cent. over January a year ago, is, of course, a partial reflection of the activity growing out of Klondike business, but it is to be noted that the grangers show a gain of 21 per cent. and the Southwestern system of more than 17 per cent. The trunk lines and the Central-Western roads each report 13 per cent. increase. In spite of the depressed condition ruling in the cotton business at the South during the month, the Southern roads report a gain of 6 per cent. Large gains by individual roads are a feature of the month's returns, the Northern Pacific and the Illinois Central reporting the heaviest increases, but it is further to be noted that 102 out of 112 systems report gains of a larger or smaller amount as compared with last year, and also that the decreases are confined entirely to two groups, the Central-Western and the Southern roads. Net earnings for December and for the calendar year 1897 make a very good showing. The gain in net earnings for December on leading roads was 13.8 per cent. on a gain in gross earnings of 12 per cent., while for the calendar year there is a gain shown of 10.6 per cent. in net on a gain in gross of only half that proportion."—*Bradstreet's, February 12.*

The Wool Market.—"Wool sales at the chief cities were only 5,303,200 pounds for the week, and 11,664,600 for two weeks against 22,721,600 last year. Prices are still strong in spite of the general indifference of manufacturers, who seem to have secured ample supplies. For the better grades of woolen goods an advance averaging 17.5 per cent. from last year is readily maintained. The opening of works idle for years, in spite of the heavy production already assured, is a striking feature in this as in the iron and other industries, and implies heavier demands for products than are now met by the unprecedented output."—*Dun's Review, February 12.*

Canadian Trade.—"Spring trade is opening well in the Dominion of Canada. Montreal reports dry-goods orders satisfactory, but failures of retail dry-goods dealers have been numerous. Groceries and sugar tend upward, shoe manufacturers are busy, and hardware, paint, and oils are in active demand. Good roads have enlarged receipts of grain at Toronto, and the export demand is reported better. Activity on Klondike account is a feature of general trade. Hides are scarce and some are being imported from England, while sole leather is being exported to that country. Bad roads check trade in the maritime provinces and business there is rather slow. Canadian failures for the week number 51, against 42 last week, but compare with 54 in this week a year ago and 70 in the corresponding week of 1896. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$28,036,563—35 per cent. larger than a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, February 12.*

PERSONALS.

SPEAKING of the beginning of the late Moses P. Handy's success, Julius Chambers writes (in the *New York Journal*):

"John B. Schoeffel had been unfortunate at the Park Theater. A dozen newspaper men who liked him and regretted his mishap decided to give him a dinner. I was *Herald* correspondent in Philadelphia at the time, and gladly joined. Royal Merrill was the prime mover. . . . On my motion Handy was asked to preside. The dinner was in Parlor C of the Continental Hotel. At that board the Clover Club was born, one of the most famous dining clubs this country has ever known. Handy continued as president. He was a remarkable man at the centre of the table.

"Quick, witty, and often brilliant, he provoked disorder for the purpose of quelling it. He was masterful in dealing with dull speakers. He could stop a poor speech abruptly and yet leave the guest or member his entire self-respect and good humor. During all the really great dinners given by that club, which brought Mr. Boldt into national prominence, Handy was easily the masterful mind. His best friends saw greatness in a direction they never had suspected. He did not hesitate to grapple with United States Senators,

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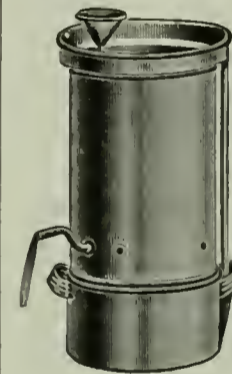
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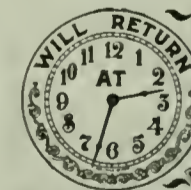
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and even the President, who was once the club's guest. He never was outclassed in repartee. Under his régime a new order of dinner speaking arose. He started the oratory with the soup. A Clover Club dinner was frolic. The guest was made to contribute the hilarity and to serve as the butt end of every joke. Still, owing to Handy's wonderful tact, I only recall the case of one man losing his temper.

"Major Handy embarked in a newspaper enterprise of his own in Philadelphia, which was not successful. *The News* was cleverly and ably edited, but the price of pink paper was too high for a penny journal to make money.

"When Scott consolidated the *Times-Herald* Handy went to Chicago to aid the new enterprise. He was selected for the post of promoter for the Chicago World's Fair, went to Europe, and his dinners in Paris, Vienna, Rome, and Berlin were the talk of Europe. His Clover Club experience stood him in great use, and to him the interest taken by Europe in the enterprise is largely due. He was an earnest worker, as well as a high liver. When Kohlsaat succeeded Scott, Handy remained on the paper.

"During the Chicago convention he was at the service of every newspaper man who attended. When his allotment of privileges ran out at the clubs he pressed his friends into service for the visitors.

"President McKinley appointed him in July to be Commissioner to the next world's fair at Paris, and he was abroad when stricken with his fatal illness. He returned a few days ago hopelessly sick.

"I don't believe Handy ever did any fellow worker an injury. He was a dangerous rival, a fair competitor, and a sincere friend."

Current Events.

Monday, February 7.

United States Consul at Bremen informs the State Department that the Prussian Government has begun discrimination against American lumber. . . . The Merchants' Association of New York takes steps to fight the railroads which discriminate against this State. . . . John Wanamaker is requested by the anti-Quay Republicans of Philadelphia to become candidate for governor. . . . Admiral Howell sails with his flagship the *San Francisco*, and the *Bancroft*, for Lisbon. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Morgan introduces a resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii; in executive session Mr. Teller urges ratification of the Ha-

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- ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
- ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
- ATLANTIC } New York.
- BRADLEY } New York.
- BROOKLYN } New York.
- JEWETT } New York.
- ULSTER } New York.
- UNION } New York.
- SOUTHERN } Chicago.
- SHIPMAN } Chicago.
- COLLIER } St. Louis.
- MISSOURI } St. Louis.
- RED SEAL } St. Louis.
- SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
- JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO } Philadelphia.
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- SALEM } Salem, Mass.
- CORNELL } Buffalo.
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waiian treaty. House: The military academy appropriation bill is passed. The trial of Emile Zola is begun in Paris; several witnesses refuse to testify. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies discusses at length the foreign policy of France especially with reference to the far Eastern situation. . . . A Chinese imperial decree authorizes an issue of treasury bonds at 5 per cent., to the amount of about \$78,000,000.

Tuesday, February 8.

Negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Spain and her colonies are begun in Washington between Señor de Lome and Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson. . . . The President makes a large number of nominations, headed by that of Commodore Bunce to be a rear-admiral. . . . The War Department orders two companies of infantry to proceed to Dyea and two to Skagway to preserve order. . . . Ex-Governor Boies makes a speech on the financial question at Fairfield, Iowa. . . . The Cuban Junta gives out the translation of a letter alleged to have been written by the Spanish Minister speaking disparagingly of President McKinley. . . . Congress—Senate: Cuban resolutions are introduced by Messrs. Mason, Allen, and Cannon; in executive session Mr. Pettigrew speaks against The Hawaiian annexation treaty. House: The contested election case of Aldrich against Plowman, from the fourth Alabama district, is discussed.

Parliament opens in London with the reading of the speech from the throne. . . . In the Reichstag Baron von Bulow on the relations of Germany and the powers in regard to the Eastern question. . . . John Dillon is re-elected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party. . . . A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that China has abandoned the idea of raising a loan.

Wednesday, February 9.

Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, acknowledges the authorship of the letter attacking President McKinley. . . . The good roads movement is discussed at the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen in St. Louis. . . . The South Atlantic and Gulf States Quarantine Convention assembles in Mobile, Ala. . . . Sausage-maker Luetgert is convicted in Chicago, of wife murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment. . . . About 7,000 clothing workers in this city go on strike against reduction of wages. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Cannon and Mason speak in support of their resolutions for intervention in Cuba; Mr. Hale defends the policy of the Administration. House: The contest election case of Aldrich against Plowman, from the Fourth Alabama district, is decided in favor of Aldrich.

President Barrios of Guatemala has been assassinated. . . . President Paul Kruger is re-elected for the fourth time President of the South African Republic. . . . More tumultuous scenes mark the third day of the Zola trial; witnesses for the State again refuse to testify in regard to the Esterhazy trial. . . . China has agreed to pay an indemnity of \$20,000 to M. Lyaudot, the Frenchman kidnaped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

Thursday, February 10.

The Administration declares itself satisfied with the prompt acceptance of Señor De Lome's resignation by the Spanish Cabinet; the Can-

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN LUNG DISEASES.

A little book, published by Dr. Robert Hunter, of 117 West 45th Street, New York, gives all the latest discoveries and improvements in the theory and treatment of Lung Diseases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption are fully explained, their differences shown, and their cure by medicated air inhalations pointed out.

There is only one curative treatment for lung diseases. The parts affected must be reached by healing remedies or no cure will result. Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Phthisis and Consumption are all local diseases of the lining of the air tubes of the lungs—and cannot be reached by any medicines given by the stomach in a solid or fluid state. They must be reduced to vapor and inhaled into the lungs or they cannot reach the seat of disease. Nothing swallowed ever goes to the lungs, but always to the stomach. The stomach is not the part diseased, and hence every case of lung disease so treated is doomed from the beginning. Local treatment is the only hope, and local treatment can only be applied by inhalation. Hundreds have been restored to health by Dr. Hunter's inhalations who would have died but for their healing power.

Edward J. Raynor, with Walsh & Co., confectioners, Newark, N. J., says: "I had hemorrhage after hemorrhage, and was utterly broken down in health, coughed up yellow, lumpy matter, had fever and night sweats, and was brought to my bed, from which I never expected to rise again. I am now strong and able to do my work, all shortness of breath is gone. I have gained my flesh back, and can eat and sleep as well as ever. From being a perfect wreck I have been rebuilt by Dr. Hunter's medicated air inhalations. Any one who wishes further particulars of my experience of this wonderful treatment, can write or call on me. I know I owe my life to it, and believe all who suffer ought to know of it."

Dr. Hunter's Book contains many similar letters from prominent people who have been successfully treated. It will be sent free to DIGEST readers by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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Send for Booklet.

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alejas letter is expected to have an important effect on the Cuban question. . . . **Baron James A. Harden-Hickey**, known as the Prince of Trinidad, and son-in-law of John H. Flagler, **commits suicide in El Paso, Tex.** . . . The New York Assembly votes to **censure United States Senator Murphy** for voting in favor of the Teller resolution. . . . Congress—Senate: A bill to amend the navigation laws is passed and the Indian Appropriation bill is considered. House: The entire session is consumed in filibustering against two unimportant bills.

The **Spanish Cabinet accepts the resignation of Minister De Lome** at Washington, and intrusts to the First Secretary the conduct of affairs of the Legation. . . . **Japan has given notice to China** that she **intends to keep the naval station of Wei-Hai-Wei permanently**; Chinese Ministers abroad have been informed that in consequence **no foreign loan is required.** . . . The **trial of M. Zola continues** in Paris, the court rigidly excluding all testimony relative to the Dreyfus affair.

Friday, February 11.

The State Department will give out **no information** as to the progress of the **de Lome case.** . . . Reports received by the War Department from Captain Ray show that a **serious state of affairs** exists in the **Alaskan mining region.** . . . **Secretary Alger** is sufficiently recovered to be able to attend a **Cabinet meeting.** . . . Congress—Senate: The **Indian appropriation bill is passed**; the following **nominations are confirmed**: Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be ambassador to Russia; R. C. Parsons, Jr., of Ohio, to be second secretary of the embassy at Rome, and the following consuls: J. H. Theriot, of New York, at Lisbon; A. C. Yates, of Virginia, at Patras, Greece; C. L. W. Smith, of North Carolina, to be minister and consul general to Liberia; G. B. Anderson, of District of Columbia, consul at Grenoble, France; F. W. Goding, of Illinois, at New Castle, New South Wales, and L. M. Berg, of Texas, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. House not in session.

In the fifth day of **Zola's trial** Cicquart makes admissions **damaging to his superior officers.** . . . China has agreed to the demands of

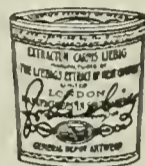


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WRITE TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

DR. WURTH'S OPINION OF THE NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

A Remarkably Successful Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Stomach Troubles.

Dr. Wurth, in commenting on recent discoveries in medicine, said: There is none which is certain to be so valuable and far-reaching in benefit as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the new stomach remedy; I say far-reaching, because people little realize how important a sound stomach and vigorous digestion is to every man, woman, and child.

Indigestion is the starting-point of consumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, liver troubles; why is this so? Simply because every nerve, muscle, and tissue in our bodies is created and nourished from the food we eat. If that food is, by reason of a weak stomach, compelled to lie for hours a sour, fermenting mass of half-digested food, it poisons the blood and nervous system, creates gas which distends the stomach and bowels, causing pressure on the heart, lungs, and other organs and seriously impeding their action.

He says further, the point to direct attention is not the nerves, nor heart, nor lungs, nor kidneys, but the *stomach*, the first cause of all the mischief.

The remedy to use for indigestion and weak stomachs is not some cathartic, but a remedy which will digest the food, increase the flow of gastric juice, absorb the gases, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will accomplish exactly this result in any case of stomach trouble, because these tablets are composed of the digestive acids, aseptic pepsin, Golden Seal and Bismuth, pleasant to taste, and not being a patent medicine, can be used by any one with perfect safety, I believe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of stomach.

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents. A book on stomach diseases together with thousands of testimonials will be sent by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Great Britain and Germany for railways. . . . Reports of civil strife and bloodshed in Guatemala follow the assassination of President Barrios. . . . Spanish newspapers generally uphold their government's action in the De Lome case.

Saturday, February 12.

No disavowal of Señor de Lôme's attack on President McKinley has yet been received in Washington from the Spanish Government. . . . The Government has abandoned its purpose to ask for postponement of the sale of the **Kansas Pacific Railroad**, the reorganization committee having offered to pay the entire principal of the lien. . . . At the dinner of the Marquette Club, in Chicago, **ex-President Harrison** speaks on "Lincoln," and **Secretary Gage** on "Government and Finance."

Ensign J. C. Breckinridge is swept from the torpedo-boat *Cushing* while on the voyage from Key West to Havana and drowned; his body is recovered. . . . A request by defendant's counsel for the **secret documents** mentioned by witnesses at the **Zola trial** is refused by the court. . . . A London newspaper says that **Mr. Gladstone** is suffering from **necrosis of the nose**, or, his friends fear, cancer. . . . **The Norway Ministry resigns.**

Sunday, February 13.

The **Federal court in Texas** has issued an **order restraining** three Texas railways from carrying into effect a **boycott of the Lone Star Line of Gulf steamers** between Galveston and New York. . . . The **Illinois supreme court**, in the **Alton public school case**, has sustained the demurrer filed by **counsel for the negroes** to the contentions of the mayor and others of Alton concerning the rights of the latter over the **local schools**; a **peremptory writ** will now be asked to **compel the admission of negro children** to the schools.

The **Pope celebrates mass in the Basilica**, in the presence of a large congregation of pilgrims. . . . A **demonstration of thirty thousand people against the torturing of Anarchists** in Montjuich Prison is held in **Barcelona.** . . . **King Oscar** of Norway and Sweden has intrusted **ex-Premier Steen** with the task of forming a **new ministry.** . . . **Count Kalnoky**, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dies in Brunn.

The only cheap lamp-chimneys there are in the world are Macbeth's — don't break. If you get the one made for your lamp, more light besides. Get the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

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(Foreman Funk & Wagnalls Co.)

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March 13, 1896.

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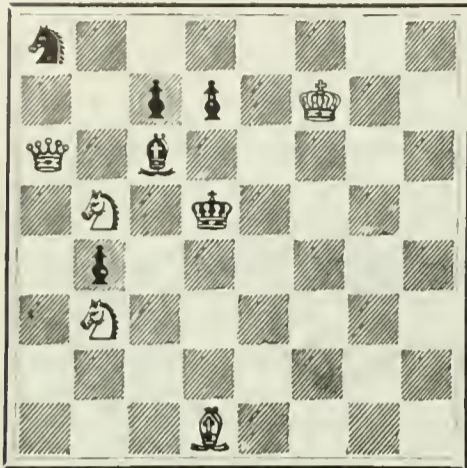
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CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 262.

BY COURTENAY LEMON, New York City.
Dedicated to Dr. W. R. I. Dalton.
Black—Six Pieces.

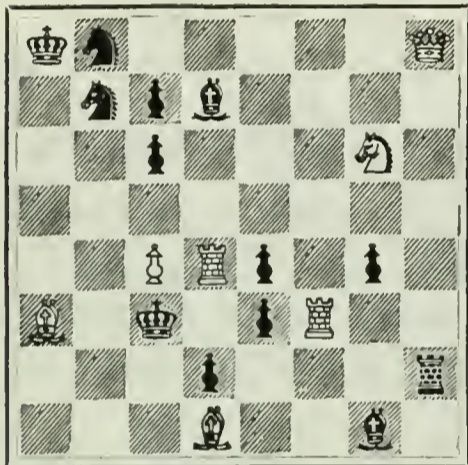


White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 263.

BY VALENTIN MARIN.
First Prize, Ruy Lopez Tourney, Barcelona, Spain.
Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 256.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 1. R-R 3 | P-Q 4 ch | Q-Q 5, mate |
| K-K 4 | K x P | |
| ..... | ..... | Q-K 7, mate |
| 2. P x P | | |
| ..... |  | R-R 6, mate |
| 2. K x Kt | | |
- It seems that there is a dual here:
- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| ..... | Q-Q B 7 ch, etc. | |
| 1. K-K 4 | | |
| ..... | Q-Q Kt 2 | P-Q 4, mate |
| 1. K-K 6 | K-B 6 | Kt-Q 5, mate |
| | | |
| 2. P-B 6 | | P x P, mate |
| | | |
| 2. P-B 5 | | P-Q 4, mate |
| | | |
| 2. P-R 5 | | P-Q 4, mate |
| | | |
| 1. P-B 5 | Q-Kt 6 ch | R-R 5, mate |
| | | |
| 2. K-K 4 must | | |
| ..... | Q-Kt 2 mate | Kt-Q 5, mate |
| 1. P-B 6 | K-K 6 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., Uni-

versity of Virginia; "Spifficator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Courtenay Lemon, New York City; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha, Neb.; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. Jewell, Columbus, In.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; W. H. Denham, Chicago; E. L. Antony and G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Ont.; R. M. Campbell, Camerton, Tex.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Dr. and Mrs. Boyd, Eagle Rock, Va.

Comments: "Elegant and tolerably difficult"—M. W. H. "An elegant display of harmony, symmetrical in all its points"—S. "A fine feat of finesse"—I. W. B. "A fine problem, as tough as commissary beef"—F. S. F. "A perfect composition in every way"—H. W. B. "Exceedingly well planned, altho only moderately difficult"—A. F. R. "Very fine"—Dr. W. S. F. "Key-move first-class and good to the end"—C. F. P. "A model 3-mover; clean, classic, clever"—F. H. J. "First-class problem"—H. V. F. "Not a difficult problem, but a fine conception"—S. R. "*Multum in parvo*"—W. W. F. "The author a man of latitudinous ideas and altitudinous conception"—Dr. R. J. M. "The key is not all"—A. S. "While not difficult, a model problem in every essential"—W. R. C. "Shows much ingenuity"—J. J. "A somewhat peculiar but good composition"—J. C. E.

We are under obligation to Mr. Courtenay Lemon for the information that the author of 256 is L. A. Knijers, of Amsterdam.

No. 257.

Key-move B-Kt 2.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., "Spifficator," the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Courtenay Lemon, F. S. Ferguson, H. W. Barry, Ad. F. Reim, Dr. Frick, C. F. Putney, F. H. Johnston, H. V. Fitch, D. S. Rubino, the Rev. W. W. Faris, Dr. R. J. Moore, J. H. Witte, A. Shepherd, J. G. O'Callaghan, N. Hald, the Rev. H. Rembe, G. Patterson, J. C. Eppens; W. G. Douglas, New York City; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.

Comments: "A good problem"—M. W. H. "Another beauty—a lovely 2-er"—S. "Shows rare skill and poise"—I. W. B. "Too many duals to be a good problem"—C. L. "A beauty in spite of the several unavoidable duals"—H. W. B. "An ideal two-mover; pretty as pretty can be"—Ad. F. R. "Very fine"—Dr. F. "A pretty problem"—C. P. F. "A clean composition, without a superfluous piece; the key admirably concealed; the entire construction a chess harmony"—F. H. J. "Cute problem"—N. V. F. "Not very difficult, but an extremely beautiful composition; a marvel of flexibility"—W. W. F. "A beautiful expression of a happy thought"—Dr. R. J. M. "Not as brilliant as the majority that you give us"—A. S. "A beautiful thing; hard to find"—G. P. "It can readily be seen that the B must move, but where?"—J. C. E. "Too simple for your columns"—W. G. D. "Combinations very fine"—C. Q. de F.

We have received several proposed key-moves, the most promising of which are R-B 6, and Q-R 3. One of our solvers who sent the correct solution insists that the problem has three key-moves. It is strange that those who sent these "tries" did not see that they are stopped by B-Kt 6, or R-B 2. These replies permit Black to play K x B or K x Kt on his second move. Another solver declares that mate can be forced by B on any square of the diagonal, so he tries B-Kt 5. The answer to this is B-Kt 6. The reason that the B must go to Kt 2 is to allow Q x Kt mate.

Ad. F. Reim, N. Hald; Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; the Revs. J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal., and J. A. Younkings, Natrona, Pa., were successful with 255.

H. W. Barry writes: It is a very short time since I began to solve your problems; but I will

say that, so far, I have found them superior to those of any other Chess column.

What do our solvers say concerning the proposition that we have a Problem-composing Tournament?

Answers to Correspondents.

We have received numerous inquiries concerning Chess-publications. We have given the information several times that there is only one publication in America devoted entirely to Chess—*The American Chess Magazine*.

J. S. S.—In Castling, if you touch your R first, your adversary can compel you to move the R and prevent your Castling.

For the benefit of beginners we give an inquiry received lately: White checked with Q which was protected by a Kt. Black captured the Q with K, claiming that the Kt did not cover the square because it was pinned by a B; or, in other words, because the Kt could not move, hence the K could take the Q. This contention is erroneous. The K can not under any circumstances move into check.

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READ THIS

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"Its more dramatic scenes and incidents are known to almost every reader of contemporaneous literature, and some of its passages are being quoted in every cultured home. Its almost inspired description of the personalities of St. Peter and St. Paul and their life in Rome, its moving tale of the faith and martyrdom of the early Christians, are read in Sunday-schools and churches, are repeated in sermons, and have turned the current backward of much of the literary thought of the day; its presentation of the 'grandeur that was Rome' has delighted even the most experienced of archeologists; its painting of the profligacy of Nero and his court at times surpasses that of Gibbon in his famous 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire'; the literary charm of the conversations and letters of Petronius, 'arbiter elegantiarum,' have been hailed with delight by writers and students of style and composition, and finally its tender story of the faithful love of Vinicinus and Lygia has all of the pathos and all of the sentiment that the most devoted lover of romance could desire. In a word, 'Quo Vadis' appeals both as a connected story and in its many phases to every man and woman wherever hearts are human."

"ARCHIBALD MALMAISON"—By Hawthorne.

The *London Times* says: "The climax of this story is so terrible, and so dramatic in its intensity, that it is impossible to class it with any situation of modern fiction."

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DISASTER TO THE "MAINE."

ON Tuesday night, February 15, Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, commanding the United States battle-ship *Maine*, sent the following historic despatch to the Secretary of the Navy:

"*Maine* blown up in Havana harbor at 9:40 o'clock and destroyed. Many wounded, and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward Line steamer. Send lighthouse-tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment still above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him.

"Public opinion should be suspended till further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of General Blanco, now with me and express sympathy."

Except for more detailed statements of the loss of life, this telegram contained the sum-total of official information regarding the circumstances of the disaster given to the public, pending official inquiry on the spot. Three days after the disaster the Navy Department made a report which shows that the *Maine* had 355 men on board, of whom only 24 officers and 76 men were saved, 57 out of the 76 men saved being injured. Two officers (Jenkins and Merritt) and 246 men were lost; 7 not certainly accounted for.

A more startling occurrence could scarcely be conceived, in view of the state of feeling between Spain and the United States over Cuban affairs. The first question on the lips of everybody in this country was, How did it happen? Definite answer is wanting. American newspapers have taxed their utmost powers to throw light from all quarters on the case; the *New York Journal* went so far as to offer \$50,000 reward for information which would lead to detection of the perpetrator of "the *Maine* outrage"; but the newspapers have thus far [February 20] obtained only results of speculative value. The Administration suspends judgment, as suggested by Captain Sigsbee, allowing the impression

to prevail that the Government inclines to belief in the theory of accidental explosion, in the absence of proof to the contrary. This is the view expressed by Secretary Long of the Navy Department as uniformly reported in Washington despatches.

The *Maine* was ordered to Havana harbor in the latter part of January and was received by the Spanish authorities with the ceremonies due a visitor from a friendly power. The Spanish cruiser *Alfonso XII.* lay in the harbor near the *Maine*. In accordance with assumed friendly relations, the fleet of the United States assembled off Dry Tortugas (islands west of Florida Keys) for squadron practise, while the Spanish armored cruiser *Vizcaya* proceeded to New York harbor, which she reached four days after the *Maine* sank.

Captain Sigsbee has reported the prompt help given by the crew of the *Alfonso XII.* in the excitement of the disaster, and the sympathetic attitude of Spanish authorities at Havana, as evinced by elaborate preparations for the funeral obsequies under the direction of Spanish authorities.

Admiral Sicard, of the North Atlantic squadron, appointed a board of inquiry, consisting of Captain William T. Sampson, of the *Iowa*, president of the court; Captain F. E. Chadwick, of the flag-ship *New York*, and Lieutenant-Commanders Potter and Marix, whose investigations are in progress.

Upon recommendation of Secretary Long, the House of Representatives promptly voted to appropriate \$200,000 to recover bodies and raise the wreck of the *Maine*, if deemed desirable.

Meantime the De Lome affair has become a minor incident in the public eye. De Lome left the country the day after the *Maine* disaster. His successor appointed by the Spanish Government is Señor Polo de Bernabe, a chief of the commercial bureau in the Spanish State Department and son of Admiral Polo formerly Minister to this country. The following abstract of Spain's formal disavowal of De Lome's utterances was published under date of February 17:

"The Spanish Government, on learning of the incident in which Minister Dupuy de Lome was concerned, and being advised of his objectionable communication, with entire sincerity laments the incident which was the cause of the interview with the Minister; states that Minister De Lome had presented his resignation, and it had been accepted before the presentation of the matter by Minister Woodford; that the Spanish Ministry, in accepting the resignation of a functionary whose services they have been utilizing and valuing up to that time, leaves it perfectly well established that they do not share, and rather, on the contrary, disauthorize, the criticisms tending to offend or censure the chief of a friendly state, altho such criticisms had been written within the field of friendship, and had reached publicity by artful and criminal means; that this meaning had taken shape in a resolution by the Council of Ministers before General Woodford presented the matter, and at a time when the Spanish Government had only vague telegraphic reports concerning the sentiments alluded to; that the Spanish nation, with equal and greater reason, affirms its view and decision after reading the words contained in the letter reflecting upon the President of the United States.

"As to the paragraph concerning the desirability of negotiations of commercial relations, if even for effect, and the importance of using a representative for the purpose stated in Señor Dupuy de Lome's letter, the Government expresses concern that, in the light of its conduct, long after the writing of the letter, and in view of the unanswerable testimony of simultaneous and subsequent facts, any doubt should exist that the Spanish Government has given proof of its real desire and of its innermost convictions

with respect to the new commercial system and the projected treaty of commerce.

"That the Spanish Government does not now consider it necessary to lay stress upon or to demonstrate anew the truth and sincerity of its purpose and the unstained good faith of its intentions.

"That publicly and solemnly the Government of Spain contracted before the mother country and its colonies a responsibility for the political and tariff changes which it has inaugurated in both Antilles, the natural ends of which, in domestic and international spheres, it pursues with firmness, which will ever inspire its conduct."

Most Remarkable Loss.—"The loss of this magnificent battleship is the most remarkable known to naval history. Ships have foundered, burned, been wrecked, and in many ways destroyed; but it remained for a vessel of the best type to be blown up and burned in a peaceful harbor. It is difficult to imagine, in the absence of full information, how the accident occurred. Whether through faults of construction, negligence of officers and men, a conspiracy of disaffected Spaniards or of insurgents who hoped to bring on a collision between Spain and this country, it is equally a puzzle and equally a severe criticism on the navy. Of all things, a first-class battleship should be the safest against any and all of these chances. . . . The Spanish authorities seem to have been ready and efficient in aiding to rescue the crew. There can be no cause for war in the case, unless it is shown that the Spanish Government connived at the destruction of the ship or negligently permitted it. The news produces a shock all over the country, from its surprising character, the situation in which it occurred, and the exposure of some unexpected sources of danger to a costly navy. It has long looked on the new navies of the world as death-traps, since in case of misfortune the ships, it is supposed, will sink like iron. Any disablement is likely to be fatal to the ship and its crew; there is little chance for saving anything. The public will await explanations with anxiety."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

Where is the Crime?—"Every hypothesis offered in explanation of the awful disaster in Havana harbor suggests a crime—either of intent or of negligence.

"If Spanish treachery is responsible for the frightful catastrophe war is inevitable. If the fanaticism of an individual is responsible, Spain should be forced to make full reparation for her carelessness in not guarding against such an expected outbreak. If Havana harbor is underlaid with mines which can be exploded by the touch of an electric button in Morro Castle, and the disaster was due to an accidental explosion, Spain must answer to the American people for not fully warning the commander of the *Maine* of the danger that lurked beneath the water.

"If the explosion came from the ship's magazines, then the entire responsibility rests upon the Navy Department for sending out an imperfectly constructed ship, or upon the officers who were bound to guard against such dangers with skill and foresight.

"Out of the incident will come a speedy conclusion of present outrageous conditions in unhappy Cuba. It has stirred the American people to the uttermost depths. It has brought home to every citizen of the land a realization of the terrors of war. It

has deepened the pathos and the pity of the situation in Cuba. Over the mangled corpses of more than two hundred defenders of American liberty and justice the world's greatest republic is bent in sorrow, with a resolve in its heart to avenge their death if they were stricken down foully, to the end that once and for all the world may be taught the lesson that this nation has assumed, calmly and with a full sense of the responsibilities involved, the guardianship of the New World liberty and progress."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

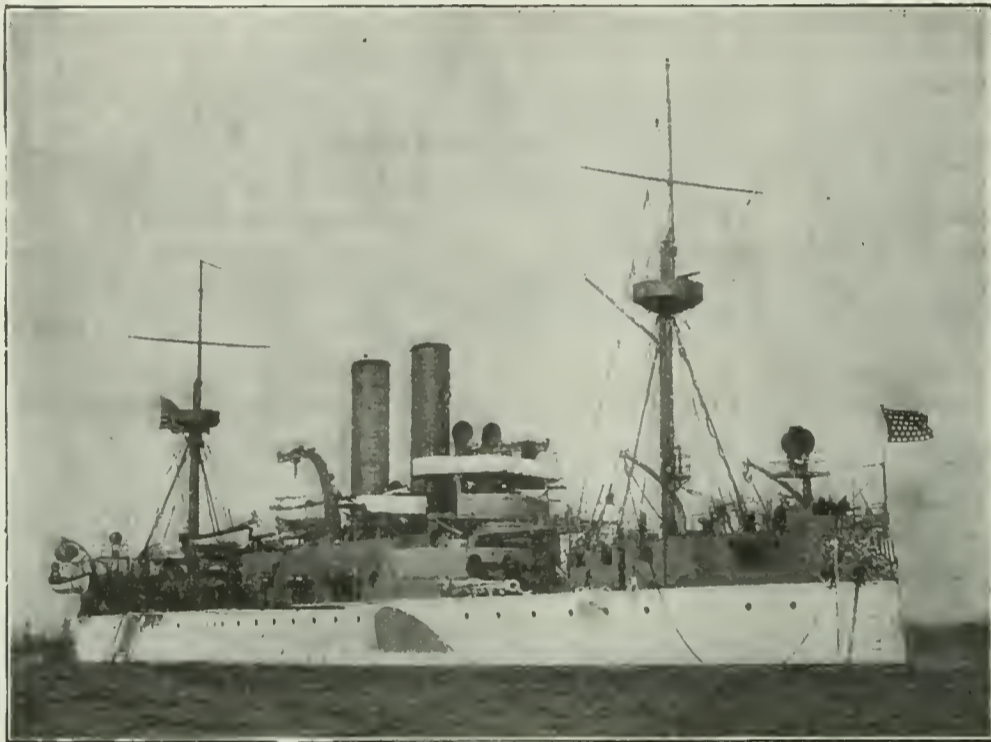
Not to be Stampeded.—"Once again the people of the United States have shown that they are not to be stampeded, even in a time of great excitement. The foreign papers express fear lest public opinion in this country may become violent against Spain, and even our own Administration is said to be anxious lest the people should demand immediate and radical action. These fears are entirely groundless. From the time of the receipt of Captain Sigsbee's first despatch all sensible men (some men of whom we speak elsewhere can not be called sensible) have felt that the only thing to do was to wait patiently for the facts, and have realized how foolish it would be to try to form an opinion without the fullest information. Congress has shared this view, and even the jingo, with few exceptions, to their credit be it said, have shown a most commendable moderation."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Casus Belli.—"There is one ground upon which a *casus belli* can be deduced from the destruction of the *Maine*. That is—in the event of explosion having been proven to be designed—of the entire prevalence of anarchy in Cuba. In such event it might be, in the judgment of the Administration, necessary for this country to assert the position generally assigned to it in treatises on international law, and take possession—a task of which the difficulties we realize—of the port and harbor in the interest of humanity and civilization. If the Spanish

Government is unequal to the restraint of dynamite atrocities in its principal provincial anchorage—granted what is not yet by any means proved, that there has been such—then it is no government at all, and the United States, as the conservator of social order on this hemisphere, must supply what government it can. That is the only leg of belligerency—and it is a sound enough member—that this country has to stand upon."—*The Press, New York.*

"We must never forget that our relations with Spain are those of friendly powers. The fact that there is great excitement in both countries, and that the relations between the two countries are therefore to a certain extent strained, does not in the slightest degree alter the further fact that by public proclamation of both governments we stand to each other in the relation of friends. We must assume, therefore, that Spain will make diligent and critical inquiry into this matter, and if it be found that one of her subjects has committed this dastardly deed, directly or indirectly, that he will be punished as any other criminal violating her laws.

"It is only in case we can connect the Spanish Government with the act that it could possibly be made a cause of disturbing the friendly relations between the two countries. This, we suspect, we will never be able to do, whatever the actual facts of the case may be."—*The Times, Richmond.*



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THE LOST "MAINE."

[Sea-going battleship (second-class), 12-inch armor. Keel laid in 1888 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Length, 318 feet; breadth, 57 feet; draft, 21½ feet; displacement, 6,682 tons. Twin screw propellers; vertical triple-expansion engines; horse-power, 9,293; speed, 17.4 knots. Main battery, 4 ten-inch breech-loading rifle guns; secondary battery, 7 six-pounder and 8 one-pounder rapid-fire guns; 4 torpedo tubes. Cost, including equipment and stores, approximately, \$5,000,000.]

The Threat of War.—"The relations between our Government and Spain have been seriously strained during the last year, and it will not be doubted that the loss of our great battle-ship in the Havana harbor is likely to intensify the war feeling on both sides. The President has very properly given notice that until there shall be conclusive evidence to the contrary, he must accept the loss of the battle-ship *Maine* as due to accident. He could not assume any other position and command the respect of the country or of the civilized nations of the world.

"There are two causes, each potent in itself, which are a constant menace to the peace of the two nations. One is the intense popular prejudice cherished in each country against the other. . . . The other menace to the peace of the two countries is the absolute inability of the Spanish crown to maintain itself if Cuba shall attain her independence.

"These two causes are the great obstacles to the dispassionate and fair adjustment of the complications which may arise from the loss of the battle-ship *Maine*. Even tho it shall be demonstrated that the explosion occurred within the vessel, there will be a very general belief throughout the country that in some way the vessel was destroyed by persons acting in the interest of the Spanish Government; and if it shall be shown that the vessel was destroyed by an outside torpedo, it would tax the powers of diplomacy to the uttermost to maintain peace between the two nations. Indeed, if such a condition should be presented it would be next to an impossibility to prevent war between the two countries. It is the plain duty of the President to stand resolutely against a war with Spain until he can no longer resist it consistently with the honor of the republic."—*The Times, Philadelphia*.

"Spain's Victory of Peace."—"To five hundred thousand Cubans starved or otherwise murdered have been added an American battle-ship and three hundred American sailors lost as the direct result of the dilatory policy of our Government toward Spain. If we had stopped the war in Cuba when duty and policy alike urged us to do so, the *Maine* would have been afloat to-day, and three hundred homes, now desolate, would have been unscathed.

"It was an accident, they say. Perhaps it was, but accident or

not, it would never have happened if there had been peace in Cuba, as there would have been if we had done our duty. And it was an accident of a remarkably convenient kind for Spain. Two days ago we had five battle-ships in the Atlantic. Now we have four. A few more such accidents will leave us at the mercy of a Spanish fleet.

"But while we must wait for definite evidence before formally charging Spain with the shameful treachery, of which all the world is ready to suspect her, we need wait for nothing before instituting such a change of policy as will relieve us of the fear of future troubles. The anarchy in Cuba, which for three years has racked the sympathies of all Americans but the dehumanized stock-jobbers of Wall Street, has become an intolerable evil to American interests. It has destroyed three hundred millions of dollars worth of American trade and scores of millions of American property; it has kept business in a state of continual anxiety and semi-panic, it has checked the restoration of prosperity, it has distracted the attention of our people from their own pressing concerns, and now, at last, it has robbed us of a magnificent battle-ship and the lives of three hundred seamen. We have endured it long enough. Whether a Spanish torpedo sank the *Maine* or not, peace must be restored in Cuba at once. If we can not have peace without fighting for it, let us fight and have it over with. It is not likely that the entire Spanish navy would be able to do us as much harm in open battle as we suffered in Havana harbor in one second of a state of things that was neither peace nor war.

"The investigation into the injuries of the *Maine* may take a week, but the independence of Cuba can be recognized to-day."—*The Journal, New York*.

Time for Cool Heads.—"The truth is, we believe, that the attitude of President Cleveland, and of President McKinley after him, very faithfully represents the attitude of the people as a whole. Their position has not been that we should under no circumstances interfere, but it has been that interference—or, in other words, war—should be resorted to only when the call for it was so clear that it became a positive national duty. We do not want to annex Cuba, and annexation is what interference would doubtless come to in the end. The present state of things is bad, monstrously bad, and it may become our duty to put an end to it.



DE LOME IN CARTOONS.

But in so doing we shall be doing not what we should like to do, but what, in spite of great aversion, we find ourselves constrained to do. This was the situation before the *Maine* disaster, and, while it is possible that that terrible event may change it, it is evident that neither the Administration nor the public is in any hurry to arrive at that conclusion. There will be plenty of time for that when the facts are better known; in the mean time only light-heads will imagine that any harm is done to the national glory or the national power by keeping our heads cool."—*The News, Baltimore*.

"Mr. McKinley may not have sufficient backbone even to resent an offense so gross as this, but war in this country is declared by the Congress, and no explanation of the Spanish Government, no offer to make reparation, could prevent a declaration of war, even tho it should develop that the Spanish authorities had nothing to do with the treacherous design, if treacherous design it were. In this case the loss of the *Maine* to the United States navy would inevitably mean the loss of Cuba to Spain."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans*.

"We do not insist that the *Maine* was deliberately blown up by the Spanish officials, and it would be unfortunate if the examining board finds that a torpedo has fatally plunged through her bottom. But there are so many other means of destroying a vessel than by torpedoes that, whether the plates on her bottom are found bent in or out, the impression will most surely continue that something else than the magazine was responsible for the vessel's destruction. It may be assumed as unquestionable that the Spanish officials had no connection with the explosion. They certainly could have no possible interest in such a diabolical outrage."—*The Army and Navy Register, Washington*.

"But there is a double significance to Captain Sigsbee's request. Does he mean that we shall not suspect Spain, or that we shall believe America's officers guilty of such gross carelessness? Let us wait and see."—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

LESSONS OF THE ZOLA TRIAL.

NEWSPAPERS in the United States follow the trial of Émile Zola, in France, with running comment which has many points of interest. Differences between the French methods of procedure and our ideas of the proper method to secure justice through the courts are emphasized, and yet there are intimations that we are not in a safe position to throw stones. It is pointed out that the French procedure is a survival of monarchical institutions, standing since the Revolution of 1789. On what we would call a charge of libel, the French Government prosecutes Zola and Editor Perreux of *l'Aurore*, which published Zola's letter of accusation against the War Department and others concerned in the court-martial that acquitted Count Esterhazy from the charge of being the real author of certain evidence upon which Dreyfus was exiled. The Court of Assizes, before which the trial is being held, has limited evidence, so far as it could, to the Esterhazy court-martial, but in spite of all obstacles a great deal of evidence bearing upon the Dreyfus affair has been brought before the jury. Our newspapers, besides giving attention to the current exhibition of the mysterious forces of antisemitism in France, insist that in reality Zola is fighting for the overthrow of a semi-military régime of irresponsibility which is out of date in a state where the theory of the sovereignty of the people is the ideal of government.

Time to Remodel Procedure.—"France is a republic, in name at least; but a judge in a criminal trial in that country has powers granted to no official in a similar capacity in any republic in the world. It has been seen in the trials recently how completely the judge dominates everything. He asks almost any questions he chooses, and rules out others that would be allowed in other countries as a means for getting at the truth. Trial by jury is the method of the Anglo-Saxon people, which, altho not perfect, has been found to work well among the English-speaking people the world over. Suppression of evidence, either in favor of the prisoner or against him, is contrary to the prevailing opinion in an age like this.

"The French system is a relic of older days, when military methods of procedure were in harmony with civilization as it then existed in that country. Outsiders recognize the difficulties that surround the Dreyfus case in the relation France stands to Germany and Russia, but the effect of suppressing evidence in a criminal case for political reasons on the people as a whole must give those entrusted with the making of the laws serious food for reflection. If anything is kept back that would tend to clear up one case, it might be kept back in any and all criminal cases, and no man charged with an offense, especially against the Government, would feel that he could be properly defended when brought to the bar.

"The republic in France has been a success in many particulars, but in others the stage of experiments has not been passed. This might be true in any other country where a change from a monarchy to a republic, always a more or less violent change, had been made with more or less suddenness. France is working out her destiny successfully as a republic, but the wise thing to do in any government is to make improvements when they are demanded, and the time seems at hand for the methods of criminal procedure in France to be remodeled."—*The American, Baltimore*.

Advertisement and Glass Houses.—"There has been nothing more irregular than the prosecution in the Zola case—excepting the defense. There has been nothing more one-sided and purely declamatory than the defense—except the prosecution. But be not deceived. Your Frenchman is a natural born fountain of advertisement. Neither Zola nor his friends nor his opponents nor the army nor 'journalism' over there can omit advertisement or would for one moment. They put it on before they assume their clothes, and then the spirit of it enwraps them as an atmosphere and warms them like a flame, clothes and all. There is a great ado in the court. But ado is the daily delight of the Parisians. Gunpowder is their only snuff, and sensation is to them the breath of life.

"Quite possibly, nearly as just results in final form will issue from the menagerie of noise which is called a trial, and which is going on over there, as would come from the icy inquisition of the subject in London or New York. Indeed, our new journalism is making some American trials very Frenchy in their froth and unfairness. It tried to make the Thorn and Nack trial Frenchy, but it ran up against two Long Island judges, Judge Smith and Judge Maddox, and they sat down on it very hard. It is trying to make the trial going on at Wilkesbarre Frenchy and frothy and unfair. But Judge Woodward is showing that he knows how to take care of himself, and the 'journalistic' offenders have to applaud his efforts to avoid pleading guilty to his indictment of them.

"We do not know that people in this country can just now, considering the glass houses in which many of them live, afford to throw stones at their French brethren. Nor should it be forgotten that behind his dramatic manner and his sensational methods the average Frenchman is a very fair being, chivalrous, considerate, upright, humane, and lovable. There is no nation in the world of which the real home life is more beautiful and affectionate, or in which respect for age, for learning, and for piety framed in character is more observable and sincere than is the case in France. To outside view a Frenchman is antic, interiorly he is very genuine."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn*.

Cases of the Same Sort in this Country.—"He [Zola] makes the most wholesale denunciations of various people in high places, and challenges the Government to bring him to trial. The Government, still determined to stand its ground and to keep its secrets, arraigns him upon certain counts included in the charges he made. He comes into court and attempts at the very start to prove things upon which he has not been arraigned. The court refuses to permit this. It is precisely what any court in England or America would have done in a libel or slander case; but forthwith he and his lawyers break out in complaints of injustice, and the whole British press, the American press echoing the latter, repeat their denunciations.

"Finally, it should be remembered that all our information on this whole subject comes through British channels, and these should always be suspected when dealing with Continental matters, and especially with French courts. We should bear in mind that this case has almost passed out of the range of jurisprudence and into that of the highest politics. We have had cases of the

same sort in our own country. We hanged Mrs. Surratt for complicity in the assassination of Lincoln. There was not a cool-headed lawyer in the country at the time that did not believe she was innocent. All reasonable people now concede that it was a judicial murder. Nothing has ever been even suggested to vindicate her memory or to console her relatives as would have been long ago done in France. We hanged several of the so-called Anarchists of Chicago, and sent others of them to prison. There is hardly a respectable lawyer in the country who followed the case who believes the judgment was a just one. The survivors were pardoned; but the stigma of guilt still rests upon them all. There is no means of vindication. We should be more modest in criticizing the institutions of other countries, especially when we do not quite understand them; and above all, we should remember that we are not entirely and at all times free from the influences of popular passion ourselves."—*The News, Detroit*.

Methods Abroad and at Home.—"It seems most probable, in the confused light of such partial evidence as this frantic trial has discovered, that Dreyfus was guilty, but that he was not fairly tried and was condemned summarily on evidence he and his counsel were not allowed to see and try to rebut or explain. This is the common practise in Russia, and is not unknown in Germany, but even impassioned appeal to protect the honor of the army and to save the only diplomatic alliance of the republic fails to reconcile the French people to it. Their impatience is due partly to racial light-headedness and partly to inherited impatience with Bourbon methods. They are unwilling to trust the Government of their own choice with a state secret, and insist that it be shared with the populace. They have outgrown the Continental habit of unquestioning submission and have not acquired the Anglo-Saxon habit of confidence in government. English or American public opinion in a similar case—an identical case can not be imagined—would be content with the solemn assurance of government that high public interests required it to adopt a policy of reserve."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York*.

"There is probably no mystery of modern times more unsolvable than the average Parisian mind when it is overcome by abstinence and hysterics, unless it be a French court of justice during a period of popular excitement and governmental stupidity. An alien is at a loss to grasp a proper point of view from which adequately to scrutinize this mercurial race and its singular legal forms. Paris is nearly always intoxicated. Rarely is it blessed with the self-poise of perfect sobriety. If we had no judges who tyrannized by injunction and no mobs that burned beings at the stake, we might be tempted to call the Parisians unthinking and unfeeling barbarians. It is, perhaps, just as well to look at them as bitter with the gall of prejudice like the people of all countries, and merciless with the injustice of a populace blindly following a vicious political party."—*The World-Herald, Omaha*.

"It has been the fashion among a certain class of political agitators to speak disparagingly of the probity and effectiveness of American courts. They have not scrupled to cast innuendoes upon our judicial system, which pleases them no better than any other American institutions. It will be instructive for these disciples of unrest, as well as for the rest of us, to mark well the conduct of the Zola trial in Paris. Was there ever a more palpable muzzling of justice? We are too apt to forget how good a land we live in and to undervalue its blessings. Every time the European veil is lifted, as it is now being lifted in France, that realization comes home to us with increased force."—*The Journal, Minneapolis*.

"The manner in which the jury in the Zola case was secured and is managed is worthy of passing notice. Forty talesmen were called. One died, two fell ill, and two were excused because they had served on a jury last year. Of the remaining thirty-five, fourteen were chosen by lot. The prosecution had a right to challenge ten and the defense eleven. There are fourteen jurors, but only twelve will frame the verdict, the other two being supernumeraries, to serve only in case of a vacancy occurring in the box. . . . The verdict will be determined not by unanimous agreement, but by a mere majority vote of the twelve. And, finally, the jurors are not kept under guard, but are permitted to go to their homes or elsewhere, read all the papers, and discuss the case with friends as much as they please. Truly, a striking contrast to the American jury system."—*The Tribune, New York*.

COMMERCIALISM AND GOVERNMENT.

"MISGOVERNMENT in the United States is an incident in the history of commerce. It is part of the triumph of industrial progress. Its details are easier to understand if studied as a part of the commercial development of the country than if studied as a part of government, because many of the wheels and cranks in the complex machinery of government are now performing functions so perverted as to be unmeaning from the point of view of political theory, but which have become perfectly plain if looked at from the point of view of trade."

The statements quoted contain the theory which is elaborated in an able manner by John Jay Chapman, in *The Atlantic Monthly* for February. Governmental form, as the outward expression of economic character, is not a new idea among political economists, but the application of it to our own case is enlightening and provokes discussion.

Similar thought appears to be in the mind of Senator Marion Butler, who writes in *The Arena* for March on the trust problem. His analysis of conditions discovers that the strength of monopoly is in getting control of the instruments of commerce—money, transportation, and the transmission of intelligence. And Dr. Albert Shaw of *The American Monthly Review of Reviews*, discussing the progress of the world last month, fixed upon the money power as the determining factor in European strategy between governments as well as in our own Cuban and home policy.

Capture of Government by Commercialism.—"The growth and concentration of capital which the railroad and the telegraph made possible is the salient fact in the history of the last quarter century. That fact is at the bottom of our political troubles. It was inevitable that the enormous masses of wealth, springing out of new conditions and requiring new laws, should strive to control the legislation and the administration which touched them at every point. At the present time, we can not say just what changes were or were not required by enlightened theory. It is enough to see that such changes as came were inevitable; and nothing can blind us to the fact that the methods by which they were obtained were subversive of free government.

"Whatever form of government had been in force in America during this era would have run the risk of being controlled by capital, of being bought and run for revenue. It happened that the beginning of the period found the machinery of our Government in a particularly purchasable state. The war had left the people divided into two parties which were fanatically hostile to each other. The people were party mad. Party name and party symbols were of an almost religious importance.

"At the very moment when the enthusiasm of the nation had been exhausted in a heroic war which left the Republican Party managers in possession of the ark of the covenant, the best intellect of the country was withdrawn from public affairs and devoted to trade. During the period of expansion which followed, the industrial forces called in the ablest men of the nation to aid them in getting control of the machinery of government. The name of king was never freighted with more power than the name of party in the United States; whatever was done in that name was right. It is the old story; there has never been a despotism which did not rest upon superstition. The same spirit that made the Republican name all-powerful in the nation at large made the Democratic name valuable in Democratic districts.

"The situation as it existed was made to the hand of trade. Political power had been condensed and packed for delivery by the war; and in the natural course of things the political trademarks began to find their way into the coffers of the capitalist. The change of motive power behind the party organizations—from principles to money—was silently effected during the thirty years which followed the war. Like all organic change, it was unconscious. It was understood by no one. It is recorded only in a few names and phrases; as, for instance, that part of the organization which was purchased was called the 'machine,' and the general manager of it became known as the 'boss.' The external political history of the country continued as before. It is true that a steady degradation was to be seen in public life, a steady failure of character, a steady decline of decency. But questions continued to be discussed, and in form decided, on their merits,

because it was in the interest of commerce that they should in form be so decided. Only quite recently has the control of money become complete; and there are reasons for believing that the climax is past.

"We hear a great talk about the failure of our institutions as applied to cities, as if it were our incapacity to deal with masses of people and with the problems of city expansion that wrecked us. It is nothing of the sort. There is intellect and business capacity enough in the country to run the Chinese Empire like clockwork. Philosophers state broadly that our people 'prefer to live in towns,' and cite the rush to the cities during the last thirty years. The truth is that the exploitation of the continent could be done most conveniently by the assembling of business men in towns; and hence it is that the worst rings are found in the larger cities. But there are rings everywhere; and wherever you see one you will find a factory behind it. If the population had remained scattered, commerce would have pursued substantially the same course. We should have had the rings just the same. It is perfectly true that the wonderful and scientific concentration of business that we have seen in the past thirty years gave the chance for the wonderful and scientific concentration of its control over politics. The state machine could be constructed easily by consolidating local rings of the same party name.

"The boss *par excellence* is a state boss. He is a comparatively recent development. He could exist only in a society which had long been preparing for him. He could operate only in a society where almost every class and almost every individual was in a certain sense corrupted. The exact moment of his omnipotence in the State of New York, for instance, is recorded in the actions of the state legislature. Less than ten years ago, the bribing of the legislature was done piecemeal and at Albany; and the great corporations of the State were accustomed to keep separate attorneys in the Capitol, ready for any emergency. But the economy of having the legislature corrupted before election soon became apparent. If the party organizations could furnish a man with whom the corporation managers could contract directly, they and their directors could sleep at night. The boss sprang into existence to meet this need. He is a commercial agent, like his little local prototype; but the scope of his activities is so great and their directions are so various, the forces that he deals with are so complex and his mastery over them is so complete, that a kind of mystery envelops him.

"The government of a State is no more than a town government for a wide area. The methods of bribery which work certain general results in a town will work similar results in a State. But the scale of operations is vastly greater. The state-controlled businesses, such as banking, insurance, and the state public works, and the liquor traffic, involve the expenditure of enormous sums of money.

"The effect of commercialism on politics is best seen in the state system. The manner of nominating candidates shows how easily the major force in a community makes use of its old customs.

"The American plan of party government provides for primaries, caucuses, and town, county, and state conventions. It was devised on political principles, and was intended to be a means of working out the will of the majority, by a gradual delegation of power from bottom to top. The exigencies of commerce required that this machinery should be made to work backward—namely, from top to bottom. It was absolutely necessary for commerce to have a political dictator; and this was found to be perfectly easy. Every form and process of nomination is gravely gone through with, the dictator merely standing by and designating the officers and committeemen at every step. There is something positively Egyptian in the formalism that has been kept up in practise, and in the state of mind of men who are satisfied with the procedure.

"The reasons for believing that the boss system has reached its climax are manifold. Some of them have been stated, others may be noted. In the first place, the railroads are built. Business is growing more settled. The sacking of the country's natural resources goes on at a slower pace. . . . Bribery, like any other crime, may be explained by an emergency; but every one believes that bribery is not a permanent necessity in the running of a railroad, and this general belief will determine the practises of the future. Public opinion will not stand the abuses; and without the abuse where is the profit? In many places, the old system of bribery is still being continued out of habit, and at a

loss. The corporations can get what they want more cheaply by legal methods, and they are discovering this. In the second place, the boss system is now very generally understood. The people are no longer deceived. The ratio between party feeling and self-interest is changing rapidly, in the mind of the average man. It was the mania of party feeling that supported the boss system and rendered political progress impossible, and party feeling is dying out.

"Moreover, time fights for reform. The old voters die off, and the young men care little about party shibboleths. Hence these non-partizan movements. Every election, local or national, which causes a body of men to desert their party is a blow at the boss system. These movements multiply annually. They are emancipating the small towns throughout the Union, even as commerce was once disfranchising them. As party feeling dies out in a man's mind, it leaves him with a clearer vision. His consequence begins to affect his conduct very seriously, when he sees that a certain course is indefensible. It is from this source that the reform will come.

"The voter will see that it is wrong to support the subsidized boss, just as the capitalist has already begun to recoil from the monster which he created. He sees that it is wrong at the very moment when he is beginning to find it unprofitable. The old trade-mark has lost its value.

"The corruption that we used to denounce so fiercely and understand so little was a phase of the morality of an era which is already vanishing. It was as natural as the virtue which is replacing it; it will be a curiosity almost before we have done studying it. We see that our institutions were particularly susceptible to this disease of commercialism, and that the sickness was acute, but that it was not mortal. Our institutions survived." —*John Jay Chapman, in The Atlantic Monthly, February.*

Monopolistic Control of the Instruments of Commerce.—

"The so-called Democratic and Republican anti-trust laws now on the statute-book are ineffective; first, because the evil laws now in existence and in full force, which inevitably produce trusts, are not repealed; next, because the so-called anti-trust laws are not directed at any of the fundamental conditions that foster and promote the existence of trusts.

"A trust is a scheme or a device to establish a complete monopoly of any line of business. Whenever any number of individuals organize themselves into a corporation and get a complete monopoly of any line of business, so that they can crush out all kinds of competition and regulate absolutely the price of not only the manufactured articles sold to the public, but also the raw material bought from the producers to make the articles, then we have a typical modern trust. But the all-important question is: How can any corporation get a complete monopoly of any line of business? That is, how is it possible for such a monopoly—such a trust—to be organized and maintained? Are not the thousands of people in a certain line of business more powerful than one syndicate or corporation in the same business? Are not seventy millions of people more powerful than a half-dozen of that number? They are if they have equal opportunities. Then how is it possible for a very small number of men to drive out of business and crush their thousands of competitors, secure a complete monopoly, and maintain it in the face of the remainder of the nation? There is but one way in which it can possibly be done: the monopolists must first *get control of the instruments of commerce*. Those who control the instruments of commerce can of course control commerce itself, can destroy all competition, and can put any kind of business and every business into a trust at will.

"Now what are the instruments of commerce? They are three in number.

"The first is money—the measure of values, the medium of exchange—which is a vital element in every business transaction. Money is the life-blood of commerce, and business stagnates and congests when the supply is cornered, or when the quantity in circulation does not increase with the increase of population and business, just as the human body grows weak from congestion or loss of blood.

"The second great instrument of commerce is transportation. Cheap transportation that can be used on like terms by all is an essential factor of business in any country; but the larger the country the more important is transportation. In a country of the immense distances of ours the transportation question is of

equally vital importance with the money question. But the opportunity and the right to use this instrument of commerce to transport products from one end of the country to the other at the same prices and on the same terms that your competitor pays or enjoys is of even more importance in preventing the building up of trusts than the question of cheapness. Wherever there is discrimination in freight rates, no matter whether the freight charges are high or low, a powerful leverage is given to those who have the benefit of rebates and favoritisms to crush out competition.

"Do such discriminations exist? Yes, and necessarily so when a few great bankers and syndicates own and control this powerful instrument of commerce, and can therefore regulate rates and make discriminations in favor of monopolies and trusts with which they are allied. What do we see to-day? One man, J. Pierpont Morgan, representing a foreign gold syndicate composed of London Jews, owning and absolutely controlling, as the agent of that trust, eight of the biggest railroad systems in the nation. Which are they? The New York, New Haven, and Hartford, extending from New York to Boston and throughout New England; the Erie, with all its branches and feeders; the New York Central, extending from New York to Chicago, with all its ramifications; the Northern Pacific, extending from Chicago across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, with all its ramifications; the great Lehigh Valley system; the Big Four, covering the great fertile Central West between St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago; the Chesapeake and Ohio, running from Baltimore out to Chicago and the great Northwest; and the Southern Railroad, extending from New York south to New Orleans, with all its ramifications in more than a dozen States.

"These powerful systems, with the tributaries which they dominate and control, comprising more than 55,000 miles, govern every means of modern transportation in all the great, populous, and important sections of the nation from Chicago east and south, except the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Atlantic Coast Line. Morgan and his gold backers have their greedy eyes on these. . . .

"The third great and vital instrument of commerce is the transmission of intelligence. As far as the business world can use the Post-office Department every one stands on a fair and equal footing; but the information that controls the markets and affects vitally the business world, from the Associated Press despatches to the daily newspapers, the stock reports, and so on, down, are transmitted by telegraph. The tremendous importance of this instrument of commerce is not generally realized. The actions of men are controlled by their opinions; their opinions are formed on the information they receive. Therefore the opinions and actions of the wisest and best men are sadly at fault if the truth has been kept from them, or if it has been colored or perverted. Those who can control what we read can control our thoughts; those who control our thoughts can control our votes; those who can control our votes can control our pocketbooks and the destinies of the nation.

"Here, then, are the three vital instruments of commerce—money, transportation, transmission of intelligence. How should they be used and by whom should they be controlled? Can agencies so powerful, and the proper use of which is absolutely essential to the welfare of all the people, be trusted in the hands of a part of the people to be used for their own private gain and power? Clearly not. Then how should they be used and controlled in order to give equal opportunities to all and to promote the general welfare? Clearly these instruments of commerce should be used as public functions at the lowest possible cost and without discrimination in favor of one person and against another. This must be done in order to put every industry and business enterprise on an equal footing. Has this been done? No. But instead we have permitted the reverse to be done. These vital instruments of commerce are to-day completely in the hands of private individuals and speculators, who therefore have the business world

at their mercy. Whenever a government permits the instruments of commerce to go into private hands it has surrendered its most important function of sovereignty. It has surrendered its power to 'establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty.' It is to secure these rights that governments are established among men.

"The instruments of commerce are natural monopolies—they are natural trusts. When they are used as public functions, open and free to the use of all on like terms and conditions, then there is healthy competition, with widespread industrial activity, and general prosperity and happiness. . . . It is true that Congress pretends to regulate these instruments of commerce; but the fact is that those who control the instruments of commerce control Congress, prevent the passage of effective laws to cure the evil, and secure the passage of other laws in their own interest which aggravate the evil. Congress made its fatal mistake when it put into the hands of private persons and syndicates these powerful vital and constitutional instruments of commerce, which make trusts and make them greater than Congress."—*Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of People's Party National Committee, in The Arena, March.*

Money Power and Recent History.—"The financial plan by which it is proposed that England should lend China a great sum of money is interesting on several accounts. The money of course will be supplied primarily by the great international banking houses of Europe, which will take up a new issue of British



M. S. BREWER, OF MICHIGAN
Civil Service Commissioner.



GEO. M. BOWERS, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.



GENERAL JOSEPH LONGSTREET,
OF LOUISIANA,
Commissioner of Railroads.



OWEN L. W. SMITH,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Minister Resident to Liberia.

FOUR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.

consols at the ruling low rate of interest, presumably $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. England will take the proceeds of this issue off consols, and turn the amount over to China at, say, 4 per cent. With Chinese sources of revenue under the control of English officials like Sir Robert Hart, the regular payment of interest and of instalments on the loan will be reasonably certain, and the profit accruing to the British Government from the difference in the rate of interest would in any case form a sinking fund which in the course of a reasonable term of years would pay off the consols and leave the Chinese loan a matter of clear profit. The matter has peculiar interest from the fact that the arrangement is supposed to have been worked out chiefly by the great bankers who are neither English, French, nor German in their real allegiance, but must be regarded as a law unto themselves and a separate power, gradually but steadily strengthening their grip upon the destiny of nations.

"It was this huge, mysterious money power that enabled the continental governments, led by Russia, to circumvent England and place the Chinese loan at the close of the Japanese war. And now it is the same hidden but potent force that declines to allow the continental powers to make the present Chinese loan, but ordains that England shall make it. The issues of the recent Turco-Greek war were decided, unquestionably, by this coalition of European bankers, who improved the opportunity to gain a better hold upon the revenues both of Turkey and of Greece, and cleared up millions of profit out of the hideous conflict between Moslem and Christian. Their influence has slaughtered the Armenians and wrought the discomfiture of Greece. The hand of this coalition of European bankers has been constantly felt in the affairs of Spain and Cuba. Their method is to secure control of great issues of public securities at heavy discounts, bearing high rates of interest, and then so to manipulate diplomacy and the course of international politics as ultimately to make certain the payment in full of interest and principal. It is not pleasant to remember that these foreign gentlemen, with their finger in every diplomatic and international affair, were invited to come to the rescue of the United States Treasury under the last Administration. Our politicians, playing their game of party politics so desperately that they forgot their patriotism, had in times of peace and prosperity cut off the revenues of the United States Government until the business of the country was hopelessly deranged and the basis of the currency system seriously threatened. And then the European money power, at an immediate profit of some millions of dollars, sold us the gold that we ought not to have needed.

"Even now, the very men who were the strenuous critics of the policy pursued in the last Administration, having themselves come into power, refuse to admit the facts about the continued deficiency of public revenue. Not only do they decline to provide the money with which to pay off the debt incurred two years ago, but they also refuse to perceive the real danger that their conduct may in the early future compel them in their turn to bend the knee to the coalition of European money-lenders, in order again to buy the gold that our Treasury ought not to have lacked. There is probably not a Republican in either House of Congress to-day who will not admit in private conversation that an additional tax ought at once to be placed upon beer, for the sake of increasing the revenues. Yet no step is being taken in that direction. This is partly because the brewing interest is not to be offended. But, chiefly, it is because it is considered bad party politics to admit that the Dingley tariff is inadequate on the side of revenue production. In order to avoid the necessity of amending the law and increasing the sources of public income, an attempt is being made at Washington to resort to undignified and even ridiculous economies in expenditure. An instance of this is the proposed impairment of the postal service of the city of New York by reducing the daily deliveries."—*Albert Shaw, in The Review of Reviews, New York.*

SACRILEGIOUS MEN.—"Just listen to this!" he exclaimed, suddenly straightening up in his chair.

"What is it?" she demanded.

"An Eastern railroad has run its tracks right across the golf links of one the very best golf clubs."

"Horrible!" she cried. "Do you suppose they will hang the directors merely send them to jail for life?"—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

DR. MIQUEL announces that bringing American apples to Berlin is carrying germs to Germany.—*The Mail and Express, New York.*

THE LATE FRANCES E. WILLARD.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died in New York City on February 17. She had been president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union since 1879 and a foremost figure in the woman's movements of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Miss Willard was born of New England parentage in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., in 1839. She was graduated from the Women's College, later absorbed by the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. After teaching in public schools and the university, she became president of the Women's College. She gave up that position for the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union following the woman's temperance crusade, and was elected first corresponding secretary of the national



FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD.

organization in 1874. In the course of her public career she visited all the States and Territories, and a number of Canadian provinces and European countries, holding conventions and establishing temperance organizations. Since 1884 Miss Willard had supported the Prohibition Party, having failed in that year to secure from the Republican Party a declaration against the liquor traffic asked by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Miss Willard was editor-in-chief of *The Union Signal*, official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the time of her death. At one time she was editor of the *Chicago Evening Post*, and she frequently contributed to the press. Among her books are "How to Win," "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and "Nineteen Beautiful Years." She was very popular on the lecture platform, and helped to found the National and International Woman's Council, representing a federation of woman's organizations.

Of Such is the Hope of the World.—"It may be doubted whether there was a better-known woman in America than Miss Frances E. Willard, whose death occurred at an early hour this morning. Her methods were extreme, but her objects were always admirable, and as a social reformer and leader among the advocates of temperance she attained a reputation which entitles her memory to the sincerest reverence and affection. A woman

of liberal education, broad culture, and extensive travel, and with an insight into human nature that is rare in her sex, her mental faculties were not cultivated at the expense of the gentler side of her nature, and she inspired a following remarkable not only in numbers but in the intensity of the zeal which characterized it. Appealing to the intellect through reason, to the heart through the sympathies, and to the conscience through a sense of religion, as she saw the light, it still remains true that the desirability of her life and the usefulness of her life were exactly in proportion to the unreasonableness of her propositions.

"She wanted to bring about the millennium at a bound. Convinced that human nature is better than it really is and that it can be reconstructed along lines of momentary creation, she entered into her work with the ardor and devotion of an apostle inspired from on high; but she was not practical, and while we regret that such was the case, we should also rejoice thereat, for people like her are essential to the progress of morality and the uplifting of ideals in social and religious life. The best women live by ideals and the best men seek to approximate them, and while both, in attainment, may be disappointed, the fact that they exist makes for the happiness of mankind. The impossible minority are the hope of the world. They head us in the direction of education, of improved government, of cleaner and more wholesome habits of life than would presumably prevail, had we not the stimulus and impetus of the few, who, while striving for the unattainable, are nevertheless the advance guards of a higher civilization. Miss Willard obtained the signatures of seven millions of people in all parts of the world to a temperance petition, and it was presented to the heads of the different governments. No nation can accept officially petitions from other than its own subjects, and this destroyed the practical value of her work, but nevertheless its effect as a moral example was not lost nor will it be for years to come."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

Captain in New Age of Organized Womanhood.—"Now that death has closed criticism and ended dispute, her life-work stands that of agitation rather than of construction. A vast number of women have been quickened, stimulated, and carried out of narrower horizons by her great influence. She drew together by counties, by states, by nations, a great host of women who wanted to do something, who did not know what to do, and who found themselves suddenly and conspicuously occupied in swaying and directing the emotional tides of their day. In a country ruled by opinion, the mere creation of a visible body of feminine public opinion is alone a great work.

"Its results are apparent in school-books which, in nearly all our States, early teach children the evils of alcohol and tobacco. Time, and it is to be hoped an increasing sobriety, will test the wisdom of this reform. The advance in the age of consent in many States was quickened, directed, and brought to legislative action by the efforts of the women Miss Willard led. To the cause of woman-suffrage she gave in many States leadership and organization. At certain critical junctures she gave Prohibition new political force; but it was never carried to the point at which it was more than a moral protest for whose purpose, principle, and aim all must have a profound respect.

"These are all important achievements, and for five years past there has been added to them a sense of international importance, for Miss Willard carried her work and influence around the world. She passes away at an age when years of work should have been before her worn down by the pressure of complex responsibilities, some of which seemed unnecessary, but all of which, even where they were pecuniary, were prompted by the great purpose of her life. This was pure, noble, and inspiring. She leaves organized what she found inchoate. She gave effective volition to what was before mere empty desire. In the great warfare for purity and sobriety she was a captain and leader in the new age of organized womanhood."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"**Her Works Do Follow Her.**"—"Frances Willard is greater in death than in life. 'Her works do follow her.' She had tugged and wrestled with her mighty task, she had pled and prayed, she had sacrificed and sanctified all that she had to the cause. She did not even spare her own life. She had no thought for the body. It grew more and more transparent, more ethereal. The bright flame of devotion consumed it even as the burning soul of Saint Francis of Assisi consumed his soul. At last the beautiful but frail tenement gave way and the still more beautiful soul leaped into immortality.

"Brave, devoted, heroic Frances Willard! Hail, but not farewell, for thine will continue to be the welding spirit which shall bind the ends of the earth together in a compact against evil stronger than death and the grave and as sacred as our vows to heaven; thine the transforming spirit which shall blend all differences, keep all hearts in unison, and which shall inspire and transfuse the organization with love as never before—love for the holy war, love for fallen humanity, and, above all, love to God, the Father of us all, to whom be glory and honor forevermore, that 'He giveth His beloved sleep,' and 'hath brought life and immortality to light.'"—*The Union Signal (W. C. T. U. Organ), Chicago.*

Leader and Teacher.—"It is a mistake to suppose that Miss Willard ever quit teaching school. She was to the last the principal of a female seminary. Its pupils were the women of two hemispheres, young and old. There were lessons in woman-suffrage, in Prohibition, in social purity, in Christian Socialism; but no one of these, nor all of them together, constituted the supreme purpose of the school. They were the means to an end, but never the end itself. The end, as we have already stated, was an educational, not a political one—to cause women to realize their own powers and to rest satisfied with nothing, whether in law or custom, in church or state, that put shackles upon even the least of these powers. And it was precisely because of this larger purpose that Miss Willard never degenerated as the reformer is always in danger of degenerating into a fanatic who has lost all sense of proportion. To her no one of these great reforms was the all in all, and she saw allies in those who cared nothing for any of them, but who were working in other fields to develop the race and ennoble its destiny. In short, every one who did a good deed or spoke a brave word for better things anywhere was looked upon by her as a friend. Her faith was boundless and her charity unmeasured. She modeled herself as a reformer, not upon John the Baptist, but upon Christ Jesus. She believed in the 'do-everything' policy for the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and under her leadership department after department has been added and every woman with a mission whom she could lay hold upon was attached as a part of the working force.

"She was a born leader as well as teacher. And such a leader!"—*The Voice (Proh.), New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE trouble with Mr. De Lome seems to have been that he changed his bait just as the suckers were biting well.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

KNOWING what Englishmen would be under similar circumstances, Canada is naturally distrustful of an armed relief expedition.—*The News, Detroit.*

POSSIBLY those Ohio legislators, in refusing to answer certain interrogatories, don't want to commit themselves on the money question.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

FINANCIAL.—"What's the difference between wages and boodle?" "Well, wages is money a man earns and sometimes doesn't get; but boodle is what a man gets and doesn't earn."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

Death came out of the black night's deep,
And steered for a battle-ship's side;
But never a man of the sailor clan
Looked on the Deathman's ride.

The Kansan lad and the Hampshire boy,
And the boy from Tennessee,
With never a fear that death was near,
Swung into eternity.

Nor flag, nor shot, nor battle-cry,
Nor strain of the nation's air,
Broke into the gloom of the sailor's doom,
Nor yet a priestly prayer.

There looks a face from far-away home,
With eye bent on the sea,
For the Hampshire Jack who'll not come back,
Or the lad from Tennessee.

Not theirs was the glory of battle;
No victory crowned the day,
But a nation weeps, that the dark sea keeps
Her dead beneath the bay.

—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WORDSWORTH'S DEBT TO HIS SISTER.

SOME day, when the writers who tell us about the wives of great men and the daughters of great men and the mothers of great men exhaust those particular fields of research, the sisters of great men may come in for the popular consideration that is their due. One of those sure to be included in such a series is Dorothy Wordsworth, whose "Journals," edited by Prof. William Knight, have just been published in two volumes. Not that Dorothy Wordsworth has been neglected entirely. De Quincey sketched her as he first saw her in 1807 at Grasmere:

"Her face was of Egyptian brown; rarely, in a woman of English birth, had I seen a more determinate gypsy tan. Her eyes were not soft, as Mrs. Wordsworth's, nor were they fierce or bold; but they were wild and startling, and hurried in their motion. Her manner was warm and even ardent; her sensibility seemed constitutionally deep; and some subtle fire of impassioned intellect apparently burned within her, which, being alternately pushed forward into a conspicuous expression by the irrepressible instincts of her temperament, and then immediately checked, . . . gave to her whole demeanor, and to her conversation, an air of embarrassment, and even of self-conflict, that was almost distressing to witness."

De Quincey tells us further that she became, "through a life of delightful wanderings," her brother's companion, pupil, and apprentice in poetical description. Under the circumstances, therefore, her "Journals" contain much to interest students of English literature, and especially to interest lovers of Wordsworth, "the most original and most meditative man of his own age." Reviewing the "Journals," *The Speaker* (London) expresses itself as follows:

"She was his [Wordsworth's] living note-book; she furnished him with subjects, handling, and mood, none of which, doubtless, would have come to Dorothy alone; yet, unless she had marked or suggested them, the world had wanted many a noble song. Her 'Journal' at Alfoxden is a brief and exquisite series of vignettes, as true to the hour and the season as Pierre Loti ever gave us, and we are all aware how splendidly the French artist renders again those flying moments of the sea and the sky. But Dorothy's pencil was better than a kodak and almost as swift. Wordsworth lived in the open air; he was not a man of much reading; but the enormity of pleasure which he and his sister derived from the common appearances of nature and their everlasting variety served them both instead of many libraries. The curious thing to remark now is the ground of prose, minute, exact, and real, upon which the inspired dalesman wove his sublime or tender arabesques. The process gave him trouble without end; he was resolute against drawing upon landscapes in the world of fantasy, neither would he devise pathetic incidents the like of which he had never seen; but his meditation mingled new and rare feelings with immediate experience, and other eyes would have overlooked the colors, or misconstrued the forms, which stirred him to the deepest. One there was who saw and felt in complete unison with him. And these are the daily records of a life so peculiarly interesting, in Somersetshire, among the Lakes, in Scotland, and in Switzerland or Italy."

"It was Dorothy who felt those bewitching impressions of 'The Highland Girl' and 'The Solitary Reaper' that afterward took an immortal shape and echo in poems now too well known for quotation. Her notes abound in sketches of the men and women whom they met in their travels; and the Scottish ways of old are still vividly brought home to us while we follow in the steps of our poetical pilgrims. On the Continent they examine churches and castles, see what paintings come in their line of excursion, and only fail to make friends because of their incurable British reserve or shyness. Yet the quality by which these 'Journals' will go down to other generations is not their human kindness, or pathos, or innocent dilettante criticism of the fine arts. They belong to our literature by a rarer title. They picture and immortalize the 'unsubstantial pageants' of the air, which, left

without record by common men, intent on their downward-looking business, would melt and dissolve as tho they had never been. But here a poet's eye has fixed them in clear transparency; and for all these lovely or majestic evenings and mornings, with their light and dark, their sunshine and their exhalations, time itself has been abolished."

D'ANNUNZIO'S DARING EXPERIMENT IN TRAGEDY.

THE most famous poet and novelist of modern Italy, Gabriele d'Annunzio, has made an audacious attempt to blend antiquity and modernity, to write a tragedy in which men and women of this prosaic age display the emotions and passions depicted by the classical poets of antiquity. His new play, "La Ville Morte" ("The Dead City"), produced at Sarah Bernhardt's theater at Paris, is a literary and dramatic sensation. There are critics who hail it as a sign of a romantic revival.

The plot of the tragedy, in brief, is thus summarized by the critic of the Paris *Aurore*:

The dead city is fatal to living people. It kills them. *Leonard*, a scientist, an ardent archeologist, and *Alexandre*, a poet, excavate the venerable and sacred soil of Mycenæ. They discover or rediscover the sepulchers in which the tragic heroes rest. They touch the illustrious dust and recognize under the gilded masks the traditional faces. But from their very graves the fatality buried with the victims, the Atrides, revives and strikes the sacrilegious investigators. After thousands of years the destiny of the Atrides is continued in their own fate. Incest and adultery come to their modern hearth as they did to the antique palace of Mycenæ. *Leonard* is consumed with an infamous passion for his young, chaste, and beautiful sister, *Blanche-Marie*, who is, in turn, hopelessly in love with *Alexandre*, who, in spite of his legal tie (for he has a wife, *Anne*, a blind, suffering woman), reciprocates her profound devotion. The blind *Anne*, by the light of her heart, sees all the shame and sin of the little group, bound by the closest relations. She cautiously reveals to the young girl her knowledge of the secret, and, for her own part, she is ready to sacrifice herself for the happiness of the lovers. *Marie* bravely tries to resist her love for the husband of the blind martyr, but nothing can prevent the inevitable catastrophe. *Anne* determines to die, but, before she can accomplish her purpose, *Leonard*, who has confessed his guilty love for his own sister to *Alexandre* and poured out to him his anguish, despair, and remorse, resolves upon the murder of *Blanche-Marie*. He regards her as the innocent cause of the unhappiness of the other three members of the intimate group, and sees no way to prevent sin except through crime. He strangles her and throws her into the Perseia fountain. Then he tells *Alexandre* of his crime and the motive for it, and *Blanche-Marie* is about to be secretly buried in the garden. The blind *Anne*, however, is guided by instinct to the place where the dead girl lies, and touches the body with her foot. Nothing being hidden from her, she divines the truth and cries out "I see! I see!" The hope of the rivals to be suffered to worship the memory of the beautiful victim is thus dashed.

Charles Martel, the critic of *L'Aurore*, writes as follows about the play:

"The tragedy is beautiful. The language, pure and delicious, the idea, imaginatively poetical, were ravishing to tender spirits. Still, one must fear that the average person in the audience found the development of the story neither prompt nor adroit enough, and more than one may have classed 'La Ville Morte' with those admirable works which do not gain from stage representation.

"The final act invests with dramatic significance a poem guarded from all that is banal and which is maintained throughout on the plan of the noblest art. Without any reserve whatever must be praised the quality of the thought and the fascination of the dramatist's images. One finds again the grace of Euripides and the coloring of Byron in this splendid treatment of Greek subjects. The felicity of expression charmed the public even when the action failed to move it. And all is so abundant, spontaneous, conceived in a high and large spirit, and showing a power truly astonishing beside such delicate sensibility.

"Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the inimitable reciter of flowing and

gracious verse, rose without an effort to the sublime when her rôle required it. She found her special opportunity in the last act and used it triumphantly. We owe her gratitude for the occasion to applaud a writer who undertakes to reserve to the young Italian nation the rights of the antique mother of the arts."

The dramatic critic of the *Revue Bleue*, Du Tillet, writes as follows in his review of the tragedy:

"The first act comes near being a *chef-d'œuvre*. Nobility of thought, imagery of extraordinary novelty and splendor, admirable language, are the least of its qualities. It is lucid and significant; it creates with power and clearness a supernatural—or, at least, an extranatural—medium in which the drama is to develop. The rest is not of equal quality. Perhaps one does not sufficiently feel that 'possession' of the characters, that vengeance of profound mystery, which D'Annunzio so well shows in the first act. Perhaps the violence of the passions so absorbs our attention that we lose the capacity of recollecting the origin of it all. . . . On the whole, the impression is somewhat uncertain. If the beauty of the form bewitches us, the substance astonishes more than it moves us. The incestuous love of *Leonard* permits of no development. Once revealed to us, we have but to await the *dénouement*, which, however, is of savage grandeur—a very *Atridean*, if I may so express myself."

The great critic Lemaitre, who finds the style too lyrical for the stage, too rich and overflowing, praises the originality of the work. He points out that tho D'Annunzio means to be neopagan in his art, it is purely Christian in spite of himself. We find in the *Figaro* the translation of an article by Angelo Conti, a friend of D'Annunzio, who gives his own views as well as the substance of a conversation with the author about the tragedy. It seems that D'Annunzio holds that it is necessary to reintroduce the "fate" of the Greek drama in modern works, but no longer as a blind, external force controlling men's actions, but rather as an intimate, spontaneous necessity of our moral nature. Further, D'Annunzio believes that it is necessary to restore the Greek chorus, as representing a conscience greater and more profound than the individual conscience. Conti writes for his own part:

"In fact, the antique chorus reappears in *Anne*, the blind sufferer, who, having lost her sight, possesses so keen a power of mental vision that one can say that, like Cassandra in 'Agamemnon,' she makes us assist in the preparation of events coming from afar. It is she who, like the antique chorus, is the real protagonist of the drama, the conscience, the vigilant eye which discerns everything, sees the accomplished as well as the hidden, a grand spirit which reflects the sorrows of the other characters, but which is powerless before the force which draws them to a terrible end.

"D'Annunzio has given a new form to the Greek chorus and a more profound and human meaning to fate; he has continued the antique traditions of tragedy in restoring to dramatic work nobility, and beauty of form; and he has written a most important page on love, having uttered the loftiest words to lift the human spirit from the misery of sin and give it a truer and deeper revelation of life."

"After Goethe," concludes Conti, "'La Ville Morte' may be called *the* modern tragedy."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

When Campanini Made His Début.— Francesco Lamperti it was who trained Campanini and secured him his "send-off." The widow of Lamperti recently visited friends in New York City, and *The Herald* secured an interesting interview with her. Among other incidents, she related the following concerning the great tenor:

"Driven by an inward musical impulse, Campanini had already left his blacksmith's forge, taken some singing lessons, and secured a trial as second tenor in a small opera-house. But the manager thought him so inefficient that he was twice dismissed from rehearsal—the great tenor who became so famous!

"The baritone Collini, himself a pupil of Lamperti, chanced to hear Campanini at one of these rehearsals, and recognizing that

his marvelous voice had grand possibilities, told Lamperti of him. 'Bring him,' said the maestro. Lamperti heard Campanini, was delighted, and for a year and a half taught him, without payment, Campanini offering to settle the amount when he had made his way. Campanini then sang during a 'stagione difera' (at fair time) in Cento, *Il Duco* in 'Rigoletto' to the *Gilda* of Albani, who was also a pupil of Lamperti at that time. He made a hit in the part, but Cento was such a small place that his success did not carry much weight with the larger theaters. So he returned and took another course of lessons with Lamperti.

"This was in 1873. During that winter Tioernini, a tenor at La Scala, became ill. 'Faust' had been announced, and the impresario was at his wits' ends to secure a substitute for the indisposed tenor. In his dilemma he came to Lamperti. 'Have you a tenor?' he asked. Lamperti immediately suggested Campanini. The impresario almost laughed in his face, but at last was persuaded to give Lamperti's pupil a trial.

"Campanini had a hard time of it at the rehearsals, for both the conductor and the other singers in the cast did little or nothing to make things pleasant for him. Three days before the performance he complained of hoarseness. Lamperti at once sent for a physician. He knew it was nervousness, not hoarseness, from which the tenor was suffering. The physician indorsed Lamperti's diagnosis. 'If he doesn't sing now he never will,' was his comment, and so Lamperti fairly forced Campanini to go on with rehearsals. I was then a pupil of my future husband. Campanini was a lively young fellow. Every one liked him, and all we pupils were greatly excited over his coming début.

"At last the night of the performance arrived. Lamperti himself was so nervous that he was afraid to enter the house during the first act and paced the street in front of La Scala like a tiger. But in the very first act Campanini scored a success, and in the 'Salve Dimora,' which he had studied for months with Lamperti, the audience fairly rose at him."

Mme. Lamperti showed *The Herald* representative a broken baton which, she said, her husband had broken in pounding on the piano when angry with a pupil. The piano became scarred all over with such beatings, and sometimes even the pupils received the poundings, Campanini himself having been beaten more than once over the shoulders by the irate maestro.

ENGLAND'S NEW POET.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS seems to have leaped at one bound into fame. We have already told of the awarding to him, by the London *Academy*, of its first prize for literary achievement in the year 1897. The new review published by the London *Times, Literature*, is even more enthusiastic than *The Academy* in its praise. "No such remarkable book of verse as this has appeared for several years," is the opening sentence of its review, January 15. Then it continues:

"Mr. Phillips boldly challenges comparison, both in style and subject, with the work of great masters; the writers whom he makes you think of range up to Milton and do not fall below Landor. He attempts nothing small, and his poetry brings with it that sensation of novelty and that suffusion of a strongly marked personality which stamps a genuine poet. The volume of his work is not great but it is considerable, about equal in length to the 'Georgics'; it contains abundant performance, and even when promise exceeds performance it is promise of the most interesting kind. Needless to say, he has not yet wholly emerged from the period of discipleship. The two most perfect of his poems are those which suggest a master; but even in them there is enough originality to justify all that we have said; and two of the other poems, tho less able to defy criticism, mark a new departure in the art.

"Unlike most modern poets, Mr. Phillips does not shine in the pure lyric; he has not the simplicities of song. His verse has a grave and stately music which lends itself to impassioned narrative and still more readily to the utterance of impassioned thought. Four of his poems—the four longest—stand out; two of them, 'Marpessa' and 'Christ in Hades,' are classical both in style and subject; the other two attempt a more difficult and more novel achievement, to harmonize in poetry the life of a modern

city, with its gas-lamps, its asphalt, and its crowd of trivial and tragic faces. 'Christ in Hades' is of the four the least interesting, because the least novel; it is also the most faultless, abounding in detached lines of extraordinary beauty. 'Marpessa' is a Greek idyll which tells how a maiden, having to choose between Idas and the god Apollo, preferred the mortal lover. The thought of the poem is beautiful; and tho Mr. Phillips does not escape the influence of Tennyson—why should he?—his blank verse is entirely his own, everywhere dignified, sonorous, and musical.

"He interests us more, however, with his two spiritual tragedies of modern life, where his problem is how to combine the sharpest realism with poetic style, than when he endeavors to introduce realism into matter made poetic already to his hand. One of these two poems, 'The Wife,' is the terrible story of a

poem, 'The Woman with a Dead Soul,' told like 'The Wife' in a modification of the heroic couplet. It is a singular enterprise. Mr. Phillips sets out to tell a tragedy in which nothing happened. He sees a woman sitting in a public-house, sipping gin as she sews, and he notes her eyes that had no inward scintillation, 'But stared like windows in the peer of day.' Then he proceeds to tell how that woman's soul had gradually died in her, and left her a body neatly dressed, well combed, mechanically performing the operations of life. There is the problem of his narrative; to make you feel the slow perishing of a soul and feel the haunting terror of this survival."

The following is the passage describing the death of the woman's soul—a passage considered by the reviewer one of "extraordinary beauty":

She felt it die a little every day,
Flutter less wildly, and more feebly pray.
Still it grew; at times she felt it pull,
Imploring thinly something beautiful,
And in the night was painfully awake
And struggled in the darkness till daybreak.
For not at once, not without any strife,
It died; at times it started back to life,
Now at some angel evening after rain
Built like early Paradise again.
Now at some flower, or human face, or sky,
With silent tremble of infinity;
Or at some watt of fields in midnight sweet,
Or soul of summer dawn in the dark street.

The following passage from "Marpessa" is given as one that shows Mr. Phillips "at the height of his technical achievement":

How wonderful in a bereavéd ear
The Northern Wind; how strange the summer night,
The exhaling earth to those who vainly love.
Out of our sadness have we made the world
So beautiful; the sea sighs in our brain,
And in our heart the yearning of the moon.
To all this sorrow was I born, and since
Out of a human womb I came, I am
Not eager to forego it; I would scorn
To elude the heaviness and take the joy,
For pain came with the sap, pangs with the bloom:
This is the sting, the wonder.

"No man in our generation," concludes the reviewer, "and few in any generation, have written better than this."

VOLTAIRE IN THE RÔLE NOW ASSUMED BY ZOLA.

A REMARKABLE parallel in literary history to the earnest protest made by Émile Zola on behalf of Captain Dreyfus is found in the heroic fight made by Voltaire against the judicial outrage known as "the case of the Calas family." It is not unlikely that it is the controversy over the guilt or innocence of Captain Dreyfus that suggested the publication in a recent issue of the *Revue de Paris* of a number of extracts from Voltaire's correspondence in regard to the noblest work of his life. But, aside from any contemporary interest, these letters are of great value, for they show the cynical novelist, the sneering skeptic, the pitiless critic, and the ribald dramatist in the part of a great-hearted, high-souled knight-errant, burning with indignation against a monstrous wrong.

Accompanying the letters is a brief summary of the facts relating to the famous Calas case. In this we are told that Jean Calas was a merchant of Toulouse who had for forty years carried on business in that city and was known as an upright citizen and a good husband and father. He and all his family except his son Louis, were Protestants. His eldest son, Marc-Antoine, was of a restless and melancholic temperament, which unfitted him for business and drove him to thoughts of suicide. Unable to make a living in trade he became addicted to gambling, and lost large sums of money given him by his father. On the evening of October 3, 1761, the family dined together as usual. Marc-Antoine Calas left the table immediately after dinner, and about two hours later was found hanging dead in a storeroom. An alarm was given and doctors and police summoned. On the



STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

woman who goes out to get bread in the one way she can for her sick husband, and returns with it to find him dead. The subject suggests Mr. John Davidson's work; what stamps it with the peculiar impress of Mr. Phillips is the passage describing how the storm of grief spent itself, and time and nature already began their soothing work—the tragic cure of forgetfulness; and so in the dawn beside the corpse—

Mother and child that food together ate.

The whole poem suffers from a kind of spasmodic energy; it is, perhaps inevitably, overstrung, and it jars the nerves—a thing which poetry should never do. But the description of the woman's parting with her child, who begs to be taken with her as she goes out into the night, is wonderful—

But at the door a moment did she quail,
Hearing her little son behind her wail;
Who, waking, stretched his arms out to her wide,
And softly, "Mother, take me with you," cried;
For he would run beside her, clasping tight
Her hand, and lag at every window bright,
Or near some stall beneath the wild gas-flare,
At the dim fruit in ghostly bloom would stare.
Toward him she turned, and felt her bosom swell
Wildly; he was so young, almost she fell,
Yet took him up; and, to allay his cries,
Smiled at him with her lips, not with her eyes.

"The last line is what you may call naked poetry—such a line as Dante might have written; and it more than redeems the indifferent end of the preceding couplet.

"The most original thing in the book, however, is the first

arrival of the chief magistrate, one David de Beaurigue, he declared that the Calas family had killed the young man, and ordered the arrest of the father, mother, a son Pierre, and a servant. Jean Calas was first examined by the magistrates and then tried before thirteen judges. The testimony at the trial consisted mainly of rumors, suspicions, inventions, and assumptions; but so excited was the public mind by the belief that a Protestant had strangled his son to prevent his becoming a Catholic, that on this flimsy basis of unverified and contradictory absurdities Jean Calas was convicted and sentenced to be first tortured and then put to death. Eight judges voted for conviction and five for the acquittal of the accused. The sentence was carried out on March 19, 1762, the unfortunate man asserting his innocence to the last, saying to a priest who persisted in urging him to confess: "What! you believe that a father could kill his son?"

The other members of the Calas family were released from prison, but the son Pierre was shut up in a monastery, while his two young sisters were sent to a convent.

A few days after the death by torture of Jean Calas, Voltaire's first letter concerning the case was written. On March 22 he wrote to his friend Le Bault:

"You may have heard of the good Huguenot who has been broken on the wheel at Toulouse for having strangled his son. It seems that this saint of the Reformed Church believed that he had done a good action. Fearing that his son was about to become a Catholic, and believing it his duty to prevent such apostasy, he sacrificed the young man to God, thinking himself superior to Abraham, because Abraham only offered to obey, while this Calvinist hanged his son to satisfy his conscience."

A day or two later Voltaire was astonished to learn from a traveler who had been in Toulouse at the time of the Calas trial that there was a grave doubt as to the justice of the conviction and sentence. Anxious to know the truth, he wrote to Fyot de la Marche:

"I am beside myself; I am interested as a man, a little even as a philosopher. I wish to know on which side is the horror of fanaticism. The intendant of Languedoc is in Paris. I pray you to speak to him and learn the truth in regard to this frightful affair. Be so good, I entreat you, as to let me know at once what I should think of the matter."

And on the same day he wrote to Cardinal de Bernis:

"May I entreat your eminence to tell me what you know of this horrible affair of Calas, broken on the wheel at Toulouse on a charge of having hanged his son? It is said here that he was not guilty, and that when dying of the torture he prayed God to witness that he was innocent. This pitiful mischance strikes to my heart; it saddens and taints all my pleasures. Either the court of Toulouse or the Protestants must be regarded with horror."

Getting little information in reply to his letters, Voltaire commenced an inquiry on his own account. Pierre Calas, the young son, having escaped from the monastery and taken refuge in Switzerland, Voltaire sent for him and talked at length with him. The result was to increase the doubt as to the guilt of Jean Calas. Further testimony to the same effect was secured from two Geneva merchants who had once lodged for some time at the Calas home.

Pursuing his investigations, Voltaire soon became convinced that the conviction and execution of Jean Calas were an iniquitous crime, but he saw the necessity for the fullest and clearest proof. Others who shared his views aided him—the merchant Debrus, the advocate Vagobre, the minister Moulton, the banker Cathala, and the lawyer Tronchin. To the task of getting evidence to show the innocence of the Calas, Voltaire gave all his time; he wrote everywhere, and traveled, looking for facts, documents, and testimony of all kinds. He appealed incessantly to every one who might be able to help him. Nearly all his friends urged him not to trouble himself, and warned him that he would make enemies by attacking the authorities. But he persisted and

increased his activity. Finding that the influential men of France took refuge in the plea that since the testimony on which Calas had been convicted had been kept secret there might be abundant evidence for the verdict of the court, he at once began his demand for the publication of the evidence. Writing to Debrus he says:

"The more I reflect on the frightful fate of Calas the more my mind is astonished and my heart bleeds. I see clearly that the investigation of the affair will be drawn to Paris, and there be entangled in innumerable delays. The Chancellor is old. The court is always indifferent to such matters. It needs powerful means to move men wholly occupied with their own selfish interests."

And again: "I have no hope but in the voice of the people. I believe that it is necessary that we should keep our cause ringing in the ears of the Chancellor, allowing him neither intermission nor repose: that this cry should continually go up: Calas! Calas!" A pamphlet containing a statement of the facts was scattered broadcast throughout France and to all his friends he sent this appeal: "Protest, I beg of you, and make others protest."

How great was the task before him Voltaire well knew. Writing on July 8, 1762, he says:

"I am much afraid that in Paris they think little about this horrible affair. One hundred innocent men might be broken on the wheel, but in Paris they would talk only of a new play, or think of a good supper. Nevertheless, we must raise our voices so as to be heard in the dumbest ears, and it must be that the cry of the unfortunate will reach to all human hearts."

Replying to the Cardinal de Bernis, he wrote with sublime simplicity: "You ask me why I have charged myself with the inquiry into this case. It is because no other person has undertaken it." Some time after these years of ceaseless struggle for a hearing he wrote: "While I was trying to secure justice for the Calas family I never once smiled without feeling guilty."

For a time official France remained in an attitude of obstinate stupidity, refusing to consider the appeals for a reversal of the Calas judgment, or to vindicate the living members of the family. But presently a half-hearted defense was put forward to the effect that Calas had been put to death for good reasons, and that the public had no right to any further information. But this was exactly what Voltaire would not admit. He said:

"What is it we demand? Nothing more than that justice should not be dumb as well as blind, but that she speak and say for what reason she condemned Calas. What a horror is a secret judgment; a condemnation without known motives! Is there a more execrable tyranny than to shed blood without giving the least reason? 'It is not the custom,' say the judges. Ah, monsters, it must become the custom; you must account to man for the shedding of man's blood. For my part I persist in demanding the public production of the proceedings in the Calas case."

And the public gradually echoed his demand, so that he could write: "At least the memory of Calas will be reestablished in the minds of the people, and that is the true vindication. The public will condemn the judges, and a decree of the people is far stronger than a decree of the Council of State." And again: "My God, my brothers, but the truth is strong! Judges may employ the arms of executioners; they may shut close their books of evidence; they may order silence, but the truth will rise on all sides against them and force them to blush for themselves."

In 1765 came Voltaire's triumph. Forced into action by the sentiment of awakened France, the Council of State issued a series of decrees acquitting the widow and children of Jean Calas of all complicity in his son's death, restoring as far as possible the memory of the man murdered under the forms of law, and ordering the Toulouse court to blot out from their registers the record of the conviction and sentence, and inscribe the act of vindication.

Thirteen years afterward Voltaire, then a very old man, was in Paris. As the crowds surrounded him on the street, a stranger asked a woman who was the man received with such demonstrations of affection and honor. Her reply was: "Do you not know that this is he who saved the Calas family?"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ENEMIES OF THE OYSTER.

THE oyster industry is by far the most extensive of the fishery industries of the United States, yielding products three times as valuable as those of the cod-fishery and six times those of the whale-fishery, employing more than 50,000 persons and requiring a capital of about \$15,000,000. All these statistics can be found in the Fisheries division of the Census. That there should be such an enormous quantity of oysters to be caught and handled must be surprising to any one who knows how many enemies the creature has—enemies which are bent on its destruction. M. Henri Coupin, a French scientist, has devoted several years to the study of the oyster, and he gives an account of some of these enemies in *L'Illustration* (Paris, January 22), remarking, in passing, that it is hard to understand why the oyster should have so many foes, since it would be difficult to find in all creation an animal so good-natured and indisposed to do harm to anybody. A few of the adversaries of the succulent bivalve M. Coupin thus describes:

"There is a constant war going on between the oyster and a sort of marine snail, which has, unfortunately, all the advantages on its side. Creeping on its belly like all snails, it promenades on the surface of the oyster-beds, 'seeking whom it may devour.' When it finds an oyster which suits its purpose, it does not commit the blunder of trying to get in between the two shells of its opponent. That would soon make an end of the matter, for the oyster, in contracting, would quickly cut its enemy in two. The snail instals itself about the center of the upper shell, and thrusts forth a proboscis which is long in proportion to the size of its bearer. At the end of this proboscis is a rasp or grater, which is set to work to perforate the shell. This is, of course, not an easy operation, but it is accomplished more quickly than might be supposed from the hardness of the object to be perforated and the softness of the instrument. An oyster three years of age is perforated in eight hours, and it requires but an hour and a half to drill a hole in the shell of one a month old. When the shell is drilled through the snail inserts its proboscis in the aperture and sucks out the oyster.

"The young snails are most to be dreaded, for they attack all young oysters, and, having an enormous and insatiable appetite, cause great ravages.

"Many methods of destroying these snails have been tried, but so far without success. The only way in which they have been diminished somewhat in number is by picking them up at low tide and destroying them.

"Certain species of starfish are a formidable scourge for the oyster. It is not easy to comprehend how an animal with five arms and destitute of teeth can devour an oyster encased in its strong shell which we find difficult to separate even with the aid of a knife. Nature, however, is fertile in resources. The species of starfish alluded to have the singular power of turning their stomach inside out under the form of a fine membrane, a mere thread, which absorbs the animals by which the starfish are nourished, among which are oysters. The stomach of the starfish filters in between the two shells of the oyster and digests the animal within. This seems incredible, but scientific observation has completely established the fact.

"Still another foe of the oyster is the crab. Its claws are of remarkable strength and able to break the edge of the shell where the two valves come together. When a small breach has been made, the crab inserts either its claws or other paws and manages to get hold of a little bit of the oyster. Thus attacked the oyster soon dies and the shells yawn. Then the crab enters and devours its prey at leisure. Some crabs have sufficient cunning to wait until the oyster yawns naturally, when the adversary slips in at once and kills the animal. Why the oyster does not crush the shell of the crab is as yet a mystery.

"Certain species of worms and seaweeds, while not so murderous in their action as the foes already described, interfere with the growth and health and increase of the oyster, and may there-

fore be classed among its enemies. Among these, too, may be included certain maladies which at times attack the bivalve.

"One of them is a fungus which develops on the muscle which unites the two shells. This fungus hardens by degrees and interferes with their contraction. From this cause the shells are constantly yawning and the oyster is at the mercy of the enemies described above. This malady has been observed comparatively recently. But there is another malady which has been known for a long time, tho its true nature has not yet been determined. It is called typhus, and its first symptoms are on the exterior of the shell. The increase of the shells in breadth and thickness is arrested and the layers already formed take a yellowish color and crumble on contact with the finger. The internal surface of the valves, which is of a pearly color when the animal within is healthy, assumes first a clear blue tint and afterward a bluish-black. The oyster is thin, more or less gelatinous, and has a nauseous taste."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS AGAIN.

AS our readers know, artificial diamonds have been made in great numbers, but they are mere curiosities, being almost microscopically small. Some recent efforts at making the diamond on a larger scale are described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 8) by Mr. Georges Claude. We translate his account below:

"As soon as chemists had proved that the diamond is only crystallized carbon, a problem was set that was destined in the future to trouble the tranquility of many people—that of producing artificially this remarkable body, all of whose wonderful qualities paled into insignificance, in the eyes of investigators, beside its commercial value.

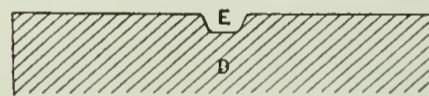
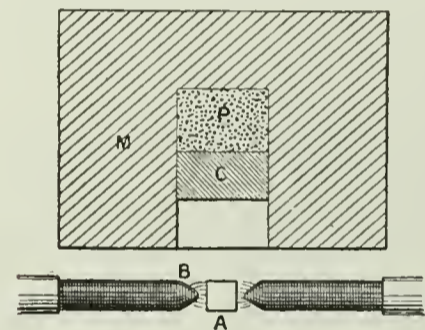
"For a long time people have thrown themselves into this research in spite of prodigious difficulties, but the solution of the question made rapid progress after the electric furnace offered to experimenters its unheard-of resources. We may even

say that, scientifically speaking, the problem was solved on the day when M. Moissan showed, in the remarkable manner that we all remember, what conditions must have governed the formation of the diamond in the genesis of our globe.

"From the industrial point of view, however, things do not look so far advanced, and the official products of human industry do not yet resemble those of nature, except when they are so small that they can scarcely be seen except through a microscope. The era of research is therefore not yet at an end, and it may be interesting to note some ideas that have been recently thrown out and are susceptible of being put to good use in the solution of this question.

"First, the list of solvents of carbon, so interesting from the point of view that now occupies our attention, has been increased in recent times by the addition of a body that one would scarcely have expected to figure in such a rôle, and which is none other than—atmospheric air!

"Our readers know that, profiting by the results of the strange experiments of M. Villard, in which he has shown that solid bodies may be dissolved by gases, M. Ch. Ed. Guillaume has been able to explain the apparent diminution of brightness of an electric arc under increasing pressure in a tightly closed space. The surrounding gas dissolves a proportion of the carbon, that increases with the pressure; the opacity of the air increases in consequence more and more, and hence it absorbs more and more of the light, masking the increase of brightness that corresponds to the gradual raising of the boiling-point of carbon with the pressure. We know that this ingenious hypothesis has been confirmed in a manner as satisfactory as we could wish, by the ex-



MAJORANA'S METHOD OF MAKING DIAMONDS.

M, cannon; P, powder; C, projectile; D, anvil; E, cavity.

periments of Messrs. Wilson and Fitzgerald, who have proved that, when the pressure is suddenly decreased, a cloud of carbon forms around the arc. If the pressure were sufficient and its diminution very slow, perhaps the carbon would be deposited in the form of diamond, since the conditions indicated by M. Moissan for the formation of this body would have been realized. Altho this has not yet been tried, it will be tried some day, and this new and unexpected resource should be welcomed by experimenters.

"On the other hand, made impatient, doubtless, by the slight degree of success of previous attempts, an Italian chemist, M. Majorana, has resorted to a process that may be described as violent. His conception is original and is sufficiently far removed from the ordinary to merit a few lines of description. In a word, the principle of his method consists in raising a piece of carbon, *A*, to the highest possible temperature with the aid of the electric arc *B*, and then, when this point has been reached, in subjecting this carbon, in conformity with the ideas of M. Moissan, to a considerable pressure. But the means of obtaining this pressure! Here is where M. Majorana shows himself really Machiavellic! He practically fires off a cannon at his piece of carbon. Flattened between the projectile *C* and an anvil *D* that bears a cavity *E* in which the carbon lodges, it is first pulverized by the shock and then raised almost to the temperature of volatilization of carbon by the enormous quantity of heat resulting from the sudden stop of the projectile. Under the influence of this heat the particles separate, aggregate again, and fall into position. So when, at the end of the operation, the substance is treated by the usual processes—the action of nitric acid, potassium chlorate, hydrofluoric acid, etc.—we find at last a few crystalline particles whose density, refracting power, and other physical and chemical properties enable us to define them clearly: they are diamonds!

"To be sure, the diamonds obtained by M. Majorana have not yet attained much size, and the 'Regent' can be quite tranquil; to be sure, this new quality that has been discovered in the action of a cannon-ball can hardly count much against the disasters that it has already brought upon humanity—alas—on more than one occasion! But surely this unusual method of treating carbon should be awarded a prize for originality. Perhaps this is all M. Majorana asks for it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An Electric Ice-Boat.—"A rather interesting and novel test was recently made on Chevy Chase Lake, near Washington, of an electric ice-boat," says *Electricity*. "This vehicle-sledge, as it might be termed, is the invention of Mr. Charles Steffgen, who entertains hopes of its proving of great commercial value in northern regions as a means of transportation.

"The model which was tried at Washington was but 36 inches in length and fitted with a one-tenth horse-power fan motor. Notwithstanding this fact, it is said to have successfully drawn a load of 940 pounds against a strong breeze. The floor of the car is mounted on two pairs of movable runners, which allows of the machine being guided in any desired direction. On the rear of this platform the motor is located. The propelling apparatus consists of a metal wheel, much resembling a circular saw in appearance, which passes down through the floor as does the center-board in a sailboat. By means of a set of bevel gears the speed of the motor is reduced and transmitted to a small sprocket wheel. The motion is again transferred by a link chain to a larger sprocket attached to the propelling wheel. In this way the machine may be geared to any desired speed. The teeth on the propelling wheel are pressed into the ice by the weight which they support, and it is thought that owing to this circumstance three or four feet of snow may easily be run over with a full-size machine.

"With $1\frac{1}{2}$ amperes of current at 110 volts a weight of 910 pounds was easily hauled by this little sledge at a moderate speed.

"It is proposed to equip the full-size machines with a 15 horse-power motor to be operated by means of storage-batteries. The propelling wheel will be ten feet in diameter and three quarters of an inch thick, made of some non-corrosive metal.

"From the results obtained with the working model the inventor confidently expects that with a full-size machine he will be able to attain a high speed, probably sixty to seventy miles an hour. Over an evenly frozen surface such as a lake, with just sufficient weight to give the teeth a good hold on the ice, it is by no means

improbable that a high rate of speed could be attained at times, but it is scarcely to be expected that such speed could be constantly maintained under working conditions.

"It is thought that some such device as this could be used to advantage on the Yukon River in Alaska during the winter season."

ELECTRIC CURRENTS AT LARGE.

A DISCOVERY has been made by George F. Durant, manager of the Bell Telephone Company of St. Louis, if we credit the sensational accounts in some of the daily papers, which amounts to a method for obtaining electricity in indefinitely large quantities from the earth, but which seems on soberer investigation to be merely a demonstration that the street-car companies in St. Louis are very wasteful of their current. During the installation of a new telephone system it was found that the ground was traversed by a strong electric current. To quote from an account in *Electricity* (February 2):

"A voltmeter installed at a relay station showed that an escape current from the street-car tracks was traveling along under the earth and entering the wires of the telephone company. This escape current was apparently acting in opposition to that supplied from the company's batteries and neutralizing the latter.

"Careful tests revealed the fact that the waste current was ten volts stronger than that generated by the company's batteries."

Mr. Durant, in an interview with a representative of *The Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, is credited with the following statement:

"That the current from the street-car ground wires remains in the earth and travels underground we have demonstrated beyond a doubt. From experiments we have made and are making we are certain this force can be used again.

"We have been experimenting with lamps. We find that a single wire, with the simplest kind of a connection, will suffice to produce light from this earth current.

"I can see no reason why the current could not be carried through motors and dynamos in the same way. If the actual current as it comes from the earth were not sufficient, it could first be gathered into storage-batteries and thus intensified. The current can be handled exactly as if it were generated by a dynamo."

This statement seems to have very powerfully excited the imagination of another unnamed local paper quoted by *Electricity*. It says:

"What may prove the most wonderful electrical discovery of recent years has been made by operatives of the Bell Telephone Company. Electricity for light and power may be free as air. Anybody with a strand of copper wire may avail himself of the mighty force that propels the street-cars of St. Louis."

A decidedly saner view of the situation is taken by another St. Louis paper, whose remarks are quoted as follows in the article already alluded to:

"Manager Durant's discovery that the ground under St. Louis is a storage-battery for the electricity made by the electric street-car companies may be turned to the advantage of the St. Louis people. If Mr. Durant will tap the battery and draw off the electricity he will save the people whose water-pipes are being destroyed by electrolysis a great deal of annoyance and expense. He may also so reduce the operating expenses of his company that the telephone rates may be reduced without impairing its handsome dividends. But perhaps the street-car companies will object to supplying the Bell Telephone Company with electricity, and may discover that it would be a wise business move to put in a metallic circuit and save for their own use the electricity now wasted in the earth. In this event the street-car magnates may find it possible to save enough to reduce fares."

In its comments on the affair, *Electricity* says:

"Experience has shown that there is always some loss of current wherever trolley roads are run, but nothing like the amount that it is claimed seeks the earth as a return in St. Louis. The natural inference is that the return circuits on the street-railways are totally inadequate."

MIVART'S TRIBUTE TO HUXLEY.

A NOTABLE tribute to the memory of Thomas Henry Huxley, the great English biologist, is contributed by his pupil and friend, St. George Mivart. To those who remember Huxley chiefly as an agnostic, and as a strenuous opponent of orthodox Christianity, it will seem strange that a devout Roman Catholic and earnest controversial upholder of the Christian faith should speak in such glowing terms of his character; but this very contrast between Huxley and his eulogist must impress us with the loveliness of the spirit that could so influence an opponent. As Professor Mivart says (*Nineteenth Century*):

"It seems fitting that witness as to what manner of man he was should here be testified to, not only by entirely acquiescent friends, but also by opponents; not only by those to whom he was always kind, but also by some who have known the vigor of his enmity as well as his amity; the force of his blows in hostile encounter, as well as the firmness of his friendly grasp."

The writer accounts for Huxley's religious views first of all by his early training, which was largely influenced by the philosophy of Hamilton and Mansel. But as regards the pugnacity that he displayed in his later fights with numerous English divines, Professor Mivart admits "that the position he took up in opposing various theologians was largely due to his honest and vigorous moral sense." Says Huxley's friend:

"All injustice and insincerity were revolting to him, and he had a vivid perception of the duty incumbent upon all of us to make good use of our reason, and not to prostitute it by giving credence to propositions which are neither self-evident nor adequately proved."

"The extravagances in which some of his theological opponents indulged have been extreme. One even went so far as to affirm that a doctrine may be not only held, but insisted on, by a teacher who is, all the time, fully aware that science may ultimately prove it to be quite untenable."

"Nothing in our day could well be more prejudicial to the cause of religion than that any of its distinguished representatives should show hostility to the progress of science. But it is impossible to deny that not a few such persons have shown themselves so inimical, with the result (as I personally know) that some choice minds have been estranged from Christianity."

"Huxley knew not only from history, but from personal experience, how trying such opposition can be, and most of us who have striven for the more recently recognized scientific truths, or ethical intuitions, have also experienced the same short-sighted opposition. Who, then, can wonder that a nature so keen, vigorous, and combative as that of Professor Huxley should have been stirred to its depths, and that he should have hit out 'straight from the shoulder' in reply to violent or insidious attacks, the stupidity of which sometimes merited scorn as well as anger?"

But whatever Huxley may have said in the heat of controversy, he never obtruded his religious views in his teaching. After bearing witness to his lucidity and impressiveness as a lecturer, Professor Mivart goes on to say:

"To one point I desire specially to bear witness. There were persons who dreaded sending young men to him, fearing lest their young friends' religious beliefs should be upset by what they might hear said. For years I attended his lectures, but never once did I hear him make use of his position as a teacher to inculcate, or even hint at, his own theological views, or to depreciate or assail what might be supposed to be the religion of his hearers. No one could have behaved more loyally in that respect, and a proof that I thought so is that I subsequently sent my own son to be his pupil at South Kensington, where his experience confirmed what had previously been my own."

Of the difference that naturally arose between the two scientists on the question of the Darwinian theory, Professor Mivart speaks very feelingly. He tells of it in a passage that will bear quoting entire, for it contains a striking paragraph giving the great agnostic's opinion of toleration. Says the writer:

"After many painful days and much meditation and discussion

my mind was made up, and I felt it my duty first of all to go straight to Professor Huxley and tell him all my thoughts, feelings, and intentions in the matter without the slightest reserve, including what it seemed to me I must do as regarded the theological aspect of the question [Darwinism]. Never before or since have I had a more painful experience than fell to my lot in his room at the School of Mines on that 15th of June, 1869. As soon as I had made my meaning clear, his countenance became transformed as I had never seen it. Yet he looked more sad and surprised than anything else. He was kind and gentle as he said regretfully, but most firmly, that nothing so united or severed men as questions such as those I had spoken of.

"Nevertheless no positive breach took place, tho the following day, as we were driving homeward together, the conversation became rather sharply controversial. Yet family friendly relations continued, and we sometimes dined at each other's houses. On one such occasion I well recollect that, the ladies having gone, and Huxley being at my right hand, I began to speak about toleration, for which I have, and have always had, what is perhaps a weakness. Turning to Huxley for support, he astonished me by saying, 'Oh, you must not appeal to me to support toleration as a principle.' 'Indeed,' said I. 'No,' he continued, 'I think vice and error ought to be extirpated by force if it could be done.' 'You amaze me,' I rejoined; 'then you rehabilitate Torquemada and some others we have all been accustomed to blame.' 'I think,' he answered, 'they were quite right in principle, tho the way they carried the principle out was injurious to their cause.' 'Surely,' I exclaimed, 'burning alive is a strong measure.' 'Yes,' said he, 'especially the smell.' At this we all laughed, and the subject dropped. I give this anecdote only as an illustration of the earnestness of Huxley's character; but I am quite sure his bark was much worse than his bite, for tho I have known him to be very angry, I never knew him do a vindictive act, or one which, putting myself at his point of view, I could call unkind.

"But, as every one who knew him was well aware, he felt very strongly respecting questions of theology, and considered himself under a true moral obligation to oppose systems of belief which he deemed injurious to social welfare. During the last conversation I had with him on the subject (the 18th of June, 1870) he warmly affirmed that, in his opinion, antagonism and conflict as to such matters would and should increase."

We may close with the passage in which Professor Mivart describes Huxley as a teacher:

"I have heard many men lecture, but I never heard any one lecture as did Professor Huxley. He was my very ideal of a lecturer. Distinct in utterance, with an agreeable voice, lucid as it was possible to be in exposition, with admirably chosen language, sufficiently rapid, yet never hurried, often impressive in manner, yet never other than completely natural, and sometimes allowing his audience a glimpse of that rich fund of humor ever ready to well forth when occasion permitted, sometimes accompanied with an extra gleam in his bright dark eyes, sometimes expressed with a dryness and gravity of look which gave it a double zest.

"I shall never forget the first time I saw him enter his lecture-room. He came in rapidly, yet without bustle, and as the clock struck, a brief glance at his audience, and then at once to work. He had the excellent habit of beginning each lecture (save, of course, the first) with a recapitulation of the main points of the preceding one. The course was amply illustrated by excellent colored diagrams, which, I believe, he had made; but still more valuable were the chalk sketches he would draw on the blackboard with admirable facility, while he was talking, his rapid, dexterous strokes quickly building up an organism in our minds, simultaneously through ear and eye. The lecture over, he was ever ready to answer questions, and I often admired his patience in explaining points which there was no excuse for any one not having understood."

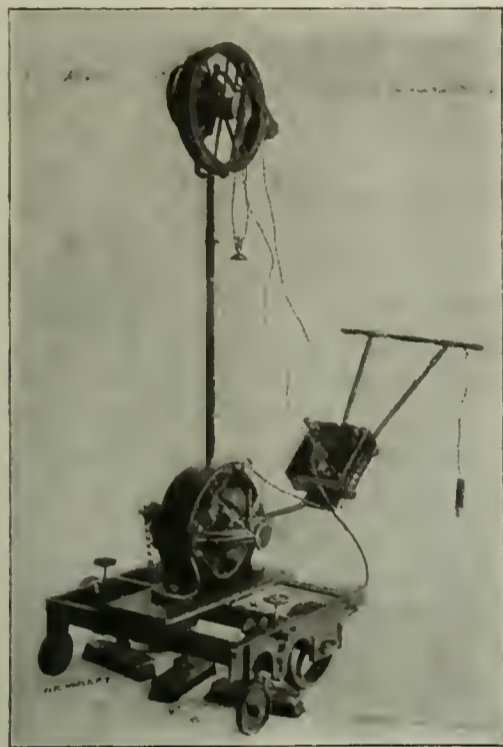
Edison's Tough Pig Iron.—The report that a run of pig-iron from Edison's New Jersey magnetic iron ore was unusually tough has already been noticed in these columns, together with the inventor's remarks about it. Further information from an interview with Mr. Edison is thus given in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*: "The account in the papers was distorted. It arises from the iron produced at Crane Iron Company from ore-briquettes being abnormally strong. It graded No. 1 X, yet re-

quired fifteen blows of a 15-pound sledge, when supported at the ends, to break it. Analysis shows cobalt in rich streaks in the deposit, but as nobody seems to know what cobalt does the toughness may be due to something else." Commenting on this, *The Industrial World* says: "The steel and iron experts give, as this letter says, nothing definite on the subject of cobalt in iron; but it seems not improbable that its effect in such an alloy would be similar to that of nickel. The Edison plant, it may be added, is not yet commercially in the field. The output to date has been limited to about 1,200 tons of ore-briquettes which were smelted at Catasauqua."

AN ELECTRIC FLOOR-SCRUBBER.

THIS device is the invention of a Cleveland man, who claims that it will do work in one fourth of the time required in the old way, at a saving of 75 per cent. of the cost. The scrubber is thus described in *The Electric World*:

"The machine is designed for use in government, state, and large office buildings, hotels, depots, hospitals, and halls, department-stores, etc. It is operated by an electric motor, which receives its current through a flexible cord connected to any convenient incandescent socket. The reel at the top of the trolley-pole takes up the slack cord and unwinds it in the operation of the machine.



ELECTRIC FLOOR-SCRUBBER.

"The frame carries three scrubbing-brushes, which are pressed against the floor with a spring pressure. The brushes are geared with the motor so as to revolve at a speed of about 400 turns a minute. The gearing between the motor and the brushes is by means of a sprocket chain, leading from the motor to the axle, on which the larger wheels loosely revolve, and from that axle by another sprocket chain to a shaft connected by bevel gears with vertical shafts to which the brushes are attached. This permits of the machine being used as a hand machine in case no electric current is available to operate it by electric power. For the scrubbing-brushes, sand-paper blocks or blocks of stone may be substituted, and thus the machine may be used to dress down wood floors or mosaic. The springs always keep the brushes in proper contact with the floor. A suitable rheostat or governing device is provided on the handle, and the motor is fully protected by fuses. The machine weighs about 300 pounds, and its frame is about 30 inches square.

"These machines have been in actual use in various buildings, in one instance doing work on eight floors in two and one-half hours, which previously required ten and one-half hours to perform by hand. The three brushes are so arranged in relation to one another that the short axis of the middle one is always parallel with the longer axis of the side brushes, and *vice versa*. Hence, in operation, the machine scrubs a path as wide as the distance between the outer ends of the side brushes, when they stand end to end, as shown in the illustration."

STERILIZED WINE FOR MUSSULMANS.

THE Koran forbids the faithful Mohammedan to drink wine, but there is no religious reason why he should not partake of unfermented grape-juice. *The Echo d'Oran*, an Algerian journal, suggests, therefore, that grape-juice, sterilized so that it will remain permanently unfermented, may become an article of

export from the French wine-producing regions to the Mohammedan colonies of France. *The Revue Viticole*, Paris, gives the following abstract of the proposition made by the Algerian paper:

"The hope of finding in the native population that surrounds us a market for our wines was yesterday a dream, but will perhaps be a reality in the future. Unlikely as this hypothesis may seem, science enables us to hope for its transformation into a fact.

"It is perhaps to the illustrious Pasteur that our colonists will owe the opportunity to sell the overplus of production that gives them anxiety. . . . A French chemist, M. Rosensteil, has devised a process of sterilizing the must, based on Pasteurization, and thus makes of the juice of the grape a drink that tastes and looks like wine, while, not being fermented, it can not fall under the prohibition of the Koran and can consequently be employed by the natives.

"We should say that the new drink has a fresh and very characteristic taste, and will find numerous applications among Europeans who object to alcohol—and they are many in Algeria. The temperance societies, too, can take no exception to a product which, all things considered, will sell as well as wine and lacks its injurious qualities."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A POSSIBLE NEW ELEMENT.—"It is believed by G. G. Boucher," says *Merck's Report*, "that he has discovered a new element in cast iron to the extent of 0.0019 to 0.006 per cent. It was obtained in the form of a sulfid by precipitation from a solution of iron. The sulfid is dark brown, and soluble in alkalis, ammonia, alkaline sulfids, and nitric acid, but is insoluble in diluted hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. Upon heating in a current of air, it is converted into a yellow oxid which liquefies at a red heat. The metal itself is also insoluble in diluted hydrochloric or sulfuric acid, but is soluble in nitric acid, and when burned in the air yields a yellow, sublimable oxid. Spectroscopic investigations are now under way."

WHILE bicycle-makers are introducing chainless wheels, some other machinists are discarding other forms of gearing in favor of the chain. In *The American Machinist*, February 3, a correspondent, Harris Tabor, notes that "the Fox Machine Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has applied a bicycle chain to the movement of the knife carriage of their universal trimmer, the chain taking the place of rack and pinion, and with a very considerable improvement. We also know," he continues, "that the Morse Manufacturing Company, of Trumansburg, N. Y., are using their most excellent roller-joint chain very generally, and with most excellent results, in driving machinery. Here are two cases where the chain has driven out the form of gearing now being introduced by bicycle manufacturers. Are we to have a double revolution with the survival of the fittest in the distance?"

ONE of the best agents for extinguishing fires, according to *The National Druggist*, February, is aqua ammonia, without any addition whatever. "We have personally had experience with the almost marvelous power of this substance in this direction," says the editor of that journal. "In one instance, where fire had originated, probably from spontaneous combustion, in a pile containing several tons of cotton seed, and the interior of which was almost a solid body of live coal, a half gallon of ammonia completely smothered the fire. In another, which occurred at Savenay, France, the vapors of a tank containing fifty gallons of gasoline caught fire in the linen room of a laundry. The room was instantly a mass of living flames, but a gallon and a half of ammonia water thrown into it completely, and almost immediately, extinguished the fire. The ammonia was in a glass demijohn in an apothecary shop next door to the laundry, and was thrown into the room by the druggist as an experiment. To use his own words in reporting the circumstance (in the *Union Pharmaceutique*), M. Janneau, the pharmacist, says: 'The effect was instantaneous—torrents of black smoke rolled upward, in place of flames, and in a moment every trace of fire was gone. So completely was the fire extinguished that workmen were enabled to enter the room almost immediately, where they found the iron tank of gasoline intact.'

"THERE are few people, we think," says *The People's Health Journal*, Chicago, January 15, "who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water . . . vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draft, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which slows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this, we find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers: A glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it, and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RUSSIA'S PERSECUTION OF RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS.

IN marked contrast to the spirit of religious tolerance that characterizes the other leading nations of the world, the traditional policy of Russia has been to make all religious dissenters the object of the steady attacks of state and church. The Emperor Nicholas declared that it was the Russian program to realize the ideal "one language, one church, and one government." The Evangelical Alliance has sent committees to the Czar asking for a more liberal treatment of nonconformists, but to no avail. The Protestants of the three Baltic provinces and the Catholics of the Polish districts have alike in recent years been feeling the heavy hand of the Russian autocrat. Just what the reason may be for such policy is something of a mystery to outsiders. Dr. F. von Löwenthal, in the new religious journal called *Das Reich Christi* (No. 1) published in Berlin, has made a careful study of the subject and presents some new phases of the problem. In this connection it should be remembered that Russia is really a country of sects and sectlets, that the religious dissenters are credited with fully twelve million adherents, and that religious dissent is constantly spreading. The author gives the following line of thought:

The religious persecutions in Russia do not in principle differ from those practised by the fanatical followers of Mohammed and the heresy hunts of the Christian middle ages. In Russia a *Kulturkampf* on a grand scale is going on, only with this characteristic feature, that the persecuted minority represent culture and morality. It is really more than a religious persecution that we meet with here; it is an attack upon a type of civilization different from that expressed in the ecclesiastical world of Russia. The Russian Church serves the purposes of the Russian state. The unity of the state is to be established by the unity of the church.

Many millions of the adherents of the orthodox church have in recent years severed their connection with the official church of the country. Not only the Stundists, who number millions, have done so, but other and similar movements have spread with great rapidity, some independently of the Stundist movement and others in connection with it, and most of them of an ascetic and pietistic character, and morally superior to the state church type of religious life. The Stundist propaganda, however, is the most powerful agitation that is threatening the existence of the state church, and it is primarily against this movement that the Russian Government has directed its attacks. But all other dissenters are included in the general class of "heretics," no matter how pure a type of evangelical teaching and morals they may represent. But, singularly enough, all the machinery of state and church has in late years been able to accomplish practically nothing in this direction, and religious dissent has continued to spread with marked rapidity.

"The state church is in danger" has been the cry of Russian officials all along, and led, mainly under Alexander III., to bitter persecutions. Now it seems a new policy is to be inaugurated, as punishments and prisons have not been able to stem the tide of religious dissent. It has now been decided to convert the dissenters through missionaries sent out by the state church. Traveling missionaries have been sent among the Stundists, but the success was not what was expected, chiefly because the missionaries were not equal to their audience in biblical learning and in morals. The method, however, is to be continued on a grand scale. A mission congress was recently assembled in Kasan which adopted methods characteristic of Russian ideas of religious propaganda. There was a substantial agreement on the following as to the best methods to be pursued, altho they could not yet be practically enforced. They were put in the form of questions, as follows:

1. Would it be best to take from the sectarians and heretics their children and have them educated in special schools under the auspices of the orthodox church?

2. For the sake of the success of the mission work, should the property of sectarians and heretics be confiscated?

The second proposition came from one of the highest dignitaries of the Russian Church, the Archbishop Meleti of Rjason, who added the following:

"No reasonable amount of argument will convince a sectarian of the error of his way, so long as his rights to his property are unabridged, and the moneys are not confiscated which are used for the heretical propaganda. In general, the congregations of the dissenters and of the sects should not have the same civil rights that the orthodox enjoy. The heretics live in marriage relations not legalized by the state, and accordingly the children resulting from these marriages are illegitimate and not entitled to an inheritance. According to law the property held by such people is not their own, it belongs to the state and is to be used to strengthen the state and not to weaken it."

Not all Russians indorse this policy as the best method of advancing the interests of the state church. Among those who have publicly protested against this barbarism is Prince Meshtsheski, who criticized the conference deliberations very sharply in the press. Count Leo Tolstoi too protested, but also reported a number of cases of child-stealing of this kind that had come under his observation. In the greater portion, however, of the Russian press the matter has been discussed, but chiefly in reference to the question whether such laws could be or have been in practise in Russia.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARE THERE GHOSTS?

THE *Catholic Review* makes this query the subject of a leading editorial and answers it in the affirmative. All modern writers hold, it is said, that the possibility of apparitions or spirits must be admitted by every one "who believes in the Deity and His superintending Omnipresence." Quotations are made from church writers in support of the reappearance on earth of disembodied spirits, and an instance in point is mentioned in the writings of St. Augustine, who, in his letter to Evodius, Bishop of Uzalis, makes mention of a young man who appeared to a great many persons after death, and by that means God permitted that they should be confirmed in the high opinion they had of his sanctity.

A passage is also quoted from More's "Catholici, or Ages of Faith," as follows: "The sister of St. Thomas of Aquin, abbess of St. Mary of Capua, appeared to him after her death and told him of her state in heaven, and of the condition of his two brothers, Andulph being still in purgatory and Rynald already in Paradise. Again, one night as the angelic doctor prayed in the church of St. Dominic at Naples, Father Romain, to whom he had ceded the chair of theology at Paris, appeared to him before the other heard of his death, and told him that he was among the blessed, and answered many questions of St. Thomas, and to his query respecting heaven, replied, 'Sicut audivimus sic vidimus' [as we have heard so we have seen]."

But the strongest proof and an infallible one in behalf of a belief in ghosts is found in the Holy Scriptures. Such passages as that relating to the appearance of Moses and Elias on the Mount of Transfiguration and the statement that at the Crucifixion the graves were opened and many that slept arose, are cited by way of verification. Proceeding from this *The Review* says:

"Since it is not only possible that persons can return from another world, but that there are well-authenticated accounts of persons who have done so, must we, then, believe all the current stories about spirits or ghosts? By no means, for there is not one of them out of a thousand worthy of the least credence, or could stand the test of examination. They all, in almost every case, can be explained in a natural way, even those of the reality of which there appears to be little doubt.

"Fear and an excited imagination will conjure up imaginary apparitions and specters. So will a gloomy and melancholy temperament. When the Puritans, of whom gloom and melancholy

were the characteristic qualities, became the dominant power in England in 1649, we read that there was a widespread fear of ghosts never known before in the land. Remorse of conscience, for great and unnatural crimes, will, too, bring up unreal specters threatening punishment or vengeance.

"The real ghosts, then, in the past, beyond what a deluded imagination painted, have been few and far between, and they promise to be so in the future. Nor is it necessary that there should be many ghosts, since we have 'Moses and the prophets' to direct and warn us, and do not need the spirit of a Lazarus to come from the 'bosom of Abraham' to do so.

"If, however, a genuine ghost should appear to any of us, which after all is possible, to ask, perhaps, the assistance of our prayers, or otherwise to warn us, we need not feel the least alarm, particularly so if our conscience be at peace with God, for no ghost, no spirit, no apparition, not even a fancy, can do us any harm or injury unless by God's permission."

PROFESSOR MCGIFFERT AND HIS THEOLOGY.

RUMORS of another notable trial for heresy in the Presbyterian Church have been making themselves heard during the last few weeks. These rumors take their rise from the publication of the fifth volume in the "International Theological Library," which is edited by Professor Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Prof. D. F. Salmond, of Free Church College, Aberdeen. This volume is entitled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," and the author, Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D., has been a pupil of Harnack's and is now Washburn professor of church history in the Union Theological Seminary. The book is characterized by Prof. Shailer Matthews, associate professor of New-Testament history and interpretation in the University of Chicago, as "on the whole the most notable addition to theological literature on the side of critical-church history and New-Testament criticism as yet made by any American," and other representatives of the liberal school, such as Drs. George P. Fisher, Benjamin W. Bacon, and Lyman Abbott, speak in terms of almost equally high praise of the work. The conservatives, on the other hand, such as Dr. Gray of *The Interior*, Dr. McPherson, and many others, are impressively earnest and emphatic in warning the church against the book as one destructive, not of Presbyterian theology alone, but of the fundamentals of Christianity itself, as interpreted by Catholic and Protestant alike.

The Independent, however, finds the book "wholly unaffected by rationalism, and in its implications opening no vistas of skeptical speculation or suggestion." It refers to Dr. McGiffert's outspoken conviction that the actors in the New-Testament story were more or less directly and constantly under "the influence of personal divine revelation." "It is," says, *The Independent*, "no more than simple justice to note this point at the beginning, for Professor McGiffert's remarkably free treatment of the materials of which the New Testament is composed might, standing alone, unmodified and unrelieved by this consideration, make a very different impression."

In the opening chapter of the book, Judaism is considered strictly with reference to the life and work of Christ, for adequate understanding of the rise and early development of Christianity. During the century, or century and a half, preceding the birth of Christ, the conception of a Messiah and the anticipation of His coming were growing more and more common. At the beginning of the Christian era, the belief was widespread that the long-expected consummation was at hand. Then came John the Baptist, "preaching in the wilderness," and with his apparition Dr. McGiffert begins to disclose certain conclusions to which he has been led that are likely to arouse sharp controversy. For example, John's thought respecting the Messiah and His work, we are told, moved wholly along traditional lines, and was not drawn from any personal knowledge that he had of Jesus. He

represented himself neither as the Messiah nor as His expected forerunner:

"Evidently he [John] conceived his connection with the coming kingdom not in any sense as official or peculiar, and his work as a work belonging to himself alone. He was convinced of the nearness of the great crisis, and he simply felt himself called to summon the people to prepare for it. He was in his own esteem a preacher merely, not a prophet, and he did not claim, as did the Old-Testament prophets, to be giving utterance to a divine revelation. He was doing what any one else might have done; he was, in fact, doing what, for aught he knew, many more might do, and do as well, or even better, than himself."

John's influence was confined, for the most part, to the common people, who flocked to him in great numbers. But the chief priests and the scribes and the elders held aloof. If the "kingdom" was at hand, it was well enough for the publicans and sinners to make ready, but the religious aristocracy of a chosen people need not concern themselves with the Baptist or his message. He was not the Messiah—the rest did not interest them; it was enough that he did not meddle in political or military affairs, for to the soldiers he had said, "Do violence to no man, neither exact anything wrongfully, and be content with your wages."

John had announced the coming of the "kingdom," and the people went out to hear what he had to say and to see what he had to show about it. But time passed, and the kingdom did not reveal itself, and all went on as before:

"That some were prepared by his preaching for the preaching of Jesus, there can be no doubt. Tho his work was not of a character to abide, some must have found it easier to understand Jesus because of the moral sentiments that John had succeeded in arousing. And this Jesus recognized, and because of it He was led to pay John the tribute and to show him the honor which alone have made him immortal."

On his way to the consideration and interpretation of the ministerial aspects of the Son of Man, the author does not tarry to inspect the stable at Bethlehem, or to salute the Virgin-Mother, but makes his way without ceremony to the "Court of the Gentiles," where the Babe of Bethlehem, now a schoolboy, is being taught in schools that were poorer and where rabbinical learning was rarer than in the south. In view of these local disadvantages, it is matter for admiration that at the age of twelve the carpenter's son is found in the Temple, astonishing the doctors with His critical knowledge of the law, as in the incident recorded by Luke:

"From that passage we learn that already, at the age of twelve years, Jesus had the conviction that God was His Father and that that conviction controlled Him to such extent that it seemed quite natural and right to Him, upon the occasion in question, to allow what He regarded as His filial duty to His divine Father to take precedence of His ordinary duty to His human parents. How and when this epoch-making conviction came upon Him, it would be idle to conjecture. Under the influence of Hebrew Scriptures with which He was very familiar, He might have been led to conceive of God as the Father of the Jewish nation, for that idea finds at least occasional expression in those writings which He most loved to quote; but the far more remarkable fact that God's Fatherhood was interpreted by Him as of individual and not simply national significance, that it meant to Him not merely Israel's divine sonship, but His own, can find its ultimate explanation only in His own unique religious personality."

To Dr. McGiffert, Jesus seems to have received for the first time the revelation of His own Messiahship on the occasion of His baptism by John. Then follows the temptation:

"What that temptation meant, if it was, as it must have been, a real temptation, we can hardly doubt. Our knowledge of Jesus's character forbids the supposition that he was tempted to use His Messianic calling and power for merely selfish purposes. . . . That Jesus had shared the common Messianic ideals of His people, the temptation itself seems to show, tho we can not believe that He had seen in improved earthly conditions the only,

or even the chief, blessing of the coming kingdom. But the Messianic call brought Him face to face with the question, not whether earthly prosperity and a life of conscious divine sonship are theoretically compatible, but whether He could, consistently with His own character and experience, devote Himself to the fulfilment of the common earthly hopes of His countrymen; whether He could be true to Himself and yet be the kind of Messiah they expected."

As to the return of our Lord, it seems clear to the author that He expected it to take place at an early day. "There are some passages, indeed, which, taken as they stand, represent Him as prophesying that the consummation would come even before the death of those to whom He spoke." But from such passages Dr. McGiffert finds it difficult to determine the truth with assurance:

"We can not be certain, therefore, that Jesus declared that the Son of Man would return within the lifetime of some of those whom He addressed. But the Evangelists, and with them the early Christians in general, believed that He did; and tho they may have misunderstood Him, they could hardly have done so unless He had given expression to His expectation at least of an early consummation, an expectation which was entirely in line with all we know of His conception of the kingdom."

Dr. McGiffert finds it significant that during the early part of the ministry of our Lord, according to the account of Mark, He said nothing of the necessity of coming into fellowship with Himself:

"Tho He already believed Himself to be the Christ, He began His ministry not with any reference to His own character or commission, but with the preaching of the Kingdom of God, and He systematically refrained for a considerable period from declaring Himself to be the Messiah, and even forbade others to proclaim Him as such. The incident at Cæsarea Philippi marked an epoch in His ministry, for it was then that He first distinctly acknowledged His Messianic calling to His disciples, and even then He charged them that they should tell no one else. His first public admission that He was the Messiah seems to have been made only at the very close of His life, upon the occasion of His final visit to Jerusalem. Evidently Jesus had a purpose in thus concealing His Messiahship for so long a time."

No explanation is given, in this connection, for ignoring the scene at the well of Sychar, in which Jesus is represented as plainly declaring to the Samaritan woman, at a comparatively early period in His ministry, that He was the expected Messiah.

In the paragraph that follows Dr. McGiffert says further:

"Jesus Christ has been thought of almost from the beginning as the incarnation of deity and as the perfect and ideal man. But it was not upon His deity, nor yet upon the perfection of His humanity, that His disciples founded the Christian Church. The men whom He gathered about Him regarded Him in neither of these aspects. They thought of Him only as the Messiah; and the fact that He left a church behind Him, instead of a mere name, and that He is known to history as the founder of a religion, and not as a mere sage or prophet, is historically due not so much to any uniqueness either in His character or in His nature, as to the conviction which He succeeded in imparting to His followers that He was the one who had been promised by the prophets and long awaited by the fathers."

On the subject of the Lord's Supper, as on that of baptism, the position taken by Professor McGiffert has already startled his own church and called forth the principal protests so far heard:

". . . The fact must be recognized that it was not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself actually instituted such a supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him (*εις την μνην ανάμνησιν*, as Paul says in 1 Cor. xi. 24, 25). Expecting as He did to return at an early day (*cf.* Mark xiv. 25), He can hardly have been solicitous to provide for the preservation of His memory; and it is a notable fact that neither Matthew nor Mark records such a command, while the passage in which it occurs in Luke is omitted in many of the oldest MSS., and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort.

"It was apparently not the institution of a memorial feast that

He had in mind so much as the announcement of His impending death and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His disciples. He had already told them that He must die, and that His death would be in reality a means of blessing to them. He now repeated that prophecy and promise in vivid and impressive symbol. As the bread was broken and the wine poured out so must His body be broken and His blood shed, but not in vain; it was for their sake, and not for theirs alone, but for the sake of many. To read into this simple and touching act—unpremeditated and yet summing up in itself the whole story of His life of service and of sacrifice—subtle and abstruse doctrines is to do Jesus a great injustice; for it takes from the scene all its beautiful naturalness, which is so characteristic of Him and so perfectly in keeping with His direct and unaffected thought and speech. He was not teaching theology, nor was He giving veiled utterance to any mysterious truth concerning His person and work."

It is in speaking of such passages as the above that the editor of the Chicago *Interior* says: "We have some theological differences here in the Middle West; but there is not a soul, minister, elder, or member, man or woman of our communion who will not deplore the precipitation of such issues." He continues:

"As I said above, a small section of the canvas is sufficient. I am sorry to occupy these white pages with so much of it—because it is painful and appalling to our gentle Christian readers. They will bear us witness, however, that we do not quote assaults upon the more sacred truths of our faith, even for the purpose of repelling them. Had Professor McGiffert withdrawn from our ministry before publishing his book it would not have been alluded to here."

The Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson, writing to Dr. Gray (editor of *The Interior*), relieves the (to him) depressing picture by turning upon it a side-light of facetious irony:

"Your instinct puts its finger at once upon the primary practical difficulty; the book's audacious handling of Jesus Christ. I hope to find in it, later on, some explicit intimation of a belief in His resurrection. The alleged 'mistakes of Moses' have been disturbing enough; but if our Lord had mistaken notions, what becomes of the citadel of evangelical, not to say Presbyterian, Christianity? . . . But the most naïve thing occurs at the beginning of the foot-note, already mentioned. Speaking of the gift of tongues, our modest doctor says: 'It is clear that the author of the Book of Acts had another conception of the phenomenon in question than that presented in the text.' Nobody with any sense of humor would dare say that this suggests Luke versus Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Ph.D., D.D. It is 'the author of the Book of Acts' versus the author of 'The Apostolic Age.' In point of authoritativeness, the advantage obviously is on the side of the very latest book! Union Seminary may perhaps be glad that Luke is not its Washburn professor of church history."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MAX MÜLLER, the distinguished Oxford linguist, in a recent interview in *The Christian World*, of London, is quoted as saying: "I have always held that it would be a miserable universe without eternal punishment. Every act, good or evil, must carry its consequences, and the fact that our punishment will go on forever seems to be proof of the everlasting love of God. For an evil deed to go unpunished would be to destroy the moral order of the universe."

MR. WALDRON, a city missionary, reports the result of a census of the Protestant church-goers in Boston. Making due allowance for those who are hindered by infancy, old age, sickness, and necessary occupations, it is estimated that there were one hundred and forty-four thousand persons in Boston on a pleasant Sunday who might have attended the services of Protestant churches. Of this number, less than one half were found at church, including all the services of the day. At the morning service in all the churches less than one third of the whole number were in attendance.

THE English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge celebrates its two-hundredth anniversary this year, having been founded March 8, 1698. It was the first society, it is said, to care for the religious education of the poor, the first to send missionaries to India, the first to circulate wholesome literature at home and abroad, and the first to undertake the translation of the Bible and Prayer-Book into foreign languages. It largely assists the building of Sunday-schools and mission-rooms in England and Wales. It has helped liberally toward the permanent endowment of fifty-four colonial and missionary sees.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

HAWAIIAN HOPES AND FEARS.

FROM perfect confidence that the annexation of Hawaii will be an accomplished fact within a short time, the organs of the American element in Honolulu have changed to doubt, occasionally despondent doubt. It is feared that Congress, after due consideration, may conclude that the advantages which the Hawaiian Islands could give to the United States do not form a sufficient offset against such disadvantages as the necessity of a larger navy, the increase of our colored and Asiatic population, and the necessity of entering into the diplomatic intrigues of the great powers of Europe. *The Star*, Honolulu, asks: "If not annexation, what then?" and answers: "Ultimate absorption by Japan is inevitable." The paper, moreover, says:

"The annexation movement on these islands has been fostered by the United States. Both openly by the reciprocity treaty, whose main object, from the United States point of view, was 'closer political relations,' and privately by the encouragement of some of its foremost men, the cause of annexation has been urged. The result of this assistance to or urging of the cause has been the present situation. . . . Not only will the United States occupy the position of the dog in the manger, if she refuses to annex the islands, and then prevents the islands from seeking help elsewhere, lest they fall into Asiatic or semi-Asiatic hands, but the United States by her own previous acts is morally bound to give us annexation, her own policy having brought about the present condition of affairs."

The Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu, fears that the mentioning of Hawaii as "an American Gibraltar" has had a very different effect from what had been intended. The paper says:

"The 'strategic' argument, unwisely forced to the front, has frightened conservative men in America. Those who pushed it, hardly realized that Captain Mahan's argument for the annexation of Hawaii called for, and he insisted on it, a vast navy to defend it. Now the Americans don't like that sort of talk, because they are no longer savages, and prefer peace to war. . . ."

"The one great unassailable argument in favor of annexation, from the American standpoint, is the need of possessing in the Pacific a great commercial exchange, like Hongkong, which is the third most important port in the world, if we are correct. Great Britain holds this spot directly in front of Chinese trade."

There seems to be no opposition, among the different countries in the world, to annexation, except in Japan; but the foreign press seem to think that Japan has a much greater right to the Hawaiian group than we. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, expresses itself to the following effect:

Whenever the Japanese press discuss the possibility of an alliance between Japan and Great Britain, and sum up its advantages, the Hawaiian question receives much attention. There can be little doubt that Japan would insist upon England's support in preventing the annexation of the islands to the United States. As a nation, the Japanese are perfectly convinced that this annexation would rob them of their just rights, and the Americans are perfectly aware of this fact. They are also aware that the Japanese, if exasperated, will not be afraid even of a war with the great republic.

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, does not believe that we are particularly anxious to fight for the possession of Hawaii. The American press, thinks the paper, is forced to admit that Japan is much better prepared, and altho the resources of the United States are acknowledged to be much greater, even the Americans know that "resources" do not decide the fortune of war. *The Hyogo News*, Kobe, Japan, believes it would be to the advantage of the United States if our press were a little more dignified, as the Japanese have no other means to judge us than by these representatives of public opinion. The paper quoted from an article in the *New York Herald* such sentences as: "Has

Japan got 'the swelled head'? Does she think she 'can lick all creation'? If we have to fight somebody, why not Japan? Japan's ports were opened to civilization by the United States navy. If Japan insists on fighting us, she will learn that the same key will serve to lock her up. If she should have any doubt about it, and attack Hawaii, our navy will be heard from, giving Japan an object-lesson."

To this *The News* remarks:

"It is 'Uncle Sam' himself that sets up to 'lick all creation'; the idea of a rival in this pretentious business is no doubt riling. . . . Japan knows very well, we may be sure, what is the strength of the American navy; and she is not unduly self-satisfied if she believes her own fleet able to do battle on equal terms. . . . Is it the part of a responsible editor to pen unreasoning taunts to a proud people whose humiliation must entail enormous losses to many of his own countrymen and could be only doubtfully productive of any good. . . . The unquestioning assent of every European power to the United States annexation of Hawaii is explicitly asserted. This is going a great deal too far, yet other assumptions most calmly made go a great deal further still. American jingoism is becoming pretty well understood, but it is not often flaunted quite so outrageously as in the case under notice."

The British press does not oppose annexation except on the grounds that it will add new fuel to the flame of "expansionism" in the United States. A writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Monroeism can not tolerate a foreign flag in the Pacific 2,000 miles from the nearest American port; and therefore, so that the bones of Monroe may rest in peace, the American coast-line is to be pushed 2,000 miles west. To an English reader this may sound absurd; it might even be thought that it was written in a spirit of jest. I am indulging in no levity. In the East or the West, in North or South America, the Monroe doctrine can be stretched so as to cover everything; and when the Monroe doctrine is preached it is a jihad to which all the faithful must give heed and fight for the holy cause. Some of these days a particularly bellicose Secretary of State or President will construe the Monroe doctrine as applying to Canada, and will insist that the integrity of the United States demands that Great Britain abandons Canada and presents it with her compliments to her southern neighbors; and then, if by that time the United States has a navy powerful enough to cope with that of England, the supreme test of Monroeism will have come."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ITALIAN BREAD RIOTS.

BREAD riots, during which the lives of innocent persons as well as of rioters and soldiers are lost, are continually reported from Italy. In the majority of cases the ignorant mob, driven to desperation by want, attack the municipal authorities, altho the municipal duties on wheat and flour have been abolished. It is the Government which now collects this duty, and this duty is very high. The price of bread has risen from 7 cents to 10 cents per pound, altho many laborers do not earn more than 25 to 35 cents per day. Hence large numbers of people are compelled to live exclusively on Indian corn, a diet which is considered very unhealthy in the long run. But even of this there is not enough, and many riots are caused by actual starvation. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"The bread riots have never altogether ceased in Italy during late years; but they have not been quite so serious. Formerly only men took part in them; to-day the men are joined by the women and children, as in Ancona, Senigallia, and Macerata. The official reports blame the Socialists and Anarchists; but that is only because the authorities are forced to hide the fact that the people are really in want. But the real Anarchists sit in the government offices. Italy is like a bottle on which the label has been changed. She has precisely the same corrupt sort of government that France has, the same exploitation which made her miserable before her disjointed parts united under one constitution. Italy

has plenty of politicians, able politicians; but that is not what she needs. She must have social economists and business men at the head of affairs. It is not yet too late for her statesmen to reform, to attend to the wants of the country. But they must not tarry too long. Do they not know who is most pleased with the growing misery? A federal republic with the Pope as protector is looming up in the distance."

Even the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which, as a semi-official German paper, treats the failings of the Italian ally very gingerly, acknowledges that it is not enough to "restore order." Better economic conditions must be created. The Roman correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The chronic revolts in Italy may be divided into three kinds. The first are rural, and incredibly numerous. Hardly a week passes in which the help of the military police is not asked to quell a riot in some out-of-the-way mountain village. Then there are the riots in the cities, in which the whole population does not take part, but only those interested in some minor grievance. Lastly the revolutionary riots.

"The rural revolts have generally one of three distinct causes, and always end in the same manner. Often the cause is mismanagement on the part of the village trustees. In that case the little town-hall is besieged, and perhaps burned down. Sometimes the revolt occurs because the neighboring estates are allowed to lie untilled, the owners finding that it does not pay to employ laborers for that purpose. This throws a lot of people out of employment; a mob gathers, takes possession of the land, and begins to cultivate the soil on its own account. Again the inland revenue on articles of food may cause a riot. In this case the offices of the tax-collectors are destroyed, and the officials themselves ill-treated.

"In the cities, anything may cause a riot, from a deficit in the municipal exchequer to the unpopularity of a professor. But while the rioters are quickly shot down in the country, they are treated very gently in the cities. Hence there is a contingent of 'revolutionary propagandists' in every city, who make the greatest noise, throw the first stone, and out of whose midst the only shots fired by the tumultants generally come. Any visitor of Italy knows them by their broad-brimmed hats, their theatrically loose-knotted ties, their clubs, and their shrieking whistles, called *sirenes* here. These chronic rioters are not much more dangerous to the state than the mob of other cities in Europe. But the riots of the country people, being generally founded upon some just complaint, form a serious menace.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FRENCH ARMY AND THE REPUBLIC.

FEW people outside of France doubt to-day that that country is in imminent danger of a military *pronunciamento* after the most approved South American pattern. The army has full control of the press, and altho there is no proof of the accusation that the generals refuse to permit a revision of the Dreyfus trial because it would reveal unheard-of corruption in military circles, the army certainly has taken hold of the occasion to increase its power, and the Boulangist press, assisted by the Clericals, strengthens the hands of the military as much as possible. The old-time Boulangist papers, *Petit Journal*, *Libre Parole*, *Intransigéant*, *Jour*, *Presse*, *Patrie*, *Soir*, etc., fall back upon the ancient cry of "Revenge for Sedan," and abuse Germany. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs, v. Bülow, having once more declared officially that Germany had absolutely nothing to do with Dreyfus, the *Jour* immediately declared that this denial in itself is proof of Germany's complicity, a remark which reminds the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* of the trial in "Alice in Wonderland." The *Libre Parole* says:

"The declarations of v. Bülow are of course lies. His conduct solely proves that the German Government has instigated the Dreyfus movement in order to liberate its spy. It proves further that Dreyfus rendered excellent services to Dreyfus."

The *Petit Journal*, which claims over a million *bona-fide* circulation, goes still further:

"If Germany wanted to make the affair more poisonous, she could not do better. Even if we are willing to accept the most peaceful explanation, we can only believe that Germany does not chose to be told that she has spies. This declaration is not the result of an honest investigation on the part of the German Government, but an act of political defense and diplomatic attack. Germany has long since wished for war, and is even now treacherously making preparations to prevent being taken unawares. Germany would like to make use of this chance to crush France. What v. Bülow says can not possibly be true, for it could at best be only a Prussian truth, delivered in exasperating style."

The paper hints darkly that Zola is in v. Bülow's pay. Here and there, however, a paper is to be found courageous enough to print an article in opposition to the popular version. In the *Siccle* we find an open letter by Yves Guyot to M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which we take the following:

"Do you not realize, sir, what a ridiculous part France is playing while she treats one of her citizens as a German spy, altho the German Government declares that he never served Germany? You can not say that this declaration is valueless simply because it is a German who makes it. For you must be aware that no government, of any country, protects its spies. A spy acts upon his own responsibility. No minister of any country will risk being detected in an untruth by shielding a spy. . . . More than ever the civilized world will think that the French Government, with persistent fanaticism, persecutes an innocent man."

The fear expressed in the last sentence is not groundless. The *Independance Belge*, for instance, a paper whose sympathies are nearly always on the side of France, says:

"The communication of the German Minister robs M. Méline of his last argument. He has always spoken of the danger of war. Now that Germany declares that, from her side, no war threatens, we may well ask where the danger lies? The declaration of v. Bülow exposes the fallacy of the reasons offered by the French Government for refusing to shed light upon the affair, altho the sense of justice of the entire civilized world is shocked. It seems that the matter can not end without a Cabinet crisis. Another Minister may order a revision of the Dreyfus sentence; it is too late for Méline to do so. But the honor of France demands that the only proper course be taken soon."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is certain that the army is hankering after a genuine, strong, legitimate head, and thinks that the Duke of Orleans certainly made a lucky hit when he offered himself as "Defender of the honor of the army of France." A new Napoleon, thinks the paper, may arise at any moment, tho the Duke of Orleans will hardly be he. But if the leader be found, the republic will certainly be in danger. For it was not so much Napoleon who made use of the French army for his purposes, as the army which used Napoleon to further its own ambitious plans. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The affair of the diamond necklace helped to destroy the Bourbon dynasty; the Praslin tragedy shook the hold of the house of Orleans on the middle class; the killing of Victor Noir by Pierre Bonaparte assisted in sapping the claim of the Napoleons to rule; the Wilson scandal cut down the prestige of the Presidency as an institution to a scarcely visible point; the Panama business weakened the general confidence in all Senators and Deputies; and it is by no means certain that this Dreyfus affair will not profoundly affect the view entertained by the whole army of France of their relation to the republic.

"Do we then expect a mutiny in France? Certainly not. The French army is incapable of mutiny, the contrary belief in this country arising from some misunderstood incidents in the beginning of the French Revolution. . . . But we take it to be evident from the history of France, and especially from the incidents of 1848, and those connected with the rise of General Boulanger, that the army regards all events in Paris with attentive eyes, and that when authority is discredited from any cause, or is supposed to have become unworthy of confidence, either for military or civil reasons, the soldiers do not heartily defend it. The buttress falls away from the wall, and at the first attack down goes the

fabric, as it would have gone down had General Boulanger ridden to occupy the Elysée. . . . Aided, no doubt, by accident, the managers of the republic have prevented the rise in France of any great military reputation—of any soldier, in fact, whom the whole people have learned to trust, either as campaigner, organizer, or administrator. That is well for the republic, but it is not so well for the army when it is dejected, or when it looks around for some one whose word, in a business like this Dreyfus affair, will for soldiers be final. In England if Lord Wolseley, or Lord Roberts, or Sir Evelyn Wood, or Lord Landsdowne said that he had carefully examined into the facts of a trial, and that the sentence had been just, it would be believed to be just, and there the matter would end; but in France no one occupies precisely that position. . . . We believe this danger to France to be a serious one, and rather wonder that, seeing it, the Government does not run any risk, or break through any etiquette, in order to bring on a thorough and public investigation."

However the Dreyfus affair may end, the danger that France would attack Germany, or take the initiative in a war with any nation, is regarded as very remote. *The Pester Lloyd*, Budapest, says:

"The Germans may rest undisturbed; no French invasion threatens them after this! The frightful degeneration which has been allowed to go on in France during the last twenty years has permeated the entire organism of the republic. . . . Whatever had been left of justice, freedom, and civilization in the erstwhile *grande nation* is gone. Destructive as the Cæsarism of the second Empire may have been, it could not show such dissolution as the third Republic."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE END OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

THE great engineers' strike in England, which has ended with a defeat of the trades-unions, was not begun inauspiciously. The employers had plenty of orders to fill, the coffers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were full when, in May last, it threatened to call out its members, over 100,000 strong in June, unless the eight-hour day was granted by the masters. Fortune at first seemed to favor the men. Over two hundred employers agreed to concede the demand. But these were not the owners of the big works, who, being themselves organized, replied to the strike with what was practically a lockout. But the men would not draw back, and a labor war lasting six months for the allied trades, and over eight months in the case of many of the engineers, was the result. Long before the end came the country was tired of the struggle, which caused much work to be given to Continental firms; for, altho this is a prosperous year in England, Englishmen are now keenly alive to the competition of the foreigner. One of the labor organs, *The Factory Times*, Huddersfield, says:

"The situation is not creditable to the British nation from an ethical point of view, however much we may be inclined to admire on abstract grounds the display of those pugnacious and tenacious qualities which we are fond of associating with the character of John Bull. . . . The iron-trade employees, the vast majority of whom have been forced into the struggle, have fought with splendid oneness and discipline; the solidarity of labor has proved to be an encouraging reality, and the capabilities of federation, even internationally, have been brought out in an astonishing way. Yet, who has not had a surfeit of the ruinous spectacle, except it be those who are robbing us of our trade?"

Yet many labor organs throughout the world believe that the engineers have not fought in vain, since they showed how formidable their organization was. *The Worker*, Sidney, says:

"It has always been a favorite argument with the capitalistic press—blanishments and bullying having failed to move the strikers—that strikes, even when won, do not repay the strikers the wages (not to speak of the suffering) lost during a period of voluntary idleness. The fact that wage-workers are asserting their right to be treated as something better than slaves, or even

feudal serfs, is not looked at; the matter is viewed from the cold-blooded pound-shillings-and-pence standpoint."

The strikers, who formed the *élite* of British workmen, behaved very well throughout. Yet it is feared that they have listened during their long idleness to arguments which may lead them to regard less peaceful conduct as advantageous on some future occasion. *The Chronicle*, Newcastle, says:

"There have been a few sporadic instances of assault and intimidation on the part of the men, but they were isolated cases. Considering the very large number of men involved, law and order have been wonderfully well preserved, and the engineers, during the time they have been fighting for their program, have admirably behaved themselves. . . . But young and old alike have been gravely misled. Socialism may be right or wrong; but there can not be much doubt that it is the element of Socialism which has crept into their ranks and policy that has upset the engineers' apple-cart."

"During the progress of the struggle some of the engineers have shown themselves singularly intolerant of honest and well-meant criticism, and have, in fact, resented any expression of opinion which was not favorable to the course their leaders persuaded them to adopt. But they will probably confess now that their best friends were certainly not those who on all occasions vociferously applauded all that they did."

The St. James's Gazette, too, thinks that Socialism had a finger in the pie:

"A handful of Socialistic and semi-Socialistic agitators has trapped the union into a ruinously costly fight in pursuit of certain political and social aims of its own. It has been able to do this by the support of the younger men, and at the expense of the elder men, who have been forced along by the knowledge that if they resisted they would be punished by the confiscation of what provision they had been able to make against old age and poverty. . . . So soon as 50,001 members can be got to vote for a strike, the 49,999 who are against one must yield. They may be the elderly men from whose pockets the whole accumulated funds of the union have come; while the 50,001 are the younger men who have given little, and whose heads are full of Socialist wind; but they must yield, or their painfully formed savings, the result of years of self-denial and self-control, will be confiscated by their expulsion from the union. That is without a shade of exaggeration the morality of the new unionism."

Justice, London, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation, denies emphatically that the Socialists caused the strike. It claims, however, that Socialism has gained much by it. Foreign observers certainly notice that the men have submitted with an ill grace, and expect to renew the struggle. The correspondent of the *Temps*, Paris, who showed himself very well informed in the matter throughout the strike, says:

"A walk through the workmen's quarters of Southwark and Woolwich proves how deeply the men feel their defeat and how much they hope already to have their revenge. On the other hand, the representatives of the masters showed that they wish by-gones to be by-gones. When the secretary of the unions had read the acceptance of the terms offered by the masters—he was very pale and his voice shook—the president of the masters' union held out his hands to him. 'Some day,' he said, 'you will realize that what you asked of us was more than we could possibly grant. . . . Let me, however, tell you that we admired very much your spirit. You fought your battle nobly. We shall not forget this, and we will try to give you all the satisfaction you deserve as soon as work has once more begun.'

"Mr. Barnes received this speech rather coolly. 'We hope,' he replied, 'that it may be a long time ere we are again forced to battle so long and bitterly for our rights. I take this occasion to remind you that we have never ceased to suggest arbitration. You could have ended the struggle sooner, but you refused to arbitrate.'"

The majority of papers in Great and Greater Britain nevertheless side with the masters, on the ground that it is impossible to compete with the foreigner if the trades-unions are allowed to have their way.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, a very sober business

record which rarely takes sides in such disputes, expresses itself as follows:

"The foreigner is competing more keenly than ever with us, and the gain that the workman secures comes not even out of his own employer's profit, but actually out of the latter's capital funds. This process can not be continued forever. No man can live on capital. Capital is the employer's source of living, we grant; but it is also the buffer between the wage-earner and starvation. When capital is exhausted the wage-earner is done. And not only is the wage-earner now living on the capital he ought to look to for continued employment when trade is depressed, but he is also driving the trade which should feed him, and that capital, away to those who will beat him at his own work. Thus he is doubly sinning against the inexorable laws of political economy. Some persons may think the figures are satisfactory from a workman's point of view. We think that in every case they point to disaster to workmen and employers alike, unless these suicidal demands be abated, and truer theories about political economy learnt by labor leaders."

In the *Revue de Paris*, Sidney Webb explains that the British workman, as a matter of fact, prevents his employer from profiting by new machinery. Labor-saving appliances are the bugbear of English trades-unionism. Tho a new machine may be worked by a child, a skilled workman must be paid full wages to handle it, and its output must be reduced to a minimum "else it would take the bread out of another man's mouth." On the other hand, *The Spectator*, London, fears that capital, intoxicated by its victory, will be more tyrannical than the trades-unions have been. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, like the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, the *Nation*, and a few others, the representatives of those German Radicals who demand a facsimile copy of English institutions for Germany, expresses itself in a long article to the following effect:

We are deeply shocked to see that a large and influential section of the British masters follow in the footsteps of our industrial employers. Is it possible that all England will follow suit? We can not believe it. The question is one of industrial absolutism or constitutionalism, and we will not believe that the most highly developed people can sink to the low intellectual level of the German. The British employer acknowledges, at least in principle, the right of trade-unions to regulate the work in factories. The German employer refuses to treat with a union as such. The British employer may restrict constitutionalism in his factory, but he is too enlightened to wish for absolutist rights.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOUTH AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DR. SAENZ-PEÑA, in the Buenos Ayres *Biblioteca*, has set forth a number of reasons why the South American republics should oppose Pan-Americanism as proposed by the United States. He believes that the people of the United States, giving a very elastic meaning to Monroe's doctrine that America should belong to the Americans, think that all America should belong to the Americans of the United States. Saenz-Peña does not find sufficient grounds for this assumption. He thinks we do not give a sufficient equivalent for the hegemony we claim. He expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

The commercial connections between the United States and South America have always been and are to this day very insignificant. On the other hand, the United States has always acted in a very arbitrary, not to say brutal, manner toward the weaker states of the Southern Hemisphere. The Argentine Federation still remembers that the United States occupied the Falkland Islands, which belonged to Argentina, until stronger England in turn drove the Americans out. Chile and Peru both have a tale to tell of the high-handed manner in which the big Northern federation pushes her claims. Yet the North Americans did nothing for the emancipation of the South. Germans, English-

men, Frenchmen, such as Cochrane, Miller, Brayer, Brown, Hollenberg, Rauch, Thorné, Bouchard, Salvigny, Wuit, Monroy, etc., distinguished themselves in the fight for independence against the Spaniards. Not a single American was among them. The Yankees were ready enough to make use of the services of foreign enthusiasts during their own War of Independence, but they did not think of rendering a like service to others. Last, but not least, the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races divide the mastery of the world between them, and can not unite. The Latin races may, for the moment, be slightly under a cloud, but the eclipse will pass off and they will once more show themselves in their old-time glory. Heroism, glory, exploration, invention, art, and science are not the patrimony of the Anglo-Saxon. They belong to the inventory of the Latin race. What is needed is a Latin-American League, able to hold its own against the North.

The *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, mercilessly cuts up the arguments of the Argentine statesman. Our Socialist contemporary fears that, if the South American countries trust to their own strength, they will be at the mercy of Europe, and that would be much worse than if they were influenced by the free North American federation. We summarize as follows:

Dr. Roque Peña seems to forget that the rapid development of industries in the United States must necessarily change our commercial relations in a very short time. But that is typical in South Americans. They never look ahead. The Falkland Islands never properly belonged to Argentina, altho a German adventurer once took possession of them in the name of the La Plata Federation. At any rate, that affair is too old to mention now, when England has owned the islands such a long time. The brutal behavior of the Germans in dealing with poor little Haiti should prove to Spanish-Americans that the United States is a much pleasanter country to deal with than European powers. The United States Government never acted as roughly. The foreign "heroes" who assisted Argentina in her fight for independence did so to gain fortune and fame for themselves, not for the sake of the country. Moreover, if it had not been for the United States and the Monroe doctrine, Mexico would to-day be French, and Argentina would be another Egypt because she could not meet her obligations in 1891. Last, but not least, science has long since exploded the theory that one race is superior to another, hence that argument will not hold good. At any rate, the brutality of the Kaiser ought to prove to Latin-Americans that they can not do better than place themselves under the protection of the free, democratic republic of the North.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE failure of the Anglo-Indian army in its campaign against the Afri-dis is already making itself felt in Baluchistan. A British surveying expedition was attacked in the territory of a chief who acknowledges British suzerainty. The rebellion at present is pointed chiefly against the chief, the Khan of Khelat, who finds it difficult to hold his own and expects assistance.

RECENTLY the German-Austrians of Prague asked for compensation for the property destroyed and stolen during the Czech riots. The Czech mayor did not think compensation necessary, and the Austrian commissary, anxious to please both sides, declared that he would advocate a grant to the persons who had suffered loss under a law which permits assistance being given if property is lost "by the acts of God."

THE *Courant*, Haarlem, relates that the Chinese Minister of Education advocates the establishment of a university after the Western pattern, at which astronomy, geographic philosophy, political economy, foreign languages, and literature, the arts of war, agriculture, trade, and technology, are to be taught. Two Chinese and two foreign professors are to be equipped for each faculty.

THE Hongkong *China Mail* is a little alarmed at the strength of the garrisons established by Germany and Russia in China. The former country, says the paper, whose existence was hardly felt a few weeks ago, has sent already a garrison equal in strength to the troops stationed at Hongkong and Singapore. *The Mail* and the Singapore *Free Press* now invite the British colonies to do something for the defense of the empire.

IT is said that Evans, the famous American dentist, would have been made a duke of France, if events in the year 1870 had not led to the downfall of the second Empire. Evans was almost entirely without school education, but he was a skilful workman, possessed a great deal of tact, was of undoubted integrity and—knew how to keep a secret. If it had not been for him Empress Eugenie would have been unable to escape from Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIDDLE OF THE ROMMANY.

IN "Tales of the Real Gypsy" Paul Kester deals with that mysterious and fascinating vagabond as the author finds him in this new world, since the closing of the commons in England and the hankering of a nomadic race for fresh pastures drove him across the great water. But with only such slight modifications in his outfit and his ways as the new conditions have compelled, he is still the free Rommany of the English heaths and hedges. His tent is bigger and his van more showy, and the striking red cloak and broad beaver have been discarded by the women; but the men still cling to their corduroys, their gay waistcoats, and their gaudy buttons; and men and women alike have still the trick of making the most sordid garb seem picturesque. But the women can make themselves gorgeous for great occasions, with gowns of silk, and cloaks of sealskin, and costly shawls, and bright kerchiefs, brought out from the chests and hampers that they carry everywhere with them—jewels, too, fine corals, and strings of amber-beads and pearls, mixed with curious coins of gold.

And still they tinker, and peddle, and trade horses, and tell fortunes, as of yore, as when an Austrian monk wrote of them in 1122 that "they go about peddling through the wide world, having neither house nor home, cheating the people with their tricks, and deceiving mankind, but not openly." And so, to-day, they wander in America as in England, from town to town in the summer, in families and in communities, harboring in tents and vans, and practising the same arts by which they lived when they came out of Asia no one knows how many centuries ago.

By our country folk the crimes of the tramp are often laid at the door of the gypsy; but it should be understood that there is an impressive difference between them, to the moral advantage of the Rommany. The gypsy will beg, importunate; he will steal in a petty way; he will cheat with much dexterity and variety in a "dicker" or a "swop"; and he will lie to any strangers with the bland and childlike complacency of Ah Sin himself, but he rarely commits a grave crime. Mr. Kester writes:

"The tramp has no family, no home, no belongings, no laws or traditions, to check or control him, while the gypsy is most essentially a man with a family, a lover of his tent-home, ready to fight for his van and his horses, with a thousand unwritten laws and traditions hedging him in. The gypsy loves his wife and his children, and is contented and happy; the tramp, with none of these ties, knows but one check—fear of the law."

Mr. Kester has reached the same conclusion, from his observations of the gypsy in America, to which Borrow was led by his more intimate fellowship in England and Spain—that there is no more *virtuous* race in the world, no race so faithful in all domestic relations. "The gypsy is a good son, a good husband, a good father; there are seldom drunkards among them, and of an habitual drunkard I have never heard. . . . They are lavishly charitable to those who are poorer than themselves, and hospitable and polite."

When they can, they go into the towns and cities when the winter comes upon them, the men still trading horses, the women telling fortunes in museums and cheap theaters. "I dresses myself in Rommany fashion," says Mr. Kester's friend, "and I visits about with my friends and relations. To keep my hand in, and earn a few shillings, I advertises myself in the papers to tell the past, the present, and the future, by the planets, the features, and the lines in the hand. And I generally does a good business."

Now let us see who this is who is advertising for trade in American newspapers. The gypsy of New England, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, is his own remote ancestor unchanged. Starting from

the banks of the Indus, two thousand years ago, not a slave, a renegade, a vagabond, as many suppose, but the scion of a stock of warrior kings, as Kester believes; broken and cast upon the world by conquest, subjugation, oppression; tramping through Persia and Greece in search of a foothold, and bringing away upon the sandals of his language, as it were, the dust of Greek and Persian speech; halting for a time by the Nile on his way to the Danube, the Rhine, the Guadalquivir, the Seine, the Thames, the Potomac, the Cumberland, he is the very sphynx of the human race. Separated by hundreds of years and by many leagues of space, yet speaking in the same tongue, living the same life; alike faithful by the sands of Sahara and by the shores of the Arctic Sea, by the flow of the Ganges or the Mississippi; always tellers of fortunes, always traders in horses, always tinkers and pedlers, always dealers in mystery, always stubborn and free—Egyptians, 'Gyptians, Gypsies, Secani at the gates of the German cities in 1417, Zingali in Spain to-day, Rommany by English streams and hedges. When they knocked at German gates in 1417 they were led by "a duke and a count, splendidly dressed, and leading, like nobles, dogs of the chase"; and they bore letters of safe-conduct from the Emperor Sigismund. When they approached the gates of Zurich in 1418, they were commanded by "Duke Michael, of Little Egypt"; and so at Basel in 1422, and at the gates of Paris in 1427, always with a duke and a count at their head, always trading horses and telling fortunes. To this day, and in this new land, one finds Pharaohs among the men, and a "Queen of Egypt" in the oldest woman of almost every camp.

Francis I. sent them to the galleys. They were hanged by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, hanged by Frederick the Great, hanged and drowned in Scotland in 1624. Many years ago an old Rommany crone was burned at the stake in Tennessee, says Mr. Kester, for practising the "pokanni boro," the great trick of buried money; but when Matilda Stanley, queen of the gypsies, died in 1878, she was given a royal burial at Dayton, Ohio, gypsies coming great distances to do her honor. Stanleys and Lovells, Lees and Hearn—these are royal breeds, and in every camp you will find "roms" and "dyes" who proudly claim kindred with one or the other.

Of all their strange, mysterious customs, perhaps the strangest and most characteristically gypsy is the pateran. "I never can think of it," says Kester, "never can hear the word, without being impressed by the romance that it implies":

"A woodsman may blaze his way through the trackless forest, but he leaves the gash on the tree as a sign of his course, while the gypsy can travel a thousand miles and leave no sign that any eye but a gypsy's can see, and yet the route he has gone is perfectly plain to the laggard who follows a day's journey behind. Gypsy has followed gypsy hundreds of miles, day after day, guided only by the pateran—the mark at the cross-roads. The pateran is sometimes made of a handful of grass, sometimes of a heap of sticks placed with significance, sometimes of a pile of loose stones so arranged that they show the way the wanderers have taken. Different families have usually a different form of the pateran, but all know and rely upon it."

"What's the name for the leaf or tree, brother?" says Ursula to George Borrow in "The Rommany Rye"; and Borrow confesses that he does not know; nor has he ever found a Rommany who could tell him. "The name for a leaf is pateran," says Ursula; "there are only two persons in England who know that, and one of them is yourself."

The Rommany appears to have no religion, and tho he outwardly conforms to the observances of the land in which he sojourns, the faith of his neighbors rests lightly upon him. His irreligion is quite passive. His creed is the creed of the fox and the deer. "Life is sweet, brother," says the gypsy to Borrow. "There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon, and stars, all sweet things. Life is very sweet, brother; who

would wish to die? A Rommany child would wish to live forever." "In sickness, Jasper?" "There's the sun and the stars, brother." "In blindness, Jasper?" "There's the wind on the heath, brother."

As for the Rommany jib, the gypsy language, there are but few who give it a second thought. "I wonder," says Mr. Kester, "how many know that the gypsy's is the only race that, without land, government, or religion, without history or writings of any sort, preserves a language of its own, while speaking, for hundreds of years, another with equal fluency?"

"No other race, unless a conquering race, was ever able to preserve its language in a foreign land, and no other race in the history of the world has habitually spoken two languages."

To one who has lived and loafed by the Ganges or the Jumna, how curiously, how impressively, suggestive are many of the words he may hear in gypsy tents by the Ohio or the Potomac—such words, for example, as *dye* (mother) for *dhye* (a nursing woman); *beabee* and *vawnee* (madam and lady); *yog* for *ag* (fire); *pawnee* (water); *boro* (big); *pansch* (five), and a hundred others almost identical in sound and sense with familiar vocables of India.

EDUCATION OF EPILEPTICS.

THE public is beginning to wake up to the fact, with which medical men have long been acquainted, that epilepsy is a very common disease, and that it is one in which care and special training are of great benefit. Hence the recent experiments with the "colonies" of epileptics, which are proving so successful. In *The Medical Record* (January 1) Dr. W. P. Spratling, the superintendent of the Craig Colony at Sonyea, N. Y., perhaps the best known of these "industrial farms" in this country, writes of the theory on which they are conducted. Says Dr. Spratling:

"When it is realized that one person in every five hundred of the population is an epileptic, and when we further realize the more important fact that seventy-five per cent. of all cases of epilepsy begin under twenty years of age, and that not more than six or eight persons in every hundred who have the disease get well, and that unless especial pains be taken to correct the tendencies of the disease in early life, progressive mental and physical failure is sure to follow—we can appreciate the great value of the proper education for this class, especially when it carries with it the potent influences that serve so materially to stay the ravages of the disease. Not only, therefore, do we educate, but through the same agencies we ameliorate and cure. For no other class of dependants is it possible to do these two things at the same time.

"In educating and training the epileptic it is well to bear constantly in mind the infrequency of the cure of the disease; and keeping that in mind, and understanding that he will always as an epileptic be an object of social and business distrust, and, if he remains uneducated and unimproved, an economic burden so far as the cost of his care is concerned, we can readily see that the kind of education he needs is one that will put, not complex algebraic formulæ and a mass of ill-defined and useless knowledge of the dead languages and ancient history into his brain, that can not be called into useful account through the ends of his fingers, but an education that puts an instrument into his hands that, wielded by him, will give him a practical result in the form of his daily bread."

This theory of the special value of industrial training has been found, in the experience of successful foreign colonies, such as that of Bielefeld, Germany, to be the true one. In describing the difficulties under which the newly established Craig Colony has labored, Dr. Spratling reminds us that the epileptics that were sent to it had for the most part been inmates of other institutions and were unaccustomed to work, if not too old for training. Of 230 admitted since the opening of the colony only 5 per cent. can yet perform any useful labor unaided, owing to the long standing of the disease in their cases and to their previous lack of training.

Long Life and Alcohol.—"The secretary of the Order of Rechabites, a total-abstinence workingmen's organization in England, has recently made a careful study of the vital statistics of the society as compared with other associations in which abstinence from alcohol is not a feature," says *The Medical Record*. "He finds that at the age of eighteen the expectation of life is, among the Foresters, 44.74 years; among the Rechabites the expectancy is 50.62 years—a difference in favor of the latter of 5.88 years. Compared with the Odd Fellows, the latter's advantage is even greater by 7.75 years. Applied to the whole population, the expectancy at eighteen among abstainers is better by 8.72 years. The mortality of the Foresters at the same age is 0.723 per cent. and of the Rechabites 0.589 per cent. The percentage of the Foresters' death-rate to that of the Rechabites at eighteen is as 123 to 100, and at thirty-eight as 189.3 to 100. The conclusions reached by the compiler of these statistics seem to be corroborated by the report of an English life-insurance company in which a distinction is made between the abstainers and the non-abstainers among the policy-holders. Among the abstainers the expected deaths were 744, while there were only 432, a percentage of 58.06. Among the non-abstainers, the number of deaths looked for was 1,399, and the actual number who died were 1,131, or 80.84 per cent. of the expectancy. These figures are suggestive, yet there is consolation even for the moderate drinkers to learn that nineteen of them out of every hundred live longer than the actuaries' table says they should."

WHAT Tom Mann, the English labor leader, in vain tried to accomplish in Great Britain—a union of all labor organizations—has been accomplished in Denmark. There is a strong probability that this will lead to a combination of all Scandinavian unions in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Individual Communion-Cups Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I am very much interested in an item which appeared in *THE DIGEST* recently concerning individual communion-cups. Some years ago, at considerable expense, I carefully investigated this subject, and published my conclusions in medical journals. I received letters from many distinguished physicians and surgeons of this country and Europe. No one has yet been able to furnish one case where any disease has been contracted from contact with the communion-chalice.

Generally speaking, if such danger exists, it would be most likely to operate upon the clergyman officiating, for he consumes the remaining liquid in the chalice after all the communicants have partaken. From reports received from a large number of clergymen no such case has ever been suspected.

I was present in the wards of the Edinburgh Infirmary when Lister was beginning his great antiseptic method, and in the Continental hospitals. I have made a study of antiseptics. Diseases resulting from contact with impure cups are extremely rare; no case has been reported of which I have any knowledge, up to the present date, where contamination has taken place from the communion-chalice.

It goes without saying that it is extremely rare to find people of this class suffering from venereal diseases. I believe this is the bugaboo which has been held up to frighten the timid.

W. THORNTON PARKER, M.D.
GROVELAND, MASS.

Misinformation about Japan.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

A local news sheet that frequently draws its pabulum from your pages had two paragraphs lately that I venture to ask attention regarding. I have not a file of yours to refer to and can not give date; probably in the fall. Grant Allen's article in October *Strand Magazine*: "Nature is rich in tragedies . . . A clever artist devised a cover," etc. [*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, October 30, 1897].

This is a familiar Japanese motive, based on a Buddhist doctrine, that is a favorite idea with the "Zen" (Sanskrit "Dhyana") sect, founded in China by Bodhi-dharma, who arrived from Central Asia in A.D. 520, the Quietists, contemplative (or meditative) School. In the Anderson collection of Japanese Art purchased by the British Museum there is an elaborate colored drawing, exhibited for more than a season in the White Gallery, shortly after the purchase, that I suspect is the original.

Again, the extract from *Revue Scientifique*, of the *communiqué* to the Paris Geographical Society ["A Country Without Domestic Animals," *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, October 30, 1897].

It would be difficult to compress into the space a greater number of misstatements, which, however approximating a superficial view of Japan a generation ago, is inaccurate in every detail almost, perhaps excepting about mules and asses (quadrupeds).

These are about the average of the mass of "stuff" that gets circulated; and it is about time that educated readers were given authentic particulars.

I found, as a lecturer in America and Europe, that there was ground for the complaints, as to geographical knowledge among all classes being deficient.

C. PFOUNDEN.
KOBE (HIOGO), JAPAN, 13th December, 1897.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Steadiness of prices has been the feature of the general business situation during the past week, altho the New York stock market declined and is still sensitive and nervous over the *Maine* disaster. Marked activity in nearly all branches of the iron and steel trade, particularly in the Central West, is indicated by the reports that over 90 per cent. of the pig iron furnace capacity is in blast. The bicycle trade is opening up briskly. Bank clearings were rather smaller than the previous week, but cereal exports still tend to increase.

The Iron Output.—"The iron output February 1, with reports of stocks on hand not held by the great steel companies, indicates consumption at least 3,000 tons per week greater in January than the previous maximum attained in November, 1895. The production is at present greater than consumption, stocks having increased 9,016 tons weekly in January outside the steel companies, whose stocks presumably decreased. Some weakness in pig would naturally result, but while Grey Forge has declined at Pittsburgh to \$8.90, with Southern iron offered at Chicago at concessions, no changes appear in products. Tho new business has been somewhat disappointing, the works are mainly supplied for months ahead. In building of steel cars, in black sheets for tinning, in rods, wire, and wire nails, increased demand and heavy business appear. tho bar and pipe are weaker, and structural orders seasonably slow. Minor metals have advanced, tin to 14.2 cents on considerable consuming demand, copper to 11¼ for lake on heavy exports, and lead to 3.8 and spelter to 4.1 cents on speculation, but failure to organize the tin pool causes weakness, American selling at \$3 and lower at the West."—*Dun's Review, February 19.*

Cereal Exports Tend to Increase.—"Exports of wheat, flour included, for the week aggregate 3,932,744 bushels as against 3,419,000 bushels last week, 2,120,000 bushels last year, 3,149,000 bushels in 1896, and 1,808,000 bushels in 1895. The bulk of this increase over last week is chargeable to large flour exports. Indian-corn exports for the week are also larger, reflecting the turning of attention toward the lower-priced cereals in a total amounting to 5,056,000 bushels as compared with 4,508,000 bushels last week, 6,441,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,925,000 bushels in 1896, and 592,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

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Shoes and Leather.—"Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston in February have been the largest ever known at this season, exceeding those of 1896 by 4½ per cent., and those of 1892 by 16 per cent., and heavy buying is reported in women's light shoes, greater than in any previous year. Some makers have sold half the annual product in men's shoes, tho others have done little or nothing, unable to get prices they desire. The range of prices for men's boots and shoes has advanced an average of about 2½ cents per pair. Leather is practically unchanged, and hides change very little at Chicago, with Colorado and buff a shade lower."—*Dun's Review, February 19.*

The Stock Market Nervous.—"Liquidation and declines were caused in the New York stock market by the *Maine* disaster, and speculation is very nervous and sensitive, altho support from large interests and London checked extreme demoralization on Wednesday and Thursday. The tone of the market is heavy, and there is a disposition to await further developments in view of their bearing on our relations with Spain. Local traction securities have been a feature, Metropolitan breaking and Brooklyn Rapid Transit advancing. The market has paid little speculative attention to the increase of Burlington's dividends to 5 per cent. per annum or the compromise by which the Union Pacific syndicate bought in the Kansas Pacific for the face of the government bonds. Sugar has been sold on the prospective trade war between the American Sugar Company and its prospective competitors both in sugar and coffee. The bonds market has been relatively steadier than stocks, support appearing in active issues. Foreign exchange is easier at 4.85¼ for demand sterling, the investment buying of long bills having slackened."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings show the effect of a holiday in five important States in a total aggregating \$1,356,000,000, 5.5 per cent. smaller than last week, but 52 per cent. larger than last year, 24 per cent. larger than this week two years ago, 63 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 67 per cent. larger than 1894. The falling-off as compared with 1892, a year of large bank clearings, was 2 per cent. The tendency toward enlarged clearings, as compared with one year ago, is almost unanimous, only six cities showing decreases. The gains made are almost uniformly very large, thus reflecting a much

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larger movement of general business as compared with 1897."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade reports are quite favorable. Toronto reports wholesale houses as working night and day shipping spring goods, woolen and cotton mills are behind on orders, and large sales of American printed goods are being made to fill deficiencies. Failures are less numerous, and inquiries are reported from many American cities for supplies suitable for Klondike trade.

Prices of wheat are above the export basis. American corn is selling largely for feeding purposes. No material change is reported from Montreal. Steady business is reported in groceries. Canned goods are active and dry-goods orders are larger than last year. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 38, against 51 last week, 58 in this week of 1897, 58 in 1896, and 38 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings amount to \$28,408,000, 1.3 per cent. larger than last week and 55 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, February 19.*

Current Events.

Monday, February 14.

The Russian Government has placed an order with the Carnegie Steel Company for sufficient Harveyized armor for two battle-ships, at \$500 per ton. . . . The Democratic Congressional campaign committee in Washington elects officers and adopts a declaration in favor of fusion of free-silver forces. . . . A movement has been started to organize hospital stations at all the chief settlements in Alaska. . . . The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies is continued at Wilkesbarre. . . . Congress—Senate: A resolution calling for information on the situation in Cuba is adopted; in executive session debate on the Hawaiian treaty is resumed. The nominations of George M. Bowers, of West Virginia, to be Fish Commissioner, and Commodore F. M. Bunce, to be Rear Admiral, are confirmed. House: A resolution calling for information on the condition of the reconcentrados and the progress toward autonomy in Cuba is adopted.

The Spanish Cabinet decides to appoint Señor Louis Polo Bernabe to succeed Senor Dupuy de Lome as Minister to the United States; Minister Woodford hands to the Spanish Government a note from the Washington Government referring to the meaning of certain paragraphs in the De Lome letter. . . . The Dutch Minister at Peking is trying to arrange a Chinese 5 per cent. loan of £4,000,000. . . . The trial of M. Zola is continued, the testimony being generally favorable to the case of the defendant.

Tuesday, February 15.

Ex-Spanish Minister De Lome leaves Washington for New York en route for Madrid; there are no new developments in the relations between Spain and this country. . . . The leaders of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican parties issue addresses to the people. . . . Congress—Senate: A resolution of inquiry as to the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is adopted after a long debate. House: Several bills are passed, including one to amend the navigation laws for the protection of United States vessels in the Alaskan trade.

An explosion, from an unknown cause, wrecks the United States battle-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana; a number of seamen are killed. . . . In the Zola trial the greater part of the day is spent in an attempt to prove that the handwriting of the *bordereau* was that of Major Esterhazy. . . . Edhem Pasha has been sent by Turkey to inquire into the outrages complained of by Bulgaria. . . . A despatch from Madrid to London says that the populace is greatly excited over a belief that the Spanish Government has apologized to the United States.

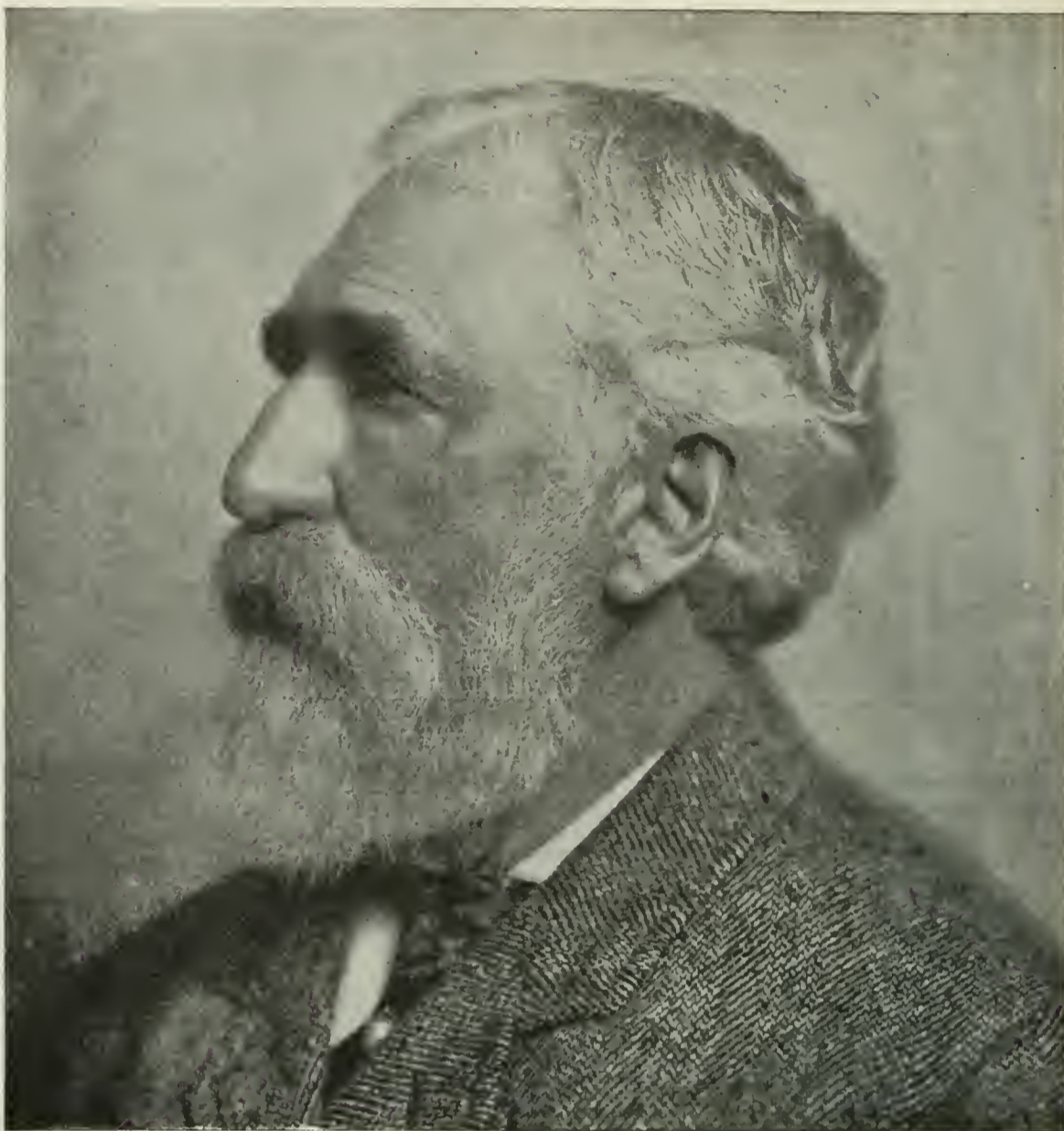
Wednesday, February 16.

The steamer *Clara Nevada*, bound from Seattle for Alaska, is wrecked in the North Pacific; all lives lost. . . . The destruction of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor causes the greatest excitement in Washington, where the disaster is regarded as inflicting an almost crippling blow on the navy; prompt action is taken to care for the wounded sailors; President McKinley sends a despatch of condolence to Captain Sigsbee. . . . The Kansas Pacific Railroad is sold at Topeka to the reorganization committee for \$6,303,000, there being but one bid. . . . Congress—Senate: The fortifications bill is passed; Mr. Morrill speaks against Hawaiian annexation. House: A resolution of sorrow for the loss of the *Maine* is adopted; the bankruptcy bill is discussed.

The cause of the disaster to the *Maine* is still a mystery; the number of men lost was 258, the number saved 96. . . . The Zola trial is continued in Paris; General Pellieux makes a speech against Zola. . . . The French steamer *Flachat* is wrecked off the Canary Islands, and 87 lives are lost.

Thursday, February 17.

A board of inquiry into the *Maine* disaster



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is appointed, with orders to make a rigid investigation. . . . The State Department announces that the De Lome incident is satisfactorily closed, the Spanish Government having disavowed the ex-minister's reflections on President McKinley. . . . Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National and World's W. C. T. U., dies in New York. . . . The supreme court of Illinois refuses to entertain a motion for a rehearing of the anti-ticket scalping law of the State; in 1894 the court gave a decision upholding the constitutionality of the law. . . . Congress—Senate: The Turpie resolution in regard to the Kansas Pacific Railroad sale is passed. House: The bankruptcy bill is passed. Preparations for the burial of the dead victims of the battle-ship *Maine* are being made in Havana; the bodies lie in the city hall. . . . A decree accepting the resignation of Minister Dupuy de Lome is gazetted in Madrid. . . . A Russian cruiser with two thousand men for the East passes through the Bosphorus. . . . An explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian colliery causes a heavy loss of life.

Friday, February 18.

The bodies of 135 sailors of the wrecked battle-ship *Maine* have been recovered at Havana; precautions are taken to keep irresponsible divers away from the wreck; another sailor dies in the hospital in Havana; the deaths from the explosion, according to latest information, number 248. . . . The Government at Washington receives an appeal from Governor Brady, of Alaska, for troops to afford protection at Dyea and Skaguay. . . . The prosecution in the Lattimer shooting case nearly completes the presentation of evidence. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* anchors off the bar, this city; police measures were taken to insure her safety while in port. . . . Congress—A resolution appropriating \$200,000 for saving as much as possible from the wreck of the *Maine* is passed by both branches. Senate: a resolution providing for a Congressional investigation of the *Maine* disaster provokes an exciting debate, in which Senators Mason, Wolcott, Lodge, and Hale take the principal part. House: Debate on the bankruptcy bill is continued. . . . A bill appropriating \$4,000,000 to provide a battle-ship to replace the *Maine* is introduced by Mr. Foote, of New York.

Bodies of the *Maine* victims are buried with ceremony at Havana. . . . Major Esterhazy goes on the stand in the Zola trial. . . . A protest is entered in the French Chamber of Deputies against the importation of American

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horses. . . . The Russian Government appoints Count Cassini to be ambassador to the United States instead of minister. . . . The British battle-ship *Victorious* has been floated. . . . So far 110 bodies have been recovered from the colliery at Hamme, Prussia, which was destroyed by an explosion on Thursday.

Saturday, February 19.

The government rejects the proposal of the Spanish officials at Havana for a joint investigation of the *Maine* disaster. . . . Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn says that present activity in work on the coast defenses has no connection with the destruction of the *Maine*. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* anchors off Sandy Hook. . . . Howard Gould's yacht *Niagara*, said to be the largest steam yacht ever built in the United States, is launched at Wilmington, Del. . . . Congress—The Senate was not in session. House: The bankruptcy bill is passed by a vote of 159 to 129.

Divers continue work on the wreck of the *Maine* in Havana Harbor. . . . Little new testimony is given in the Zola trial, most of the time being taken up in controversies between the presiding judge and M. Labori. . . . Thirty-six British officers, with immense quantities of munitions of war, leave London for West Africa.

Sunday, February 20.

The Navy Department receives word from Admiral Sicard that the *Maine* court of inquiry will assemble in Havana to-day; the coast Survey steamer *Bache*, with wrecking apparatus and divers, arrives at the scene of the disaster. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* anchors off Tompkinsville, and a formal visit is paid to her commander by a representative of Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Navy Yard; the officers have decided not to take part in social functions here. . . . Funeral services over the body of Miss Frances E. Willard are held at the Broadway Tabernacle. . . . A French force advances on Sakoto, a town in West Africa within territory claimed by the British. . . . A requiem service for the victims of the *Maine* disaster is held in Berlin. . . . Henri Rochefort is escorted to his prison by a mob which the police have difficulty in dispersing.

PERSONALS.

COUNT GUSTAV SIEGMUND KALNOKY DE KOROSPATAK, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who died at Brunn, February 13, was born at Lettowitz, Moravia, December 29, 1832. He entered the diplomatic service of Austria in 1850. From 1860 to 1870 he was Councillor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was Minister at Copenhagen; in 1880 he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1881 he was appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he held with distinction until May 16, 1895, when he was succeeded by the present Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski.

The cause of Count Kalnoky's resignation was his action in reference to the denunciation of ecclesiastical laws by the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Agliardi, who was charged by Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, with having made statements at Budapest which amounted to interference in Hungarian affairs. Baron Banffy addressed a note to Count Kalnoky informing him that an interpellation was about to be put forward in the Hungarian Parliament concerning the utterances of the Nuncio, which had appeared in the Hungarian newspapers and had never been disclaimed by their author. Count Kalnoky replied that the Nuncio had displayed tactlessness, overstepped the limits prescribed for foreign diplomatic representatives, and deserved that a Foreign Office note be sent to the Vatican to complain of his conduct. He went so far as to sketch a communication to the Vatican, and the Hungarian Premier telegraphed his approval of it. A few days after Baron Banffy said in the Hungarian Parliament that the Papal Nuncio's acts were not approved in Vienna. As soon as this speech was recited to Count Kalnoky he telegraphed to Budapest that only part of his letter to Baron Banffy was for public knowledge; that the rest was confidential, and that the protest to the Vatican had not been sent. Efforts were made to reconcile the two Ministers, but these were unavailing. The Hungarian House approved Baron Banffy's attitude unreservedly, and Count Kalnoky resigned.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, several years ago interviewed a famous bandit who was in prison. The robber informed the President that his lawless life was the result of having no work to do. The President liberated him, made him Chief of Police of his native district, which was one of the worst in the country, and informed him that he would be held strictly accountable for all robberies in his district. From that day to this not one has occurred.



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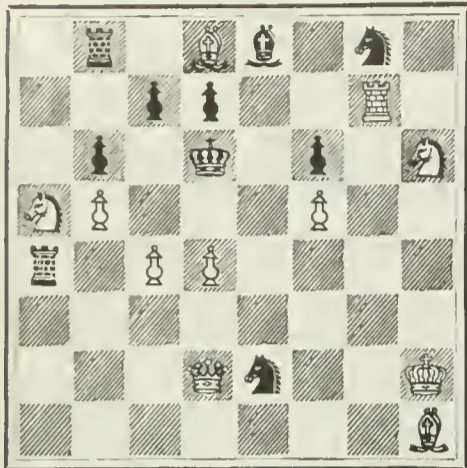
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CHESSE.

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Problem 264.

BY WALTER PULITZER. Black—Ten Pieces.



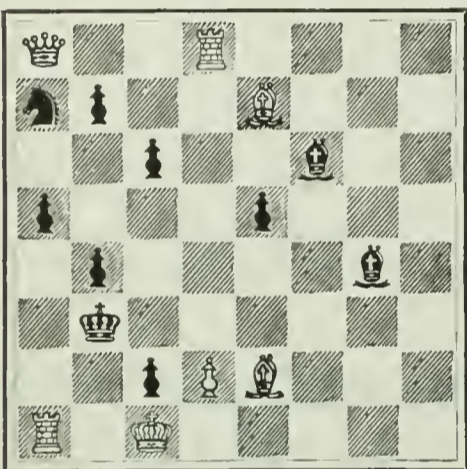
White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

(There are ten variations in this problem.)

Problem 265.

BY DR. W. R. I. DALTON. Dedicated to J. H. A. Fitch. Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 258. Key-move B—R sq.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. Allen, Montclair, N. J.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; F. H. Varner, Des Moines, Iowa; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; N. N. Clark, Ransom, Mich.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; O. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; the Rev. A. J. Lee, Lake Mills, Iowa; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; J. M. Edmunds, St. John, N. B.; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; Dr. R. J. Moor, Riverton, Ala.; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; W. F. Baker, Tiffin, Ohio; F. B. Osgood, N. Conway, N. H.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "Better than it looks; key-move ingenious"—M. W. H. "A fine example of the waiting-move class"—H. W. B. "Several promising key-moves; the real one not easily found"—F. S. F. "Unique"—W. G. D. "Neat construction, not specially difficult"—F. H. J. "Query: a tenth prize?"—W. R. C. "Good, but rather easy"—C. A. "Very finely constructed"—J. G. O' C. "A good illustration of moving to gain time"—C. Q. De F.

"Dead easy"—F. H. V. "Quite ingenious problem"—H. V. F. "Beautiful, but easy"—J. C. E. "A praiseworthy and prizeworthy problem"—I. W. B. "A beauty"—J. M. E. "Goes off like a sky-rocket"—A. S.

- No. 259. 1. K—Q 7 2. K x K P 3. Q x Q P, mate. 1. K x Kt 2. K—B 4 or B 5 3. B—Q 8, mate. 1. K—B 3 2. Any 3. B—Q 8, mate.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, F. S. Ferguson, W. G. Donnan, F. H. Johnston, C. Allen, J. G. O'Callaghan, C. Q. De France, F. H. Varner, H. V. Fitch, C. R. Oldham, Dr. Frick, D. S. Rubino, J. C. Eppens, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, N. Hald, Dr. Moore, F. B. Osgood; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battie Creek, Iowa; the Rev. F. A. Meade, Hinton, W. Va.; N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill.

Comments: "Commendable, because it can be studied out"—M. W. H. "Not so easy as it looks, but the Doctor has given us much better compositions; his 400th was a corker"—H. W. B. "A peculiar problem; a good study"—F. S. F. "Well put up"—W. G. D. "Short and snappy"—F. H. J. "A little beauty"—C. A. "A good lesson in the judicious use of the K"—C. Q. De F. "A puzzler to me at first"—the Rev. F. A. M. "A stroke of fine subtlety"—J. C. E. "Unique and very pretty"—I. W. B. "Hurrah for Pop"—Dr. M.

C. R. Oldham and the Rev. E. C. Haskell were successful with 256 and 257. W. S. Weeks, W. F. Baker, and J. M. Edmunds got 257. Otto Supe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., got 256.

The Correspondence Tourney.

ERRATA.

Our "Judge" evidently had an attack of Chess-blindness when he wrote note (p) of the 44th game. As he says, P—B 4 would "enliven things," but it would not have got rid of that "dangerous P," for White plays Q—Kt 8 ch, winning the R. Also, in note (r) he analyzed the position without seeing the P on Q 5. One of our correspondents thinks that if Black had played (41) Q—B 4 ch, he would have "made things hot."

FORTY-SIXTH GAME.

Petroff's Defense.

- E. E. ARMSTRONG, Parry Sound, Ont. White. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—K B 3 3 P—Q 4 (a) 4 P—K 5 5 Q—K 2 6 Kt x P 7 Kt—K B 3 8 Kt—Q B 3 9 B—Q 2 10 Castles (Q R) 11 P—K R 4 12 P—K Kt 4 13 P x P 14 Kt—K 5 15 Q—Q 3 16 P—B 3. GEORGE PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Man. Black. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—K B 3 3 P x P 4 Kt—K 5 5 Kt—B 4 (b) 6 Kt—K 3 (c) 7 P—Q 4 8 B—K 2 9 Castles (d) 10 P—Q B 3 (e) 11 Kt—Q 2 (f) 12 P—B 3 13 Kt x P (g) 14 Kt—Q 5 15 P—B 4 16 B—K 3. E. E. ARMSTRONG, Parry Sound, Ont. White. 17 P—R 5 18 Q—K 3 19 Kt—Q 3 20 P—R 3 21 B—Kt 2 22 P—B 4 23 Q R—K sq 24 Q x R 25 R x R 26 R—R 8 27 Kt x Kt 28 R—K sq 29 P—Kt 5 30 Kt x B 31 P—B 4 32 R x P 33 R—K 7 34 P x P 35 R x Kt. GEORGE PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Man. Black. 17 P—Q 2 18 B—B 3 (h) 19 Q—R 4 (i) 20 Kt—K 3 (j) 21 Q—B 3 (k) 22 Q R—K sq (l) 23 B—B 2 24 R x Q 25 Kt—B sq 26 Kt—Kt 4 27 Q x Kt 28 Q—B 3 (m) 29 B x P ch 30 B x P 31 B—B 2 32 Q—B sq 33 Kt—Q 2 34 Q—Kt sq 35 Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Kt x P is the move usually made. The text-move, however, seems quite satisfactory. It was used by Mr. Steinitz in his game with Pillsbury in the St. Petersburg Tournament. (b) It were better to play B—Kt 5 ch. Kt—B 4 confines the B, and retards development, while White is getting his guns in position. (c) We don't like this play, as it cuts off the sweep of the B. (d) As it is evident that White intends to Castle on the Q's side, Black should develop on that side, so that, in the event of White's K's side attack, he has a counter attack on Q's side. (e) A bad move. Better play P—Q 5, followed by P—B 4, and Kt—B 3. (f) There are very few cases where Kt—Q 2 is not a bad move, when Q and Q B have not been moved; it gets in the way of both of them. (g) B x P would prevent the White Kt from reaching K 5. (h) Kt x Kt looks better, altho the text-move is good enough, but he does not follow it up properly. (i) P—R 4 is the proper continuation, and would give Black the better game. This is a lost move. (j) Now he gets in the way of his Kts. The four Ps on the Q side are very powerful if handled efficiently. (k) Should play Q—Q 3. (l) Why Q R? It is best posted where it is. P—Q Kt 4 is surely good enough. (m) Nothing more need be said, except that Black played the ending badly.

FORTY-SEVENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

- M. P. QUINN, TANA, Albany, N. Y. White. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—K B 3 3 B—Kt 5 4 Castles 5 R—K sq(a) 6 Kt x P (b) 7 R x Kt ch 8 Kt—B 3 9 R—K sq 10 B—Q 3 (d) 11 Q—R 5 12 Kt—K 2 13 Kt—Kt 3 14 P—Q Kt 3 15 B—K 2 16 P—Q 4 17 B—Kt 2 18 Q R—Q sq 19 B x P 20 R x B 21 K R—Q sq 22 Q—R 4 23 P—K B 4 24 R(Q4)—Q 3 25 K—R sq 26 Kt—R 5 ch (k) 27 Q x P 28 R—K 3 29 Kt x Q ch 30 B—Kt 4. J. W. RAYMOND, Hartford, Conn. Black. 1 P—K 4 2 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—B 3 4 Kt x P 5 Kt—Q 3 6 Kt x Kt 7 B—K 2 8 P—K B 3 (c) 9 P—Q B 3 10 K—B sq (e) 11 K—Kt sq 12 Kt—B 2 13 P—Q 4 14 Kt—K 4 15 P—Q B 4 (f) 16 P x P (g) 17 B—Q B 4 18 B—K 3 19 B x B 20 Q—R 4 (h) 21 P—Kt 3 (i) 22 K—B 2 23 Kt—B 3 24 Q—B 4 ch (j) 25 Q R—Q sq 26 K—Kt sq (k) 27 Q—K 2 28 Q x Q 29 K—B 2 30 B x B. M. P. QUINN, TANA, Albany, N. Y. White. 31 Kt x B 32 Kt—K 5 ch 33 Kt—B 3 34 P—B 3 35 K—Kt sq(m) 36 Kt—Kt 5 37 P—Q Kt 4 38 Kt—K 6 ch 39 Kt—B 7 (n) 40 Kt—K 8 ch 41 R x R 42 P—Q R 4 43 R x Kt 8 44 P x P 45 R—Kt 7 46 R—Q 3 47 R x Kt P 48 P—K R 3 49 R—Q B 5 50 R—B 7 51 R—Q R 7 52 P—B 4 53 K—B 2 54 K—B 3 55 P—Q B 5 56 R—K Kt 7 57 P—B 6 58 P—B 7 59 P—B8(Q)ch 60 Q—Kt 7. J. W. RAYMOND, Hartford, Conn. Black. 1 P—K R 4 2 K—B 3 3 Kt—Kt 5 (l) 4 Kt—B 3 5 R—Q 3 6 K—B 3 7 K—B 3 8 R x Kt 9 Kt—K 2 10 P—Q R 3 (o) 11 R x Kt 12 K—B 2 (p) 13 R—Q B 3 14 P x P 15 K—B 3 16 R—Q R 3 17 K—K 3 18 P—R 5 19 R x Kt 20 K—Q 3 21 Kt—Kt 6 22 P—K 5 ch 23 R x Kt 24 K—K 3 25 R—Q 4 26 Kt—K sq 27 Kt x R 28 Kt—K 3 29 Kt x P 30 Kt x P Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Mr. Lasker says that while this move is the one that most naturally suggests itself, yet it is not the best move. He recommends P—Q 4, by which, he says, "we develop and attack at the same time." (b) By this exchange White virtually gives up the attack. He should play Kt—Q B 3. If Black (6) Kt x B, then (7) Kt x P, and Black is in a bad way. (c) A very questionable move. Castles is indicated, and he has a perfectly safe game. The text-move does not dislodge the R from his position, while it does materially weaken Black's defense. (d) The move selected is inferior to B—R 4 for several reasons: he blocks his Q P; the B may be posted on Kt 3, etc. (e) Too late to Castle now. Black has a bad position. (f) Should play P—Q 5 followed by P—Q B 4. (g) Kt—B 3 seems very much better, then, if 17 P x P. B x P, 18 B—Kt 2, P—Q 5, etc. (h) Not only a lost move, but gets the Q on the wrong side. (i) Bad, as it weakens the B P, and accomplishes nothing. (j) This move reminds us of the advice: "If you haven't anything else, give check." (k) Good play. Can't take Kt, for 27 R—Kt 3 ch, etc. (l) How this Kt jumps around, and jumps back to where he came from. (m) A coup de repos. Not much coup in it, but he waits in repose to see what Black will do. (n) Cute play this. Black, however, could have prevented it if he had played correctly on his 33d move. (o) Better give up a P than the exchange. (p) If 42 ... P x P, 43 P—B 4, and White gets a good passed P.



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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE MAINE DISASTER.

NO case exactly parallel to the *Maine* disaster has been cited by those who invoke precedents of international law to cover it. Indeed, one new precedent is held to have been already established by our Government in this case, in conducting an investigation of the wreck independently of the Spanish Government's jurisdiction over the harbor. Barring the possibility of proving Spanish design, in which case the disaster would be a plain cause for war, and barring also the probability of an accident for which the ship's men themselves were responsible, the question of Spain's responsibility in the matter is much mooted, pending a report from the naval board of inquiry.

An Associated Press interview represented Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, as saying:

"Assuming a mine exploded by a fanatic or by accident, that would be the end of the affair. Giving international law the widest latitude and stretching precedents to their limit, there would be no liability against the Government of Spain. It is an elementary principle of international law that a government is in no way responsible for the acts of private citizens. If it were not so, complications would be arising continually which would keep nations in a turmoil and arbitrating continually. It is another primary principle that no nation is responsible for accidents.

"As to the right of a nation to fortify its harbor as it sees fit, there can not be the slightest doubt. This right is a conceded one, and is exercised by all nations. Whenever a vessel, therefore, enters the harbor of a foreign power it is with notice of such defenses and with an assumption of the chances they involve. It would not do to say that one nation is bound to give the ship of another nation information as to where and how its harbor defenses are arranged, and the result of such a rule would be obvious. In entering the harbor of Havana the *Maine* did so with full knowledge that it was a fortified harbor, and took all the chances of accident or the acts which might be done by those for whom Spain is not responsible."

Prof. H. E. Von Holst, of the University of Chicago, an authority on international law, takes exception to this view. He holds that in any case supposable Spain is responsible and liable for damages. We quote from an interview in the *Chicago Times-Herald*:

"If it is really an individual crime, Spain would certainly not be responsible for it, for it is a well-understood principle of international law that nations are not responsible for the acts of individuals. Essentially different, however, seems to me to be the situation in case the investigation should prove that there is culpable negligence on the part of Spain.

"If it be true that, as it is asserted, the harbor of Havana is provided with torpedoes and submarine mines, and if it be further true that the place of anchorage was assigned to the *Maine* by Spanish officials, and the disaster has befallen the *Maine* through those mines or torpedoes, Spain, in my opinion, would have to pay damages for the loss of the ship, besides indemnities for the sailors, dead or wounded. I am of the same opinion in case those mines or torpedoes have not exploded by accident, but through the criminal act of some individual Spaniard, whether official or not, and, for this reason, if the Spanish Government laid those mines and torpedoes it is in duty bound to watch them in such a way that no harm could be done by them, except in legitimate warfare.

"I am inclined to go even one step further. I think the liability of Spain could not be denied if neither the place of anchorage was assigned to the *Maine* by Spanish officials nor the explosion was due to the criminal act of some individual, but simply to some unaccountable accident. For while Spain had unquestionably the right to provide her harbor with submarine mines and torpedoes, she was morally bound to warn any ship of a friendly nation—not only a man-of-war, but the same holds true of any merchantman—of the danger that would be incurred by anchoring in that harbor except in a safe position consigned to her. Any power that allows a ship of a friendly nation to enter her harbor thereby implicitly declares that it is safe to do so, fortified or not. So in all these cases there seems to be a clear case of responsibility on the part of Spain.

"But I think it highly in the interest of the United States that in contending for this opinion all papers not dealing in sensationalism or jingoism should strongly emphasize that this is only a liability for damages—that is to say, a purely pecuniary question. For pecuniary questions, however, nations do not rush at once into war. Supposing that the official inquiry should establish such a pecuniary obligation on the part of Spain, in our opinion, and Spain should deny it, it would still, I hold, be much too early to speak of war. We have had many a controversy of this character with Spain, and some of them have been of an exceedingly aggravating character. Still we never have gone to war about them. Diplomatic means have been employed, and they have ultimately attained the end in view. Such a course should be pursued now. Nor does this mean advocating a half-hearted and dilly-dallying policy. Diplomatic means can be resorted to in a very energetic manner and with nine out of ten chances of success. Even after all diplomatic resources were exhausted there would still be one course open, short of war—that of reprisals in one way or another.

"The honor of the United States would not suffer in the least by such a course, but, on the contrary, in the opinion of the whole world, the reputation of the United States for a circumspect and dignified, while at the same time firm, policy would thereby only be increased."

Due Diligence and International Responsibility.—"A good deal of nice reasoning from precedents is just now finding its way into print in connection with the *Maine* disaster.

"As a broad general principle no government is responsible

when a miscreant assails a citizen or subject of another government. But, on the other hand, every government has sole power to keep order within its own dominions, and if it so far neglects to exercise that power as to permit damage to the subjects or citizens of other countries it is responsible. On this principle we have ourselves paid heavy damages in the New Orleans case and in the case of the massacre of Chinamen at Rock Springs, and, on the other hand, we have exacted damages of Chile for the massacre of our sailors by a mob.

"Rigidly interpreted the principle is this: No government is responsible for individual crime which it can not prevent by due diligence, but where due diligence is lacking it is responsible.

"But the case of the *Maine* lies wholly out of this category. The war-ship went to Havana on a mission of peace and threw herself absolutely upon the hospitality of the Spanish authorities. They selected her anchorage without leaving her officers any choice whatever. If that anchorage was over a mine they knew it. If that mine was exploded whether by government authority or by some miscreant whose access to the means of blowing it up might have been prevented, then unquestionably Spain is responsible.

"The whole case turns upon this question of fact.

"One other point is worth mentioning. International law is not a binding statutory code. There is nowhere in the world any authority that can enforce it. It is a mere comity of nations, and any nation strong enough may disregard its technicalities where in that nation's judgment those technicalities work injustice. This is precisely what both Germany and Japan are at this moment doing as to China.

"Ordinarily nations obey international law, but when the occasion is great enough and the guns big enough they rise above it and compel justice with the high hand of might."—*The World, New York.*

Spain Could Disavow.—"If the ship were blown up by some Spaniard, or even a number of Spaniards, that ought not, and probably would not, create trouble. The facts would be promptly represented to Spain, and she would as promptly, and probably in all sincerity, disavow the act with honor, and make all the amends in her power. Parallel cases have occurred in abundance in nearly all of the countries of Europe, and in more than one instance on the American continent. Foreigners have assassinated, or have attempted to assassinate, the heads of governments, but in no instance has an effort been made to hold responsible the countries of which these assassins were citizens. War is not carried on in that way. Civilization is reasonable, and does not expect a government to do an impossibility. Assassinating the head of a state is a more serious offense than blowing up a battleship, but either one of them can be done by an irresponsible villain or villains, in spite of the state's utmost vigilance."—*The American, Baltimore.*

What Due Diligence Is.—"What due diligence is may be readily learned by any curious and unauthorized person who seeks to approach the Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* now at anchor in our harbor and under our effective protection. If she should be destroyed while here we should be able to show that we really exercised due care.

"There were no such precautions taken in Havana harbor; there was no patrol on guard, no protection, but a complacent trust in the goodness and forbearance of its people on the part of the Spanish Government.

"Before a tribunal of law Spain would doubtless be held legally and morally responsible if it should be proved that the *Maine* was destroyed by any govern-

ment appliance in the hands of a Spanish officer, even tho he were acting without authorization; she would be held to the payment of an indemnity if the act were perpetrated by a private miscreant, were the loyal Spaniard or Cuban rebel; and she would be held free of all blame if the *Maine* were shown to have been destroyed by an accident on board."—*The Times, New York.*

Jurisdiction over the Wreck.—"All authorities on international law agree that a war-ship while afloat retains the territorial status of its own Government, and that even when in foreign waters she is to be regarded as exempt from local jurisdiction. War-ships, says Professor Wolsey, may be considered 'floating barracks, a part of the public organism that represent the national dignity, and on this account even in foreign waters are exempt from local jurisdiction. It is on account of the crew rather than the ship itself that it has any territorial quality. Take the crew away and let the abandoned hulk be met at sea, and it now becomes public property and nothing more.' The vessel having ceased to be a part of the sovereignty of the United States, the relation of this Government to the wreck is that of an owner. We have proprietary but no jurisdictional rights over the wreck. The jurisdiction of Spain over Havana harbor, however, can not be gainsaid, nor can this Government deny the right of the Spanish local authorities to conduct an investigation of the bottom of a territorial water of Spain with a view to discovering the cause of the explosion. The circumstances of the case might have raised an irritating controversy but for the waiver by Spain of all jurisdictional questions, and her voluntary offer to regard the wreck of the *Maine* as extraterritorial and as part of the sovereignty of the United States.

"No case is on record presenting exactly the same legal questions as to the status of war-ships in foreign waters as are presented by the case of the *Maine*. The acquiescence of Spain in the contention of this Government that a national vessel retains her extraterritorial status under all circumstances may therefore be considered as having established a precedent that will be incorporated as a general principle into the law of nations."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*



CUBAN SITUATION IN CARTOONS.

No Joint Investigation.—"The Spanish Government requested that a joint investigation be made, but it was decided at Washington to proceed on a different basis, as is shown by the following despatch from Assistant Secretary Day to Consul-General Lee:

"The Government of the United States has already begun an investigation as to the causes of the disaster to the *Maine*, through officers of the navy specially appointed for that purpose, which will proceed independently. This Government will afford every facility it can to the Spanish authorities in whatever investigation they may see fit to make upon their part."

This despatch is destined to figure in future chapters on international law. It insists on the right of independent inquiry by the Government owning the submerged war-ship, but also it concedes that the Government within whose marine jurisdiction the vessel lies the right to investigate the abnormal situation created by the disaster.

"Here we have two concessions, both of which form interesting precedents, and both of which are apparently well founded in reason and justice. The submerged ship is still a part of the sovereignty of the United States, but, inasmuch as in her present condition she is a menace to safe navigation in Havana harbor and was blown up under extraordinary circumstances tending to cast suspicion upon the good faith of the local government's hospitality, she is also a proper and legitimate subject for official inquiry by that local government. It does not follow, however, that the two governments must conduct their inquiries jointly; at least, such is our Government's contention, and this is not the least interesting phase of the situation. There might be room for controversy at this point by Spain—she insisting that the extraterritoriality of our ship did not confer upon us the right of making an independent investigation in advance of her own, or other than joint—and how Spain will act on this question is yet to be determined.

"As these are fine points in embryonic international law, it were somewhat presumptuous, perhaps, for any one to express a hasty opinion upon them, yet the position assumed by our Government certainly seems to be logically sound. It is a condition of two rights, conceded by both sides; each side can exercise its right unhindered by the other, but neither is compelled to work with the other."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

NEGRO MURDER AND POLITICS.

THE most atrocious case of mob murder this year is reported from Lake City, Williamsburg county, S. C. An account of the outrage as developed at the coroner's inquest shows that Fraser B. Baker, the negro postmaster of the town, was awakened after midnight, February 22, to find his house burning up. With his family he attempted to escape from the burning building and was shot dead at his door. Other shots killed his baby boy in the arms of his mother and wounded her. Two daughters and a son were also wounded and two of them may die. The charred bodies of Baker and the baby were found in the ashes of his home (the post-office) next morning.

Baker had been recently appointed postmaster of the town, and protests against the appointment had been made to the President by citizens of the town and by Senators and Representatives of the State. He had been threatened more than once, and not more than a week before the massacre his house had been the target for bullets from a concealed mob. It will likewise be remembered that Postmaster Loftin, a negro who still holds office at Hogansville, Ga., was seriously wounded last year by a mob (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 9). The Lake City affair is universally condemned by the press, altho the policy of appointing negroes to office is questioned, not alone in the South. Several mass-meetings in the State have passed resolutions condemning the outrage. We confine quotations on the subject to Southern journals.

Lynched the Wrong Parties.—"There is no negro postmaster at Lake City now. His appointment was a serious mistake and the manner of his removal most deplorable. We agreed with the people of Lake City and vicinity in their protest to Washington

concerning the appointment of an ignorant negro to an official position from which he could give more offense than from almost any other, but we must part company right here. We can not approve the lynching which put aside the objectionable official. In the cause of justice and humanity we must condemn it.

"The intention of the mob was not the massacre that really ensued. It was Baker alone that it was intended to murder, and the killing of his child and maiming of the balance of his family were incident thereto, but are serious crimes just the same. It is for the reason that a mob is not only merciless, but senseless that we oppose lynch law. Too often the innocent suffer and the guilty escape.

"There are others than Carolinians, however, who are in a measure responsible for this dirty business. Mark Hanna and those who made McKinley President by negro voters in the St. Louis convention can take the matter home to themselves. What right have these disreputable political prostitutes to inflict negroes on the white communities of the South when they do not act in a similar manner in the North? We hear of no such insults being offered in Ohio to white people. In our opinion, the people of Lake City lynched the wrong parties. If they could have laid hands on Hanna and the others who are responsible for the attempt to elevate a negro above a race that the Almighty made superior, there might have been some justification for a killing.

"The negro Baker, however, only acted on a most common principle of human nature—he saw a position and grasped it, directed by the same spirit of ambition and gain that moves the actions of all white people as well.

"The punishment meted out was not only undeserved and brutal, but is a reflection on our civilization that no amount of apology or explanation can wipe out."—*The Register, Columbia, S. C.*

Federal Punishment Called For.—"The lynching of the postmaster at Lake City was unquestionably the result of a conspiracy to prevent the negro Baker from holding the office of postmaster. His murderers can, at least, be prosecuted and punished for this offense even if they can not be prosecuted and punished for the graver crimes of arson and murder; and we believe that the court would hold, in the circumstances, that they could also be punished for murder. The jurisdiction of the United States in this case is clear and undeniable, and in the interest of justice we urge upon the federal authorities their duty and obligation in the premises.

"We accept the governor's offer of a reward of \$500 for the members of the Lake City mob as indicating in some measure the degree of the offense in his eyes. It is inadequate to the purpose in view. The reports agree that there were several hundred men in the mob, and the governor's offer amounts to something over a dollar a head, and we doubt that the reward would be worth the risk. And even if all the members of the mob should be apprehended it would be idle to look for their conviction in the state courts. The only hope of the outraged law in this case is in the United States courts where the trial would be free from local political influences; and that is where the mob should be tried."—*The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

Negro Rule Can Not be Admitted.—"The placing of a negro in official position over white men of the South is a criminal outrage of the most flagrant type, in the light of the sentiments and traditions of the people and in view of all the conditions known to exist. It is an insult vicious and brutal. It is well known that the Southern people will never allow the negro to dominate or control their affairs, nor to reach a plane of social equality with them. This is a final and immutable resolve, and it will be maintained against every effort, and to the last extremity. The history of reconstruction of the Southern States shows what our people will do to maintain white supremacy, and the half that they are prepared to do has not been shown. The people of the South may be exterminated, but they will never be ruled by negroes, nor will they admit the negro to an equality with them.

"These things are known. As well might the national Administration try to whiten the negro's skin as to attempt to bring him to a plane with the sovereign race of the South. Yet appointment to office, placing in position of authority of the negro, is an attempt to accomplish or to approach an accomplishment of this impossible result. It is useless, wanton, and brutal. Better accept the verdict once for all, recognize the inevitable, and admin-

ister in justice, than to goad, insult, and outrage a people, with no prospect of worthy result.

"Murder can never be condoned. Lynch law is barbarous. The killing of Baker and the wounding of his defenseless wife and his innocent children were fearful and savage acts. The perpetrators of the crime should be sought out and punished. But what of those who gave opportunity to the crime? What of the high officials of the national Government, who sent Baker to his fate? Shall they go unpunished?"—*The Post, Charleston, S. C.*

Heads Bowed Under the Lash of Scorn.—"The race pride of these men, it seems, was wounded by the appointment of a negro postmaster; so to blazon to the world their high resentment and prove the injustice of thus giving office to an inferior, they place themselves on the moral and religious level of the aboriginal African, they attack at midnight under cover of darkness—the many against the few, the strong against the weak and helpless—and they assassinate indiscriminately man, woman, and child! Where are the white man's characteristics in this deed? Where is his superiority shown? Where do we find the fruits of his thousands of years of civilization and self-control and cultivated conscience?"

"A negro postmaster! Is that something to resent with assassination? Who are these people in Williamsburg county that they can not endure that which the most refined, the most sensitive citizenship of the State has endured with patience and dignity in years gone by? Columbia had a negro postmaster for eight years. Charleston had a negro postmaster for eight years. Dozens of South Carolina towns have had negro postmasters. It was offensive—necessarily so—but who was hurt by it? None but the party that appointed them.

"But, even if the affront and the injury were unbearable, who should be held responsible for it? Not the poor negro, who in taking office accepted what it was his right to accept; not his wife, his children, his helpless babe. Rather the white man, the state boss, who had him appointed; still rather the President, who made the appointment, or the national boss, who made the bargain for votes at St. Louis, which has resulted in the choice of negroes for federal offices.

"We are ashamed and sickened. For the sake of South Carolina, her good name, her pride, and her manhood, we would have preferred to see her lose a thousand sons in battle than have to record such a coward's crime as that which stains her to-day. All of us have to bear the disgrace of it—the million innocent alike with the mob. For years and decades it will be a taunt in the mouths of our enemies, and we must bow our heads under the lash of their scorn."—*The State, Columbia, S. C.*

"When the line of the law and its reverential observance is once broken down, all restraint is thrown to the winds and the spirit of anarchy is let loose.

"This time it was a negro and his whole family of six who were either killed or wounded, because he was disagreeable as a postmaster—the next time it may be some objectionable white person who may be easier settled with by a mob than in court.

"We think it best, if mob law is to prevail, that it should be so announced, and let every man take care of himself as best he can; but it is unfair and even cowardly to lull persons into a sense of security with the idea that the law will protect them when it is only a sham, and when the lawless spirit is as effective as if anarchy were the avowed principle of society. One side or the other should be taken; either is preferable to the deceptive and treacherous middle ground."—*The Times, Richmond, Va.*

SALE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

FOLLOWING the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad last November, the Government has sold the Kansas Pacific Railroad and has only its interest in the Central Pacific system yet to dispose of. The Kansas Pacific was bought at foreclosure in the court at Topeka, Kans., on February 16, by the same reorganization committee which bought the Government's claim on the Union Pacific. There was but one bidder, the Government having de-

cidated that it would not be a bidder since the reorganization committee raised its guaranty of a minimum bid from about \$2,500,000 to \$6,303,000, the figure at which the road was purchased and which covers the principal of the Government's claim. Opposition to this disposal of the Kansas Pacific appeared in Congress in the shape of resolutions in the Senate opposing confirmation of the sale and inquiring by what right the Government permitted this transaction to be effected, at a loss of interest amounting to over \$325,000 more than the sum of the principal. Attorney-General Griggs replied that the Government was complying with the decree of the court; that if the sale were postponed there existed no assurance that there would be any bid equal to the principal of the Government's debt; the chief difficulty in bidding in the property for the Government would be that the Government was not authorized to operate the railroad in its own name or through its agencies, serious doubt existing as to whether the court would, after such a sale, appoint and continue receivers for the mere purpose of operating the road on behalf of the Government. Hence the sale would proceed, open to any bidder under the terms of the court's decree, the Government having only agreed to ask for no postponement of the sale upon the guaranty of a minimum covering the principal of the debt.

Inexcusable Government Loss.—"If the Kansas Pacific was not worth the Government's claim plus the first mortgage, why did it permit a divided sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific last fall, when it was possible to compel the reorganization syndicate to stand to a joint bid for the Government's interest in both properties, and so make the Government's stronger claim in Union Pacific carry through the weaker claim in Kansas Pacific? Attorney-General McKenna justified the Administration's course then by declaring and undertaking to prove that the Kansas Pacific was worth more than enough to cover the whole Government claim of nearly \$13,000,000. But now the Administration says the Kansas Pacific is not worth more than enough to cover \$6,303,000 of the public claim, and prepares to surrender the remaining \$6,600,000 to the syndicate. If it had deliberately set out to trick the public, could it have done much more?"

"Much is made of the fact that the Government is to get the principal of the debt from the Kansas Pacific in full. The President, in his annual message, placed emphasis on the desirability of enforcing at least the payment of the principal of \$6,303,000. The impression obviously sought to be made by this talk is that the Government will really lose nothing. Its loan to Kansas Pacific is likened by implication to an ordinary investment which did not yield the expected or promised interest, but the principal of which was recovered by the investor.

"But the case is quite different. The Government has actually paid out the interest money which remains unpaid by the Kansas Pacific to the amount of \$6,600,000. It would be not a constructive but an actual loss. The Government issued the subsidy bonds which were sold by the railroad company to private investors, and it has paid the interest on those bonds to the amount specified, without compensation from the road, and must now pay the principal of the bonds.

"How absurd, therefore, to distinguish between the principal and the interest in the settlement of the claim, as if the interest loss would be constructive and not actual. It smacks of an effort to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and make the bargain appear to be what it is not. The simple fact is that preparations have been made to hand over \$6,600,000 of public money or property to the Union Pacific syndicate."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

Government the Gainer.—"The wise and conservative action of the Union Pacific reorganization committee has defeated this project [government control and management, 'the worst form of paternalism'], for the present at least, tho we presume another effort in the same direction will be made when a crisis in the affairs of the Central Pacific is reached.

"As for the Government—people have forgotten about it—instead of being loser or sufferer in any way, it was immeasurably the gainer at every point [in transactions with projectors of the Pacific roads]. Its profits have been incalculable. In 1862, and

for five years previous, the average annual cost of transporting the mails, troops and munitions of war from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast was more than \$7,000,000. Between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast was a vast stretch of uninhabited country, roamed over by Indian tribes, constant wars with whom entailed large expenditures. In this state of affairs the Government said, in effect, to the enterprising and adventurous men who undertook the work: 'Build a railroad for us from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast. You shall have government aid in the form of \$60,000,000 in 6-per-cent. bonds and half the bonds brought into market by the enterprise. One-half the present cost of transportation of mails, army supplies, munitions of war, etc., will cover the interest, and the enhanced value of land brought into market will give us additional profit.' The road was built. Instead of paying for mail carriage, in accordance with the contract, the Post-office Department made its own price and compelled acceptance. The transportation charges failed to meet the interest as it accrued, and arrears began to accumulate under the charter provision postponing interest payments to the maturity of the bonds, except as they should be provided for by transportation accounts and 5 per cent. of the net earnings. Then there was trouble. Congress began a policy of unfriendly legislation and petty interference that has continued to this day. Since the completion of the roads Congress has never done a thing in their interest, and has never failed to embrace every opportunity to hamper and cripple them.

"Meantime an end has been made of costly Indian wars; the vast unoccupied spaces between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast have been peopled and made enormously productive, and the profit to the Government from the sale of lands brought into the market has been almost incalculable. It is in the face of facts like these, or perhaps through ignorance of them, that sensational newspapers and demagogues in Congress are talking about the sale of the Kansas Pacific to the reorganization committee at a sum which railroad experts agree is a fair valuation of the property as 'a steal.' Nonsense! If the Government had never recovered a penny of its advances, it would still have been the gainer in the transaction by an enormous sum. As it is, it gets back nearly the whole of the debts due it from the Union and Kansas Pacific, in addition to all the profits it has been reaping from their construction for the last thirty years."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

Gain by the Sale.—"The terms on which the Government disposes of its interest in the Kansas Pacific are not as advantageous as those it managed to secure on the Union Pacific transaction. In that transaction it lost nothing, whereas in the present one it loses all the accrued and unpaid interest, amounting to \$6,624,107. The officials realize, however, that the amount secured, added to the amount of the first liens which it would have been compelled to lift, represents the full value of the road at the present time. It is to be remembered, too, that the amount brought by the two sales so far effected is about \$20,000,000 in excess of that which the Government was willing to accept less than two years ago. What it is worth to the nation, politically and financially, to escape government operation and management of a railroad can not easily be computed. When the Government disposes of its interest in the Central Pacific hearty congratulations will be in order. The subsidized Pacific lines are an object-lesson against government aid to private enterprises, against a policy which might force industrial functions on the Government."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

What Reorganizers Will Get.—"Two weeks ago it was currently reported that the reorganization committee, for fear of governmental interference, had raised its bid to an amount equivalent to the principal and one half of the interest. This would have benefited the Treasury \$9,481,636. But it was asserted at that time, and assurances to the same effect were given to Congress, that the Administration did not consider this sufficient and would take steps to postpone the sale, in the full confidence of securing a bidder who would give enough to clear off the full incumbrance. Thus, and thus only, was congressional action averted. Now it appears that this movement on the part of the Executive was not inconsistent with the probability that a different and final arrangement had been reached several weeks earlier.

"It is significant that the Government, the second-mortgage claimant, loses about \$7,000,000 on its claim, while the first-mortgage creditors, under the reorganization, will receive in cash and securities, based on Saturday's Wall-Street prices, 128 per cent. of their claim, and the holders of the third mortgage will get 115 per cent. of theirs."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, *Washington*.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH.

EX-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON, speaking at the Union League Club's celebration of Washington's Birthday in Chicago, took the ground that evasion of taxes by wealth is at the root of evils in this republic, and he urged just taxation on personal property, with supplementary succession or inheritance taxes, as a remedy. He pointed to the life of Washington as teaching "no lesson more strongly than that the citizen is under obligation to serve the state; never to shirk his full share of burden and labor and sacrifice, but rather to do more." He proclaimed that the leaders of needed reforms in tax laws ought to be our men of wealth and the managers of great corporations; they ought to show not only a willingness, but a zeal, to bear their full proportionate share of all public burden. "If they do not," said he, "the sense of injury is so strong that ways will be found to exact more than is equal. To do justice is the best safeguard against injustice."

The ex-President emphasized the prevalence of agitation which goes beneath the surface of conditions. There is a feeling that equality of opportunity and of right has been submerged. Accumulated property and corporate power are more bitterly attacked than ever before. It seems to many that the pursuit of cheapness has reached a stage where only enormous combinations of capital doing enormous business are sure of returns. "The word 'wealth,'" said he, "in its modern use has suffered a limitation if not a perversion. Originally and strictly it means weal or welfare, external happiness. When Paul admonished the Corinthian Christians, 'Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth,' he was not anticipating the modern law of the wheat pit and the stock exchange." He contended that wealth should be neither the object of our enmity nor the basis of our consideration; men must get together and use facts, not rhetoric. "Equality, not of conditions, not of natural endowment, but of rights, is the foundation stone of our governmental structure. And as a corollary, necessary and imperative, to this doctrine of an equality of right is the doctrine of a proportionate and ratable contribution to the cost of administering the Government. The duty of the state to protect life, liberty, and property is conditioned upon a fair contribution to the cost of government. A full and conscientious discharge of that duty by the citizen is one of the tests of good citizenship. To evade that duty is a moral delinquency, an unpatriotic act. If we do not hold by this rule of proportion, which I think is an essential part of the definition of taxes, then everything becomes subject to the whim of the legislature."

Mr. Harrison directed his remarks particularly to the prosperous, well-to-do people, especially of the great cities, suggesting that "one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the state and local governments. It is not only wrong, but it is unsafe, to make a show in our homes and on the street that is not made in the tax returns." To quote further:

"For very many years an opinion has been prevalent that the great bulk of the personal property of the States, especially of the class denominated 'securities,' including stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages, and such like, has escaped taxation. With a very few exceptions the great fortunes in this country are invested in such securities. The delinquency appears to be located largely in our great cities. Recent investigations of students of political science, and recent tables prepared by state officials, have disclosed an appalling condition of things. The evil seems to have been progressing until, in some of our great centers of population and wealth, these forms of personal property seem to have been almost eliminated from the tax list. In New York State the proportion of personal property assessed for taxation is only about 12 per cent. of the total amount of property taxed. Yet Controller Roberts, of that State, expressed the opinion that the taxable

personal property owned in the State is at least equal to the amount of real estate. Illinois and many other States present the same condition, differing only in degree.

"It is easy to see how this offense against patriotism has grown to such proportions. The very sense that inequality is injustice has promoted it. One man sees that his neighbor is not making a conscientious tax return, and that if he returns his property honestly he will pay disproportionately. The result is that his conscience finds a salve in the saying, 'Everybody does it.' It is probably also true that under the tax laws of many of our States double taxation results, and taxpayers take it upon themselves to remedy this defect in the law—not by the methods prescribed in the Constitution, but by leaving off from their tax returns such stocks and securities as they supposed to be taxed in other States.

"The most serious aspect of this state of things is the injury which results to those who practise these fraudulent evasions. The man who is robbed has not lost his character or self-respect, but the other man has lost both. Taxes are a debt of the highest obligation, and no casuist can draw a sound moral distinction between the man who hides his property or makes a false return, in order to escape the payment of his debt to the State, and the man who conceals his property from his private creditors. Nor should it be more difficult to follow the defaulter in the one case than in the other. If our taxes were farmed out to an individual or to a corporation, they would be collected as fully as private debts are now collected. There would be a vigilant and unrelenting pursuit. The civil and criminal processes of the law would be invoked with effect, just as they were against fraudulent debtors under the bankrupt law.

"When to this enormous and crying evil is added the corruption which, it is alleged, has characterized the appraisements of real estate, we have a condition of things with which we dare not palter. We must inaugurate, and at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens. The men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement. This great club, organized as a rallying center for loyalty and patriotic citizenship, should hear a call as loud and imperative as that which came to it during the years of the Civil War.

"Mr. Lincoln's startling declaration that this country could not continue to exist half slave and half free may be paraphrased today by saying that this country can not continue to exist half-taxed and half-free. This sense of inequality breathes a fierce and unmeasuring anger—creates classes, intensifies social differences, and makes men willing to pay their debts in half dollars. The just sacredness of these money obligations, the rights of the holders to be paid in money of full value, will be clearer to these angry men if they see that these securities are paying fully their lawful taxes.

"Where is the moral distinction between the act of putting one's hand in his neighbor's pocket and clandestinely abstracting his pocket-book, and the fraudulent shifting of a debt that I owe to another?

"If there is not enough public virtue left in our communities to make tax frauds discreditable, if there is not virility enough left in our laws and the administration of justice in our courts to bring to punishment those who defraud the State and their neighbors, if crimes of fraud may stalk unrebuked and unpunished in our streets, how long will it be until crimes of violence make insecure the fortunes that have refused to contribute ratably to the cost of maintaining social order? The failures which have accompanied, in an increased ratio, the attempt to collect the personal property tax have led many tax-reformers to favor its total abolition and the substitution of other forms of taxation. The failure of the wealthy holders of these intangible securities to pay their just proportion of the cost of government has stimulated a demand for special forms of taxation and for progressive taxation, with a view in some measure to recoup to the community the losses which are inflicted by evasive or fraudulent tax returns. These efforts should serve as a warning. The people will not consent that this state of things shall be accepted as a permanent condition. If we are to leave no taxes save such as in their nature necessarily exclude concealment and bribery, what tax will remain? If we admit the disgraceful conclusion that the state of public and private morals has become such in our country that the wealthy may not be brought under the law and compelled to yield it reverence and obedience, have we not confessed the failure of republican institutions?"

The tax upon imports was confided wholly to the federal Government by the Constitution, since experience had shown that the separate States in competition practically nullified the power to levy imports. State tax laws suffer similarly by reason of real or simulated changes of residence; yet federal control would not easily be secured from the States. A convention of state tax commissioners to discuss the problem is as far as Mr. Harrison goes by way of suggestion in this line. But he says:

"I do not believe that it is impossible so to stir the consciences of our people, so to stimulate the independence and courage of our assessors and of our courts and prosecutors as to secure a fairly general enforcement of the personal property tax. I know that men hesitate to call a neighbor to judgment in this matter. We have too much treated the matter of a man's tax return as a personal matter. We have put his transactions with the State on much the same level with his transactions with his bank, but that is not the true basis. Each citizen has a personal interest, a pecuniary interest, in the tax return of his neighbor. We are members of a great partnership, and it is the right of each to know what every other member is contributing to the partnership and what he is taking from it. It is not a private affair; it is a public concern of the first importance.

"Perhaps there should be a general proclamation of amnesty and a fresh start. We should discard these old notions, and, wiping the slate off, proclaim a tax renaissance. Every agency that deals with public and social questions should lend its help. The grand jury should be charged to investigate and to indict the delinquents. Returns and assessments must be honest. If there are inequalities in the law they must be remedied by legislation, and not by the usurpation of the individual. I think we must assume that there are very few, if any, of our States prepared to consent to the abolition of our personal-property tax.

"As a supplemental tax, levied within the requirements of equality and uniformity, a succession or inheritance tax may be well enough, if the state constitution permits it; but the principle of progression, a higher rate for larger estates, seems to me to be inconsistent with that rule of proportion and equality which should characterize all taxation. The practical question, the one our people must solve, and solve speedily, is the enforcement of the personal-property tax and the equalization of real-estate assessments. Perhaps the State might declare and maintain an estoppel against the claim of any man or his heirs to property, the ownership of which had been disclaimed in the tax returns."

Degrees of Patriotism.—"Ex-President Harrison has earned a reputation for saying the thing that should be said so well that it can not easily be improved upon. His address of yesterday will not detract from that reputation.

"There are various degrees of patriotism, as every one knows. There are people who are anxious to fight for their country with or without provocation, people who are willing to fight when they are needed, others who would only go slowly to war through a sense of duty, and some who would serve only under compulsion. In war times it is not difficult to measure the varying types of patriotic ardor. In times of peace it is.

"But that class described by the ex-President exemplifies the antithesis of all patriotism, the rich men who use every artifice to dodge their share of taxation. Taxation is often higher than it should be, and it is then a patriotic duty to make every effort to reduce it to the necessities of economic government. In that the rich and poor may join as they might in any holy cause. Yet whatever the rate of taxation may be it represents the burden of public protection and administration. It is the duty of every man to bear his share of it—the duty as much of the rich man to pay a proportion of his great wealth as for the poor man to give from his poverty. The one who tries to evade that duty is a moral coward, a traitor, and a bad citizen."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

Mischievous Untruths.—"Our own opinion is strong—tho it is necessarily not capable of exact demonstration—that, taking the country as a whole, giving due weight to the extent of the population and the great variety of interests existing, there is less that is bitter and threatening in men's minds than at any previous period.

"Whatever counsel the ex-President has to offer to the rich, or to the 'well-to-do,' as he expresses it, we think it must be consid-

ered quite apart from this statement of the condition of the public mind. The sum of that counsel is that they ought to pay fair taxes on all that they possess and not shirk the part that is levied on personal property, and so can easily be evaded. That is good advice for any one, rich or not. Mr. Harrison is quite right when he says that taxation is a debt which can not honestly be dodged. Unfortunately, the average citizen, whether rich or poor, does not act on this principle, and all efforts to compel him to do so have so far failed. Legislatures have ignored that fact in laying taxes, and have insisted on collecting what can be evaded. So long as they continue doing so, Mr. Harrison will but waste his breath in denouncing the dishonesty of tax evasion. Could he suggest a tax that can not be evaded—and such a one is entirely feasible—he would be doing greater service.”—*The Times (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Harrison's Opportunity.—“The nearest approach to a direct and practical suggestion was thrown out in a casual way. ‘Perhaps,’ he said, ‘the State might declare and maintain an estoppel against the claim of any man or his heirs to property the ownership of which had been disclaimed in the tax returns.’ Considering the high standing of General Harrison as a constitutional lawyer, such a suggestion as this from his lips means a great deal. He is not the man to drop a remark of such gravity, however casually, without having carefully considered the matter. In the recent argument before the Supreme Court of the United States on the inheritance tax Harrison was retained to oppose the tax. If his suggestion should be carried out it would be much more drastic than the inheritance tax of this or any other State.

“If General Harrison will allow himself to be elected to the legislature of Indiana and make a specialty of framing a revenue bill he might do the whole country a great and highly patriotic service. During his six years in the Senate and four years in the White House he was confronted with no more difficult and fundamental problem than this of state revenue reform. If he could lead in a genuine ‘tax renaissance’ he would rival John Quincy Adams in the achievement of a great post-Presidential reputation.”—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, *Chicago*.

Tariff and Income Tax.—“The ex-President, for obvious reasons, confined his attack to state and local tax systems. But all that he said of them is doubly true when applied to the national taxes. A more unequal scheme of taxation than that of a high tariff has yet to be devised. It not only taxes men with no regard to their means, to benefits received, or ability to pay, but in addition it increases the cost of most of the necessaries of life. It licenses a privileged class of tax-collectors, and the bounties they exact go not into the national treasury but into their own pockets. Its burdens, direct and indirect, fall with especial hardship upon the poor, because a tax upon consumption is hard to escape and is based upon necessity rather than upon property.

“General Harrison says: ‘We must inaugurate, and at once, a system that shall equalize tax burdens,’ and adds that ‘men of wealth in our great communities should lead the movement.’ It is a wise and timely warning. Yet when, a few years ago, the Democrats passed a law to secure a small measure of justice—the income tax—‘men of wealth’ combined to secure its nullification by the Supreme Court. They forgot or defied the truth expressed by the ex-President, that ‘one of the conditions of the security of wealth is a proportionate and full contribution to the expenses of the Government.’”—*The World (Ind. Dem.)*, *New York*.

Honesty and Equality.—“There is, however, one point which, while it does not constitute a justification for the tax-dodger, ought not to be left out of account. If people could only feel that they were getting value received for their taxes they would be much more ready to pay them. Unfortunately, they can not feel this. American city governments are notoriously inefficient and corrupt. There are shining exceptions, but the rule is as we have said. What incentive is there to pour money into the treasury of a city to be squandered for corrupt purposes? So it will be seen that it is a large question that Mr. Harrison raises, involving many considerations. That it is serious will be admitted by all.

“The remedy is in the hands of the people. They can have honest government if they really want it badly enough to work to get it, and we believe that in time the appeal to the conscience of the American people, and if not that, certainly the appeal to their fears, will have a marked effect in decreasing the tax frauds. General Harrison spoke a much-needed word. His speech ought

to mark the beginning of an agitation for better things. The end to be sought is not simply honest payment of taxes, but a real equality of all men before the law.”—*The News (Ind.)*, *Indianapolis*.

Waiting on Conscience Ineffectual.—“The same sort of appeal has been made a hundred times without the least effect, and there is not the smallest reason to suppose that it will be more effective when uttered by Mr. Harrison than when proposed by John Smith or Adam Smith. . . . If we wait till the consciences of the owners are aroused to the point of spurring them to walk into the assessor's office and make true declarations, we shall wait forever. Some method must be devised in lieu of this—some method that presents itself to the eye of the assessor and that can not be escaped. One such, and the most promising of all, is that proposed by the Massachusetts Tax Commission, of taking the rental value of his dwelling as an approximate index of the value of a man's wealth and making that the basis of the tax he shall pay on personal property. This plan was recommended by the New York commission of which David A. Wells was chairman, thirty-six years ago. It has been in force for half a century in France. The indorsement which it has now received by the Massachusetts commission ought to be heeded not only by that commonwealth, but by all the States of the Union.”—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS ON WAR AND “YELLOW JOURNALISM.”

GERMAN-AMERICAN newspapers publish conservative accounts of the *Maine* disaster, refuse to advocate war, and have faith that the Administration will furnish reliable news as soon as reliable information can be had. They assert that 99 per cent. of the news furnished by papers professing to spend money on special correspondents, divers, etc., at Havana, is pure fabrication. The practise of New York journals, which call a tug that is paid to display their name as their “special” or “very own,” amuses the German-American press. The *New York Morgen Journal*, the German edition of W. R. Hearst's *Journal*, is the only German-American paper at hand that refuses to defer judgment and asserts that the *Maine* was destroyed intentionally. This paper said, on the strength of early despatches:

“The latest revelations thoroughly shake the theory that an accident only is the cause of the ship's loss. The divers found a hole, eight inches in diameter, which had been caused by a missile, in the bottom of the ship. The question now is only, who is the criminal, for torpedoes do not drift about aimlessly in Havana harbor. . . . Our Administration seems to be perfectly at sea. True, a commission of naval officers has been appointed, but since the above discovery has been made the Spanish police surround the wreck, so that nothing disagreeable to the Spaniards can be discovered.”

We condense the following from the *Staats-Zeitung*, *New York*:

Who would profit by a war? These same “typically” American papers. They could sell “extras” to their hearts' content. Yet it is not impossible that the present incident may cause a revulsion of feeling against “yellow journalism.” Its servants are such very barefaced liars, and so absolutely ignorant of the subjects they write about, that we can not think so intelligent a people as the Americans believe them. Look at the picture of the *Vizcaya* firing twenty bombs at once into the sky. Has the man who put that in ever seen a gun fired off? The opinions of naval officers are counted as nothing; but Congressmen who never saw a ship are quoted as high authorities. “Regulars and militia are being concentrated in Florida.” Who says so? And what in the world are they to do there? Send all our defenders to Cuba, we suppose. There is a hole made by a torpedo in the *Maine*. Is there? What a pity the Government does not know it! “Modern journalism” they call it. It may be modern, but it is just as much “journalism” as the business of the “green-goods” man is that of

a banker. It is insulting to the American people in general and to New York in particular that the *Vizcaya* has to be guarded by the police. The people of New York have to thank themselves for this slap in the face, because they support "modern" journalism.

The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, Ohio, fears for the future of the United States. It cites the case of France before the war of 1870, thinks our "jingoes" behave, if possible, even worse, and remarks that only a nation which is unfit and unprepared to go to war has the temerity to despise a possible enemy as much as the "jingoes" profess to despise Spain. The paper says:

"Spain buys war-ships, fits merchant steamers as cruisers, and prepares in every way to sell her life as dearly as possible. . . . We would not hesitate a moment to urge war ourselves if our jingoes were moved by the same noble, unselfish impulses which caused Lafayette and his French friends to help us. But the jingoes themselves only wish for war 'because it would,' as they say, 'stimulate business.' And, tho we would not value their character more, we would be willing to acknowledge that they are at least courageous if we did not know that the very men who are yelling for war do not for a moment intend to do any fighting themselves. Every one of those howlers in the editorial chairs has still to prove he has courage. They ought to be pressed into the navy."

The *Wächter und Anzeiger* further remarks that, as the people who have provided Uncle Sam with his navy are not patriots but "business" men, and as they seem to think that it is not wise to do good work because repairs stimulate "business," it would be well for the American people to examine whether their country could make war upon any other or not. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"In European papers we often read that such and such an item has not been published 'because publication would unnecessarily hurt the feelings of the persons concerned.' Still oftener we read that the paper 'does not publish particulars or rumors concerning the question out of consideration for the welfare of the people.' Self-restraint of this kind is regarded as want of enterprise by the 'American' journalist. The greater misery an item of the kind they call news may cause, the more it is sensational and 'businesslike.' . . . We will suppose, for the moment, that the *Maine* really was sunk by criminals. Would that be a cause for war? Over a hundred people were killed when the American insurance swindler Thomas's infernal machine exploded among the cargo in Bremerhaven ere the ship had left the port. Yet Germany would not have been justified in declaring war."

The *Volksblatt* is sorry that the *Maine* was sent to Havana to please the "jingoes" and irritate the Spaniards. If the American ship had not gone there, so argues the paper, Spain would not have been forced to return the compliment, and we would have been spared the disgrace of having to guard the stranger as if the whole population of New York were bloodthirsty criminals. The *Volks Zeitung*, New York, a Socialist paper, points out that the organs edited for the benefit of the wealthy classes do not assist in the "jingo" demonstrations, "while the miserable sheets which grow fat on the penny of the poor man try to rush the country to war, altho it is just the workingman who suffers most in times of war."

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, and the *Seebote*, Milwaukee, point out that we are not ready to go to war, and think we should be glad that nobody wants to fight with us. The latter paper says:

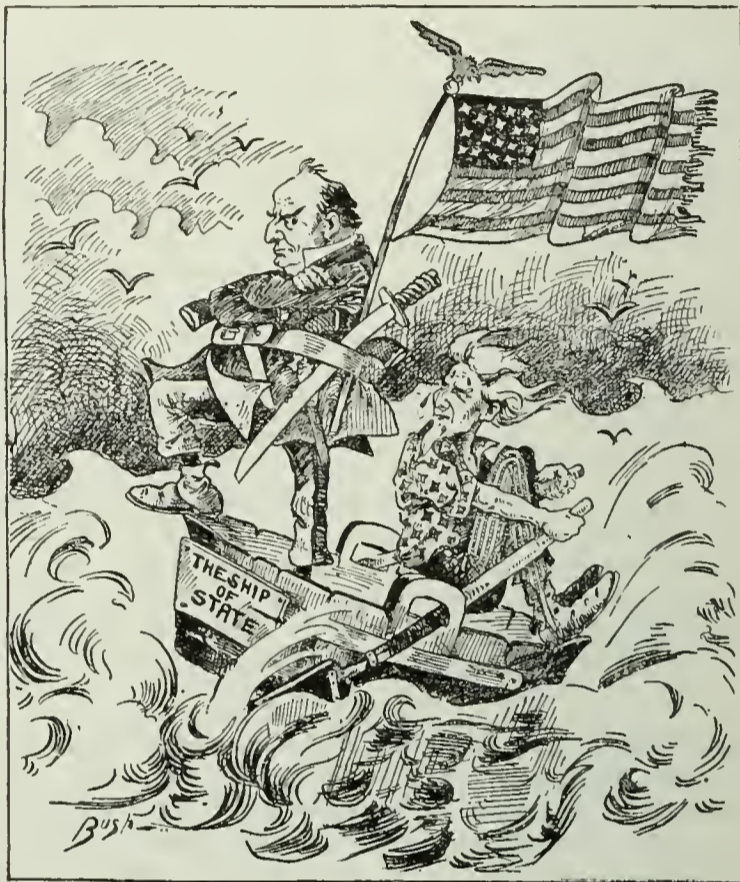
"War would be all the more disagreeable to the United States as we are very badly prepared for it. The occasion may arise which forces a civilized people to declare war, but that is not the case with us just now. It is rumored in Washington that the Navy Department keeps the public in the dark with regard to the state of our fleet. The many accidents which happen to our ships certainly seem to indicate that the discipline is somewhat lax and that the value of the ships is rather doubtful. We have no dry-dock for our battle-ships, and our stock of war material would be exhausted in a few weeks. A few of our ports possess defenses,

but in case of war an enemy's squadron would easily find our weakest spots."

The *Freie Press*, Chicago, says:

"Suppose the investigation proves that the *Maine* went down because the coal in her bunkers caught fire, as did the coal on board the *Cincinnati*. Where will the people of the United States be with their foolish howl that 'Spain must explain'? Is it for Spain to explain why our ships are badly constructed? If we had the universal military service system, and all those shouters had to carry their own skins to market in case of war, there would be less noise and more dignity and common sense."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



OUR PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY.

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Mac, where are we at now? MCKINLEY: "We're still at sea; but pull away. I think we're on the right track." —*The Post, Cincinnati.*

ACCORDING to later dictionaries, patriotism is inability to wait for the facts.—*The News, Detroit.*

LET'S send another war-ship to Havana and see if the same sort of accident happens to it.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

WITH proper support from the voters, Governor Pingree believes he can induce the railroads to grant some measure of autonomy to Michigan.—*The News, Detroit.*

GENERAL FROG—"Tell ze truth! Mon Dieu! Nevaire!" Maître Champagne—"Upon what do you base your refusal, Monsieur le Général?" General Frog:—"Sacre! Ze honaire of ze French armée is at stake, monsieur!"—*The North American, Philadelphia.*



EXTRACTS FROM MR. DE LOME'S NEXT BOOK ON AMERICA.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOÏ ON THE RELATION BETWEEN
MORALS AND FICTION.

WHAT is the most important factor in the creation of a work of literary art? What are the conditions, moral and esthetic, which writers of fiction must observe if they would invest their work with value and significance? These are the main questions answered by Count Leo Tolstoï in an elaborate review of the literary career of Guy de Maupassant in an article written for *Chapman's Magazine* (London, February). The French novelist is used to illustrate and enforce the principles of the art of fiction held by Tolstoï. He finds that Maupassant was truer to art in the early stages of his development than in the later, but even of the earlier works Tolstoï says:

"He was unfortunately defective in the three chief endowments which, in addition to talent, are indispensable to a true work of art. These are, first, a correct, that is to say, a moral relation of the author to his subject; second, clearness or beauty (they are one and the same) of expression; third, sincerity, that is, an unfeigned sense of love or hatred regarding the object which the artist depicts.

"Of these qualities De Maupassant possessed traces only of the two last, and was utterly deficient in the first. He had no correct or moral relation to the subjects he described. Judging by what I had read, I came to the conclusion that De Maupassant possessed talent, that is, an attitude of attention to the facts and events of life, which disclosed to him properties unperceived by other men; that he had acquired also an excellent style, expressing clearly, simply, and prettily what he had to say; and that he could be accredited also with that merit without which a work of art can produce no effect—sincerity. He made no pretense of love or hate, but did indeed so regard the things as he described them.

"But, unhappily, being without what is perhaps the most important factor in the creation of a work of art—a correct moral relation to his subject, which includes a knowledge of the difference between good and evil—he loved and described what was not worthy of affection nor of description, and neither cared for nor related that which was worthy of both."

After analyzing some early novels and a few late ones, Tolstoï proceeds to show the difference between them and the cause of the difference. He says:

"Whatever the artist may depict—saints, robbers, kings, footmen—we seek and we see only the soul of the artist himself. And if he be a writer with whose work we are acquainted, then the question is no longer, 'Who are you?' but, 'Well, what more can you tell me that is new? From what fresh standpoint will you illuminate life?' Hence no writer who has not a clear, defined, novel view of existence, and still more none who considers such a view unnecessary, can produce a work of art. He may write much and beautifully, but he will not produce a work of art.

"Such was the case with De Maupassant. In his first two novels, more especially in 'Une Vie,' there was a clear, novel, definite attitude toward life, and hence there was a work of art; but after he had bowed to the fashionable theory that such an attitude to life is needless, and began to write in order merely *faire quelque chose de beau*, his novels ceased to be works of art. In 'Une Vie' and 'Bel Ami' the author realizes whom he should love and whom he should hate, and the reader agrees with and believes him; and believes also in the persons and events he has described.

"But in 'Notre Cœur' and 'Yvette' the author does not know whom to love or hate, and neither does the reader. And being thus in ignorance, the reader does not believe in the events described, and is not interested in them. Hence with the exception of the first two novels, and strictly with the exception only of the first, all De Maupassant's novels are feeble things, and if the author had left us only his novels, he would have been merely a remarkable illustration of how a brilliant capacity may perish

from the abnormal society in which it has developed, and of false theories of art invented by people who do not love it, and in consequence do not understand it."

It is in Maupassant's short stories that Tolstoï finds evidence of a reaction from indifferentism and a longing for moral truth and beauty. To quote again:

"But, fortunately, De Maupassant wrote short stories, in which he did not cramp himself by the false theory he had accepted, and in which he wrote, not *quelque chose de beau*, but of something which touched or revolted his moral sentiment.

"And in these stories—not in all, but in the best of them—one perceives how this moral sentiment grew in the author.

"In this growth lies precisely the astonishing capacity of every real talent, if only its possessor do no violence to himself under the influence of a false theory; for his talent instructs him, leads him forward on the road of moral development, makes him love what should be loved, and hate what should be hated.

"An artist is only an artist because he sees things, not as he wishes to see them, but as they are. The man, the possessor of talent, may fall into error; but talent, if only it be left free, as it was by De Maupassant in his tales, will disclose, undrape the object, and will compel love if it should be loved, and hate if it should be hated.

"When any true artist, under the influence of his circle, begins to describe what he should not, he shares the fate of Balaam, who, intending to bless, cursed that which should be cursed, and, desiring to curse, blessed what was ordained for blessing. So the artist will involuntarily do, not what he wishes, but what must be done. And this happened with Maupassant."

No man believed more intensely in love than Maupassant, says Tolstoï, yet no man has shown with such clearness "the awful aspects of love—its awful consequences and its more awful substance." On the whole, Maupassant failed, and here is the cause of his failure, according to Tolstoï:

"Living in a society at once monstrous and immoral, by the force of his talent and of the extraordinary light that was in him he struggled out of the ideals of that circle, and was already on the verge of deliverance, already breathed the air of freedom, when his powers, spent in this last effort, failed him, and he perished in prison.

"The tragic character of his failure is enforced by the fact that it is but a sample of the culture of our time."

Literature by the Wholesale.—Literature in "job lots" is to be expected as the natural outgrowth of modern commercialism. This method of writing has appeared in England in full bloom, if we may judge from the first number of *The Authors' Circular*, the official organ of the new English school of journalism. Until recently, in the number of "authors' bureaus," "literary syndicates," etc., America has been near the band in the literary procession, but apparently we have been outstripped. *The Tribune*, New York, comments thus upon the new publication and its school of wholesale fiction:

"Notice the literary want column, and see if Pegasus hasn't 'caught onto' the times and harnessed himself to a delivery wagon. Here is Beatrice Blank, who can furnish 'love stories and novelettes' with as much regularity as any other woman ever furnished table board. A young man who offers 'adventure stories and travel sketches' makes goods 'to order only,' an advertisement which suggest an established trade or a need that somebody supply raw material. Another person offers 'short stories or articles,' and has evidently adopted the ready-made clothier's ideas. He can fit any size, and it is no trouble to show goods. He has them 'on hand or to order' and of various lengths. Another desirable offer is 'sea stories, good, any length, by writer well acquainted with modern seafaring on steam cargo boats. Terms, two guineas a thousand words.' What are our magazines filling up with Kipling for, in the face of such an offer? Haven't they any business sense? Hotspur wants 'snap-shot photos of every-day life at sea on screw-colliers.' He evidently sells a chromo with each pound of tea. A playsmith has a 'plot and

scenario of a strong drama,' but he is too busy to finish it up, and will dispose of the raw material to another manufacturer for £10. Then there are the wholesalers who wish to restock. One who deals 'chiefly among the artisan classes,' wants a 'good, exciting story with feminine interest and well worked-up situations.' No second-hand goods or shoddy will do. Another will take 100,000 words of exciting matter of interest to boys, provided that it can be cut in short lengths and not ravel."

DISEASE IN THE MODERN NOVEL.

THE discussion over the details of hospital life in "The Christian" have set physicians to overhauling other novels for medical details, and the conclusion has very generally been reached that very few novelists know much about these subjects, and that modern novelists know least of all. In *The Medical Record* (New York, January 22) appears a leading editorial on the subject, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Erroneous statements on medical subjects are very frequent in the modern novel, and appear to be becoming more so. Impossible and contradictory descriptions of the symptoms and course of a disease, together with a display of ignorance of medical matters in general, are a feature of up-to-date fiction. One would imagine in this age of realism that writers would try to be fairly accurate, or at least not make glaring mistakes."

After a criticism of Hall Caine's last work along lines already familiar to our readers, the editor goes on to say:

"The writer of fiction of the present day does not appear to advantage with many of the novelists of the past generation in his acquaintance and handling of medical subjects, altho it must be confessed that even among the dead giants of romance there were but few whose description of a disease was absolutely correct. George Eliot is without doubt entitled to first place in this list; her sketches of doctors and her statements in regard to the diseases of which she treats are drawn with a masterly hand, and are as accurate as if written for a medical text-book. Charles Kingsley, again, in 'Two Years Ago,' traces the history of a cholera epidemic with the utmost attention to technical minutiae. Thackeray also described the course of a malady as correctly as he did the treatment pursued by the physicians of his time. Of modern novelists, Besant, in the 'Ivory Gate,' gives an interesting study of an obscure brain disease, and as he informs us in the preface that he procured his medical information from a competent doctor it may be taken for granted that his statements are correct. Putting on one side, however, the comparatively few instances in which the diseases dealt with by novelists are to be depended upon as being correctly described, the majority of the medical statements in fiction can be divided into two classes: those in which the accounts of diseases given are false in every respect; and those in which the author, not being *au fait* with his subject, is careful not to commit himself, and therefore wisely confines himself to vague generalities.

"Another point worthy of notice is the small number of diseases brought into the service of the novelist. At one time brain fever was the universal favorite, with typhoid a good second, and altho within recent years neurosis has to a certain extent banished brain fever from its proud position, yet the latter disease still holds its own in fiction. That nervous prostration is much more likely to attack the hero or heroine suffering from the storm and stress of life, as depicted in the ordinary modern novel, than is brain fever, can not be denied. Nevertheless, there are occasions when an author, in order to extricate himself from a complicated situation, is compelled to fall back upon a disease of an acute nature; and in such a predicament, what so suitable as brain fever or what so convenient as its delirious ravings? The fact has been more than once pointed out that there is a disease which has been strangely overlooked, and which certainly deserves to find more favor in the eyes of the novelist than has hitherto been the case. This complaint is pneumonia, for, while it fulfils all the conditions required by the novelist, and to a fuller extent than brain fever, it has none of the disagreeable associations connected with typhoid. Pneumonia may be termed an aristocratic disease, while typhoid, tho no respecter of persons, still has a certain

plebeian flavor savoring of foul-smelling drains and tainted water. In novels acute diseases invariably end suddenly. Pneumonia terminates by crisis; the onset of the attack is sudden, the temperature is always high; delirium, stupor, or complete unconsciousness is a feature in its progress. Thus in this disease there is a choice of dramatic climax found in no other malady. A wicked man can be cut off in the midst of his sins, or a good one can be made to provide an edifying death-bed scene. Pneumonia may be recommended to authors as a disease whose merits as an aid to fiction have not as yet received the appreciation from them which is undoubtedly its due. Consumption is a disease of such a nature that most novelists fight shy of it and are very chary of relating its tedious course. William D. Howells, in his latest work, has been bold enough to introduce a family all of whose members but one are afflicted with phthisis; and Gilbert Parker, in an interesting book he has lately written, has succeeded in rendering his consumptive hero a most fascinating and attractive personality. In connection with consumption in fiction, it is instructive under the present circumstances to note that Smollett, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, draws attention in 'The Expedition of Humphry Clinker' to the prevailing opinion then existing that consumption was contagious. Heart disease is naturally a favorite with writers of romance when a character gets rather too obtrusive and it is deemed advisable to remove her or him from the scene. Marion Crawford, in a 'Rose of Yesterday,' has drawn a graphic picture of the life and death of a fast man; but the most powerful sketch of the stages of syphilis was that of Samuel Warren, entitled 'Man about Town,' included in his 'Diary of a Late Physician.' In present and past fiction too many examples have been afforded of the manner in which eminent writers can err when they enter upon descriptions of technical matters without taking the trouble to verify their statements. It can not be expected of a novelist, however talented he may be, that he should be conversant with a disease by mere intuition, and if he trusts to his imagination and to some superficial observation he will surely fall into grievous errors. When an author is distrustful of his medical knowledge, he should follow in the footsteps of the great masters of his craft, and either, like Dickens, touch upon such matters vaguely, or, better still, like Thackeray or George Eliot, obtain his information at first hand."

AN ITALIAN VIEW OF DAUDET.

IN our issue of January 22 our readers will find an article on "Daudet's Latest Story," and, immediately following, M. Zola's account of his latest years. From the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome, January 1) we take the following extracts from a critical article entitled "Daudet" by Sr. Giuseppe Balfico:

"With the decline of naturalism its masters are also disappearing: first Guy de Maupassant; then Edmond de Goncourt, always faithful to the forms and dogmas of his art; and now Alphonse Daudet, who, purified by his long suffering, has taken his flight on high.

"All were attacked in the principal instrument of their success and their glory; their nervous organizations were subjected to too intense vibration.

"Maupassant was prostrated by a gradual paralysis; Edmond de Goncourt, like his brother, perished of exhaustion; and Daudet, like Heine, had a spinal disease and finally perished in the arms of his friends.

"It would be well to study this phenomenon, since a careful statistician might be able to find out if there are many, like these writers, afflicted with modern nervousness, like these impressionists with an excessive sensibility, who fall victims to their art, prostrate from their too fatiguing and assiduous study, from the *insomnia* of their ever-wakeful senses.

"These were victims of a sort of cerebral alcoholism—if I may be permitted the expression. Profound sensations are received from reading their works, which, first of all and more deeply, these writers must have experienced in the moments of penetrating observation, in those hours of creative intoxication in which are sometimes condensed the best energies of a life. Always ready to receive and to give impressions and sensations, they sharpen, refine, and excite their sensibility; and it seems as if they even lay bare their nerves that they may the more easily

vibrate, as a sonorous cord is exposed to every movement of the air.

"Goncourt called this 'a high fever of hallucination'; and all of his works, as those of his companions, have in them something really feverish. The men and events of these writers are true, but they are observed with the dilated pupil of an invalid on whom the fever has conferred a sad clearness of sight: *they see too much; they feel too much.*

"When Alphonse Daudet, at the age of seventeen, abandoned his sunny South and entered into the mists of Paris with a heart palpitating with hope, he did not seem destined to become a romancer of the refinement and amiable corruption of the second Empire.

"His young mind was filled with light, and the fancies which crossed it were all youthful. He had but one ambition—to become the poet of his country, the warm South, with its beautiful balconies, its white casements full of dazzling sunlight; with its climbing vines covering the walls and wreathing the windows; with its love; with its songs, which, in the vibrating light air, ascended to find distant echoes; with its dances on the fields, the sound of its tambours; with the shrill note of the grasshopper and the ceaseless prattle of its gossips. Daudet, like his famous Tamburino, wished to conquer the soul of Paris with music, with elocution, with the songs of his country bubbling over with smiles.

"And the influence which the life of Paris exerted on him did not succeed in making him lose the desire and power to laugh; and thus his genius acquired a variety of expression which is rarely found in other naturalists.

"This contrast between his original tendency to laugh and the sad and subtle power of observation of things and men which he acquired later made of Alphonse Daudet a true humorist. He is happily detached from the group of his school. While in the colossal works of Zola the observation is registered with the scrupulousness and gravity of a missionary, somewhat fatiguing to the reader, while the romances of Goncourt, insistent in precision, exhaustive in research, reveal the mania of a fanatical collector, and occasionally appear fatiguing and mannered, the romance of Daudet, even when it is most sad and bitter, even when it fills our ears with lamentations, has a continual vivacity, inexhaustible in movement. The style has figures and irregularities and digressions and explanations and a restlessness truly Southern. Sometimes it has the dominating virtue of a narrative made extemporaneously, accompanied with the gestures, the smiles, the laughs of the one speaking; and the most diverse sensations follow and the most varying types pass before us with their characteristic gestures, with their unforgettable grimaces.

"While the formula of naturalism imposes on all those who adopt it—with the exception of Daudet, who is admirably free from it—a sort of strength, like the gait of a giant rich in blood and muscles, but somewhat slow in movement from its own weight and his own power, Daudet has kept a marvelous flexibility.

"Bruyère says that every good writer should be an excellent painter; and Daudet possesses the pictorial faculty to a wonderful degree. He does not need lengthy enumeration to introduce an atmosphere, in order to make one perceive it; a few essential touches, given rapidly, are enough. They give an immediate impression, almost enabling one to touch the object described; you are even dazzled by the light of his landscapes. They seem to assure you that the thing observed had hypnotized him.

"But sometimes his pictures suggest mannerism, and this is when he uses the pencil with exceeding grace, but with too much disdain. Sometimes he seeks effects of contrast, of *chiaro oscuro*, which show a love of effect. This is shown in a curious manner in some of his romances. For instance, he knows that the nervous flexibility of his style contrasts forcibly with mournful subjects, and therefore he delights to multiply descriptions of funerals."

In these descriptions, says the critic further, "are found all the elements of truth, but the artifice with which they are put together is only an exaggeration of truth, which is Daudet's principal defect." He abuses his powers of observation by a certain ostentation, and has, in fact, the Southerner's too strong love of color. The critic divides Daudet's work into three parts: the trilogy of "Tartarin"; the romances of custom, such as "Fromont

jeune et 'Risler aîné," "Nabab," "Les Rois en exil," "L'Immortel," and "Jack"; and the analytical romances, such as "Sapho," "L'Évangéliste," and "La petite paroisse." "Sapho" he thinks the most perfect, and the heroine of this book, according to Lemaître, is the Manon Lescaut of our century. To the accusation of plagiarism with which Daudet was often attacked for his similarity in some respects to Dickens, Sr. Ballico says that "to this accusation Daudet remained serenely scornful. When a writer observes with his own eyes and with his own conscience he has nothing to say to such an accusation; for certain relationships of the mind no one is responsible."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILLIAM WATSON'S NEW VOLUME.

WILLIAM WATSON'S latest volume of verse, "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems," adds new laurels to those won by his previously published work, and makes more secure his position in the front rank of living poets. The modern fashion of publishing thin volumes of poetry written in the same key has been abandoned in this instance, the collection including poems on widely differing subjects. Those who have known Mr. Watson only through his earlier nature-poetry, or his recent denunciations of the Armenian atrocities, will find in this book new evidences of his insight and power when dealing with the fundamental questions of man's origin and destiny. Here, too, are songs and odes which show their author to be a lyric poet of rare delicacy and beauty.

"The Hope of the World," the poem from which the volume takes its title, is a protest against the anthropomorphic idea that the earth was created with a special regard for the service and glory of man. It is also an assertion of the Stoic doctrine that the promise of a heavenly paradise after death should not be necessary as an incentive to a life of virtue and manly fortitude. To HOPE, who

—tells me, whispering low:
 "Wherefore and whence thou wast,
 Thou shalt behold and know
 When the great bridge is crossed.
 For not in mockery He
 Thy gift of wondering gave,
 Nor bade thine answer be
 The blank stare of the grave.
 Thou shalt behold and know: and find again thy lost."

the poet replies:

Such are the tales she tells;
 Who trusts, the happier he;
 But naught of *virtue* dwells
 In that felicity!
 think the harder feat
 Were his who should *withstand*
 A voice so passing sweet,
 And so profuse a hand.
 Hope, I forego the wealth thou fling'st abroad so free!

Carry thy largesse hence,
 Light Giver! Let me learn
 To abjure the opulence
 I have done naught to earn;
 And on this world no more
 To cast ignoble slight.
 Counting it but the door
 Of other worlds more bright.
 Here, where I fail or conquer, here is my concern:

Here, where perhaps alone
 I conquer or I fail.
 Here, o'er the dark Deep blown,
 I ask no perfumed gale;
 I ask the unpampering breath
 That fits me to endure
 Chance, and victorious Death,
 Life, and my doom obscure,
 Who know not whence I am sped, nor to what port I sail.

In the same strain is "The Unknown God" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 25, 1897), in which is expressed the highest thought of modern Pantheism. Of the "Ode in May," and of other songs, a reviewer in *The Spectator* says:

"Mr. Watson has power in two fields of verse, and in two fields

which are generally thought to have little in common. He is equally at home in elegiac and in lyric verse. As a song-writer he has the true lyric cry, as had the Elizabethans. He does not, of course, imitate their special manner, for if he did so his songs must want that spontaneous note which is the essence of a true song, but sings rather, as they did, from the full heart. His elegiac verse, again, is as full of thought and of the criticism of life as is Gray's 'Elegy.' As proof that Mr. Watson can write a true song we have only to quote his exquisite 'April':

April, April,
Laugh thy girlish laughter;
Then, the moment after,
Weep thy girlish tears!
April, that mine ears
Like a lover greetest,
If I tell thee, sweetest,
All my hopes and fears,
April, April,
Laugh thy golden laughter,
But, the moment after,
Weep thy golden tears!

Here there is not one word too much, nor one word that is not the right word in the right place. The 'Ode in May,' tho it does not make the same absolutely simple appeal that does the enchanting little song just quoted, is full of the lyric cry. It sings with a passion of delight those joys of the awakening earth which have been so universally the theme of all poets in all ages, that one sometimes wonders whether poetry could exist without the spring, or if a lyric would be possible on the line—where the 'budding, fading, faded flowers' never know the death of winter and so never know the consummate hour of resurrection:

Let me go forth and share
The overflowing Sun
With one wise friend, or one
Better than wise, being fair,
Where the pewit wheels and dips
On heights of bracken and ling,
And Earth, unto her leaflet tips,
Tingles with the Spring.
What is so sweet and dear
As a prosperous morn in May,
The confident prime of the day,
And the dauntless youth of the year,
When nothing that asks for bliss,
Asking aright, is denied,
And half of the world a bridegroom is,
And half of the world a bride?
The Song of Mingling flows,
Grave, ceremonial, pure,
As once, from lips that endure,
The cosmic descant rose.
When the temporal lord of life,
Going his golden way,
Had taken a wondrous maid to wife
That long had said him nay.
For of old the Sun, our sire,
Came wooing the mother of men,
Earth, that was virginal then,
Vestal fire to his fire.
And the triumph of him that begot,
And the travail of her that bore,
Behold they are evermore
As warp and weft in our lot.
We are children of splendor and flame,
Of shuddering, also, and tears;
Magnificent out of the dust we came,
And abject from the Spheres.

Those two lines—

And half of the world a bridegroom is,
And half of the world a bride?

would be enough, were the rest of Mr. Watson's poetry to perish in a barbarian invasion, to prove that he was a true poet."

The "Miscellaneous Poems" in the volume include half a dozen short poems which approach perfection both in feeling and workmanship. Of these we give two examples:

INVENTION.

I envy not the Lark his song divine,
Nor thee, O Maid, thy beauty's faultless mould.
Perhaps the chief felicity is mine,
Who hearken and behold.
The joy of the Artificer Unknown
Whose genius could devise the Lark and thee—
This, or a kindred rapture, let me own,
I covet ceaselessly!

THEY AND WE.

With stormy joy, from height on height,
The thundering torrents leap.
The mountain tops, with still delight,
Their great inaction keep.
Man only, irked by calm, and rent
By each emotion's throes,
Neither in passion finds content,
Nor finds it in repose.

"SUBTERRANEAN" LITERATURE.

THE novels that cover the newstands and are shouted in our ears and thrust in our faces on the trains receive less attention from the reviewers than their circulation would seem to warrant. If the train-boy stops and rests his pile of yellow- and blue-covered books on the arm of the seat, the passenger is confronted by a list of titles and authors never seen in the literary reviews. Yet the circulation of this literature is enormous. It is independent of the reviews, because the people who buy it never read the reviews and seldom meet people who do. The only notice the reviews take of this "subterranean" literature is in an occasional article expressing wonder at its extent or curiosity to find the cause of it.

For example, *The Daily News*, London, says:

"The most popular novelists are those who are least known to literary people. Who has heard of Emma Jane Worboise, or of the late Mr. Smith of *Family Herald* fame? And among French novelists Zola and Daudet and Ohnet we know, but very few have heard of Richebourg, whose death was announced yesterday. Yet Richebourg—the king of the feuilletonists, as he was called—had probably more readers than any novelist, alive or dead, and made as much money by one novel as any other novelist by two. He wrote exclusively for the *Petit Journal*. He had, it was calculated, 4,000,000 readers for every story he wrote, and he used to receive £4,000 for the serial rights alone."

An interesting speculative article, written, we presume, by Mr. F. E. Regal, appears in *The Republican* (Springfield, Mass.), dealing with the same subject as it appears in this country:

"R. L. Stevenson always had a feeling of the liveliest curiosity, of which we find many expressions in his essays, in regard to that mysterious yet pervasive nether world of books, which is never criticized, seldom reviewed, not often advertised, and which nevertheless seems to be read by the million. It is natural that to an author struggling for the ear of the great, hydra-headed public this mysterious and ever-recurring phenomenon should have a peculiar fascination—if one could but master the secret of it and apply it to real books, his fortune would be made. Yet this is a new phenomenon, the birth of our own day of cheap reading-matter. Augusta, Me., sends out magazines by the million, dwarfing by comparison the circulation of *The Century*, *Harper's*, even *Munsey's* and *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Yet who ever heard of the Augusta periodicals? What is the mysterious chemical or spiritual affinity by which these subterranean magazines find their congenial bit of brain matter, whether in Maine or New Mexico, without advertising, without the knowledge of the rest of the world? It is a mystery which the literary reader can never solve. He never sees the periodicals in question, never hears of them, never sees them mentioned, is not even aware of their names, and his acquaintances are no wiser. If he takes the trouble to hunt up a specimen copy the mystery only grows the deeper, for he can find absolutely nothing in the contents which seems to him capable of interesting any human mind, and yet these popular magazines are constantly being sent out by the ton, addressing an audience compared with which the readers of Stevenson, Kipling, or Hall Caine are a mere coterie, as select as Artemus Ward's family circle, 'which I am principally it myself.'

"In the field of fiction the mystery is equally profound. It is likely that there are many readers who rather pride themselves on keeping up with contemporary letters who have never heard of the 'Albatross' novels, or of the author who signed himself Albert Ross. Yet these novels have already sold over a million copies, and before his death the author had accumulated so large

a fortune that he was able to engage in charity on a magnificent scale. Deep is the veil of mystery wrapped about the 'Bertha M. Clay.' Was there ever such a person? At all events, of late years the name has been merely a trade-mark for goods manufactured on the sweat-shop principle by mediocre penny-a-liners. Yet the popularity of the novels seems unabated. Who can solve the riddle?

"Another name that is reputed to carry with it fabulous popularity is that of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, who numbers her novels by the score and her readers by the legion. Yet why so many thousands of people should care to read her books is a conundrum to which those who do not read them can not hope to find the answer. Take, for instance, her last novel, 'Paul Ralston,' published by the G. W. Dillingham Company. Why do people read it? For style? It has none. For character or its portrayal of life? It is as accurate a picture as the sketch which the school-boy draws with a staggering slate pencil, appending the legend: 'This is a house,' to make sure of its identification. For plot, then? The plot is as mediocre as the rest of the book—perfectly obvious, perfectly banal, with no such ingenuity as made 'The Leavenworth Case' a masterpiece of its kind. It is not especially exciting, it contains absolutely nothing that is improper or capable of appealing to a depraved taste, it is even rather dull and colorless reading. Indeed, it would seem that mediocrity is the golden rule of successful authorship. To hit the taste of the million it is necessary to adopt the taste of the million. . . ."

After a *résumé* of the plot, the writer comes at the reason for the popularity of the novel in question, and makes a guess at the cause of the popularity of the whole "subterranean" class of fiction:

"Now this story is not in itself of thrilling interest, and the manner in which it is told is in nowise remarkable, unless it may be for such singular English as 'Here he had lain Paul.' The characters are as unreal as comic-opera peasants, and those who indulge in dialect speak the most eccentric patois that was ever evolved from the inner consciousness of a writer immured in a study. The one thing that could possibly be expected to awaken interest is the love story, the winning of the heart of a rich and fashionable young man by a virtuous and amiable young woman far removed from his social sphere. And perhaps an analysis of underground fiction would show that this is the most popular of all themes. It is the old Cinderella fairy-story over again, the poor girl who breaks her chrysalis of ashes and marries the prince. It looks like a secure recipe for riches, but we can not recommend authors to attempt it for the sake of increased circulation unless they are called. They would be likely to spoil the recipe by an infusion of ideas, or to miss the mark by a mistaken effort at simplicity, which is not appreciated in the subterranean world of letters. Finery is required, but it must not be the real thing, but a sham. And above all, anything like realism must be shunned in addressing this particular audience, which likes in its reading to get as far as possible from the realities of existence. But these are only conjectures. The secret of the popularity of these books can never be comprehended by those to whom it is not revealed."

Favorite Hymns of Great Men.—*The Times*, New York, gives an interesting summary of the opinions of a number of prominent men upon hymns that are helpful:

'Being a man with no doubts of his own competency to decide any conceivable question, W. T. Stead had an answer ready the other day when somebody—perhaps himself—asked him what hymn, of all that have been written in the English language, is at once the most helpful and the most popular. Mr. Stead's verdict was that 'Rock of Ages,' written by the Calvinistic vicar of a parish in Devonshire, merited this description. His decision has started a wide controversy on the subject, and opinions have been collected from many eminent divines. Washington Gladden, who differs from Mr. Stead by more than the distance from London to Columbus, Ohio, declares that the problem is insoluble. 'I have no means,' he writes, 'of knowing which is the most helpful and popular hymn. The most helpful might not be the most popular; some that are very popular are hurtful rather than helpful. My own favorites are many; on the whole, however, I think I value most and use most frequently Charles Wesley's "Love

divine, all love excelling.'" Dwight L. Moody is of the opinion that 'Just as I am' has done the most good to the greatest number. Edward Everett Hale cautiously says that "'Nearer, my God, to Thee" is now most used in public services.' Robert Collyer tells this anecdote: I well remember one day when this subject was the object of a discussion between Ralph Waldo Emerson and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. The latter said that many of the so-called hymns were mere pieces of cabinetwork. Then his voice deepened, his eyes shone, as we remember him in his noblest moments, as he said: 'One hymn I think supreme.' Emerson threw his head back, as he always did when his attention was arrested, and waited. Dr. Holmes repeated the first verse:

Thou hidden Love of God, whose height,
Whose depth, unfathomed, no man knows,
I see from far Thy beauteous light;
Inly I sigh for Thy repose.
My heart is pained, nor can it be
At rest till it find rest in Thee.

'I know—I know,' exclaimed Emerson. 'That is the supreme hymn.'

NOTES.

It is reported that unless about \$14,000 can be immediately added to the funds already secured by the Lowell Memorial Committee, raising the aggregate to \$35,000, it is probable that the plan for turning a part of the Elmwood estate at Cambridge into a memorial park will come to nothing.

"A WELL-KNOWN French writer," says *Humanitarian*, "has recently been discussing the question of literature as a disease. In his opinion France is suffering from a new and insidious disease—*litteraturitis*. Among the educated classes there is a positive craze for decadent literature, and the demand only creates the supply. The result is that the minds of both writers and readers are poisoned by unwholesome mental food, and the men who write are, as a rule, the reverse of manly, and are given to effeminacy, drunkenness, immorality, and vice generally. In point of fact, writing appears, if we may believe this authority, to be an occupation only pursued by the diseased in body and of mind."

It is refreshing to find that the British are being compelled to revise their idea of the American traveler. Many stories have been published about Tennyson's having been constantly pestered by Americans, "many of whom flattened their noses against the windows of the Laureate's dining-room." Mr. J. F. Fasham, who was a neighbor of the poet at Freshwater, describes these stories in *Eureka* as "arrant nonsense." As a matter of fact, not once in a month would an American tourist be seen in the neighborhood of Farringford House, and Mr. Fasham affirms that his experience of such tourists in that part does not justify the notion that Americans on tour are in the habit of behaving less decorously than other people.

THE first number of *St. George*—a quarterly journal to be issued by the Ruskin Society of Birmingham—publishes a letter from Brantwood giving the following account of Mr. Ruskin's present state of health: "I am glad to say that Mr. Ruskin's health is much as it has been during these later years. He still takes his daily walks, sees his personal friends, and spends much time in reading. But it does not seem to be understood by the public that this comparative health depends upon his being kept from all unnecessary work. He directs his own business, but is obliged to decline correspondence, and can not reply to the many letters which still come, asking for his intervention in public matters or for private advice or assistance."

THE most striking success in English journalism of late years is that of the London *Daily Mail*, which was founded in May, 1896, and in less than two years has attained a circulation of 380,000. It is the property and the idea of Alfred Harmsworth, who is thirty-two years old, a millionaire (in pounds) and one of six brothers who among them own eighteen weekly papers, a monthly, and four dailies. *The Bookman* asked Mr. Harmsworth for his journalistic creed, and in the course of his reply he said: "I believe that half the journalistic notions of what the public wants to read are wrong; I believe the public is a far better critic than is usually imagined; I believe the public does not care an iota about size—if anything a small journal is preferred to a big one; I believe that price has very little to do with the success of a publication; I believe the attractions of illustrated journalism are enormously overrated; I believe party journalism to be practically dead; I believe in independence."

"THERE is one man among modern painters," says E. J. Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, "who may, perhaps, be classed with Velasquez in the complete mastery of his method of painting, and that is a man whose views by instinct and training are as far removed from those of the great Spaniard as Velasquez's own are from those of Perugino and Raphael, who was probably unconscious of any attempt to rival him in this respect. I speak of the French painter Ingres, to my mind the one painter of this century who approaches nearly to the great masters of past times. In spite of a want of the color sense, which frequently jars painfully where he is not content with being neutral in tint, you will find in Ingres's noble work that command of the full brush, whose gratifying qualities of painting in the subtle suffusion of the tints and the unseizable gradations of modeling, and that profound insight into the character of the model, which in complete mastery over his material bring his work very close to the work of the great Spanish painter."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

LIQUEFIED AIR BY THE GALLON.

THE processes for liquefying air employed in England by Professor Dewar, the first scientific man to accomplish this feat, having been slow and expensive, and it has therefore been the good fortune of comparatively few to witness the remarkable experiments that can be performed with this substance. It has been reserved to an inventive American, Charles E. Tripler, of New York, to perfect a simple and inexpensive process for liquefying great quantities at a time, so that he now literally makes it by the gallon. We quote from *The American Machinist* a description of his process and of some of the things that can be done with liquid air:

"In the process employed for liquefying the air it is compressed to a pressure of 2,000 pounds and cooled by passing through a copper coil to normal temperature. It is discharged through a very minute opening, when it expands, and its temperature falls, and, coming in contact with a second coil, cools that and its contained air at 2,000 pounds pressure. This cooled air is discharged also upon a third coil, also containing air at the high pressure, and in this coil the cold produced is so intense that the air runs out in a liquid stream a quarter of an inch or so in diameter.

"The liquid air remains liquid, just as water does, until its temperature rises to the boiling-point, and then, as the operation of evaporation requires heat for its maintenance, the evaporation proceeds slowly or rapidly, according to the rate of heat supply. The intensely low temperature must, of course, not be forgotten. Ice dropped into the liquid causes it to boil until the ice is cooled. The boiling-point at ordinary atmospheric pressure is -191° Centigrade or -320° Fahr. As the boiling-point of nitrogen is more than 10° below that of oxygen, it is found that it boils out first, and by a careful control of the evaporation the liquid oxygen may be retained separate; this process, therefore, affording a means of obtaining oxygen for the many purposes for which it is required in the arts.

"The refrigerative phenomena exhibited were numerous and interesting. An egg placed in a tumbler of the liquid caused it to boil furiously. When the egg was finally 'cooked,' or cooled to the temperature of the air, it was taken out and struck with a hammer, flying into the finest fragments! Tin became as brittle as glass, while copper and platinum were not affected in this way. Mercury was frozen so that it was used to drive a nail in a board. Cotton saturated with the liquid oxygen exploded and burned brilliantly. These phenomena and others exhibited too numerous to be rehearsed here suggest great possibilities of usefulness for liquid air in the future."

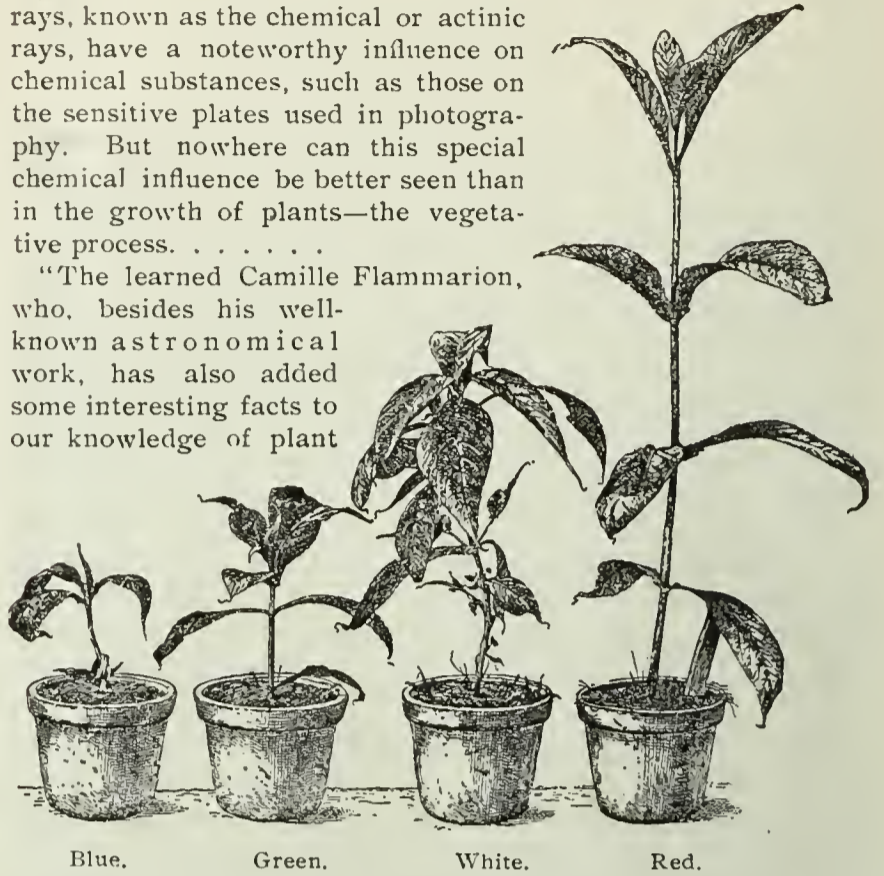
COLORED LIGHT AND PLANT GROWTH.

SOME recent interesting experiments on the effects of different colored light on the growth of plants and on the colors and shapes of their leaves, flowers, and fruit, are described by a contributor to *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, February 27). We translate and abstract below a large part of the article:

"All the rays that come from the sun pass through space in the form of ether-waves of great speed, which vary in intensity and characteristics. These ether-vibrations that produce the sensation of red when they strike our eyes are the slowest, and the ether-waves that correspond to them are longer than those that correspond to violet, altho, for example, the ether-waves of red make 395,000,000,000 vibrations in a second, yet this enormous number is increased in the case of the violet

to 756,000,000,000 and for the ultra-violet to 764,000,000,000. . . . The red rays of the solar spectrum are also the chief heat-giving rays, and they are sometimes called specially the calorific rays, while the violet and ultra-violet rays, known as the chemical or actinic rays, have a noteworthy influence on chemical substances, such as those on the sensitive plates used in photography. But nowhere can this special chemical influence be better seen than in the growth of plants—the vegetative process.

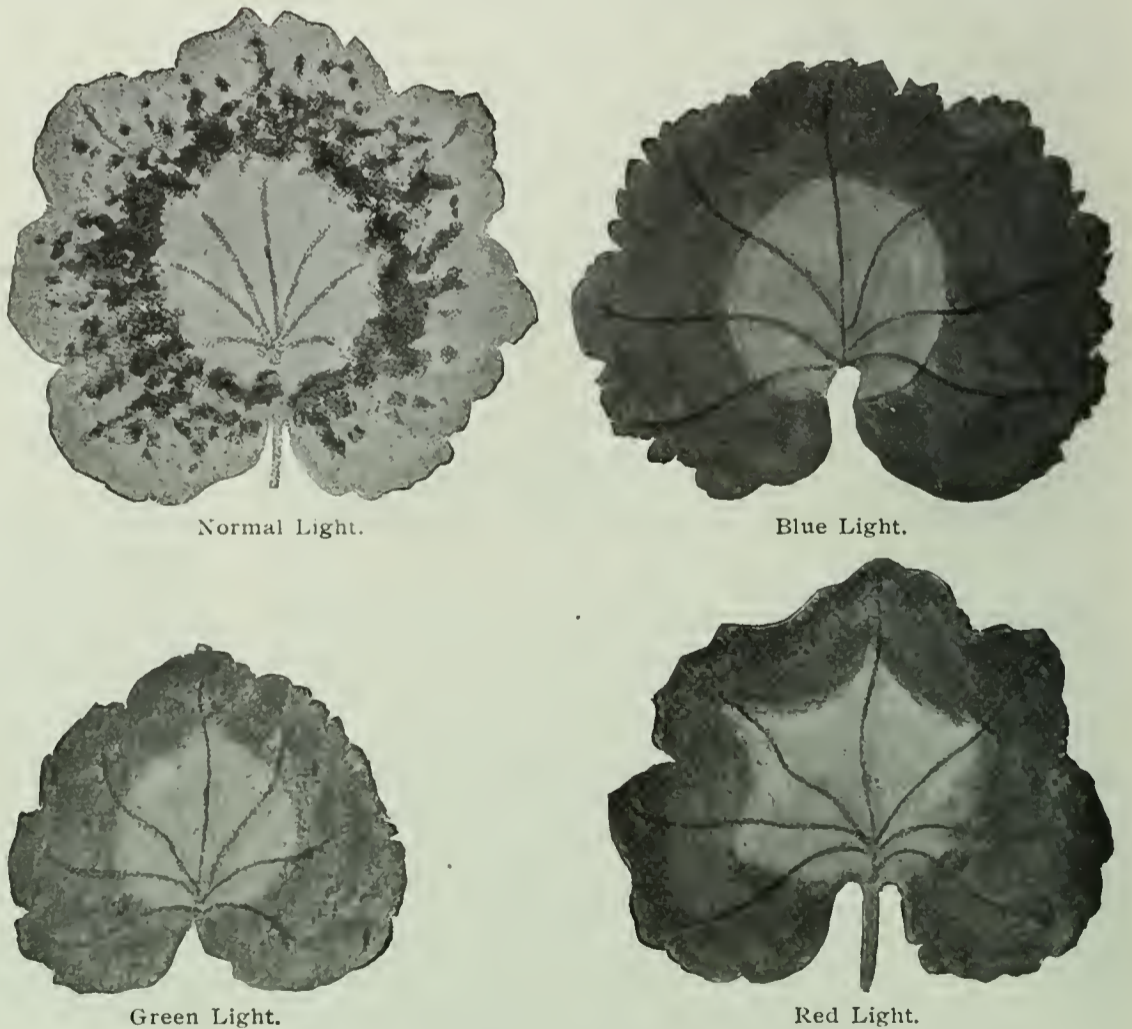
"The learned Camille Flammarion, who, besides his well-known astronomical work, has also added some interesting facts to our knowledge of plant



INFLUENCE OF COLORED LIGHT ON PLANTS (*Strobilanthes Dycranus*).

biology, . . . has recently undertaken some interesting investigations on the influence of the sun's rays on the colors of plants."

To answer the question: "Which rays of the spectrum have the greatest effect on plant growth?" Flammarion threw on the



EFFECT OF COLORED LIGHT ON GROWTH AND APPEARANCE OF GERANIUM LEAVES.

ground a solar spectrum a yard long, and placed a growing plant in each of the seven so-called rainbow colors; but this experiment had no certain results, owing to the difficulties attending the method. An experiment under colored glass was more succes.

ful. Red, green, blue, and white (or uncolored) glasses were used with the result shown in the illustration. The growth was far greater under the red, while the development of woody fiber was greatest under the clear glass, that is, in normal conditions. It will be seen that the "blue-glass" theories of twenty years ago are decidedly negated. Says the author:

"In relation to these results of his investigations, Flammarion directs our attention particularly to two circumstances. First, the intensity of the light as an illuminating agent was not in all cases the same, for the clear glass has of course the highest power in this direction and the blue glass the least. Secondly, the temperature is not the same throughout, for here again the clear glass lets through most heat rays and the blue the fewest. There is, now, for all plants a maximum temperature up to which they grow best, and also doubtless a degree of light-intensity under

We all know that green herbs become white in dark cellars, and a French observer, M. Duchartre, changed colored lilies to white by keeping them in the cold. M. Flammarion did a similar thing by shifting flowers from one colored light to another; lilies, for instance, that were pink in clear light becoming dead white under green. Similar changes in shape and color-distribution in geranium and coleus leaves are shown in the illustrations. Analogous experiments were tried with fruits and vegetables, which showed that in all cases the intensity and color of the sunlight affected their colors powerfully.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A POSSIBLE ORIGINAL OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

IT has more than once been suggested that the stories of sea-serpents may have arisen from glimpses of rare serpent-like sea-monsters. Such a monster is the eel-shaped frilled shark, called by zoologists *Chlamydoselache*, which lives only in very deep water. Professor Collett, of Christiania, Norway, who possesses the largest-known specimens of the fish, caught in Varanger Fjord at a depth of 900 feet, thinks that very large individuals of the species may well have given rise to "snake stories." Says *Natural Science*, February:

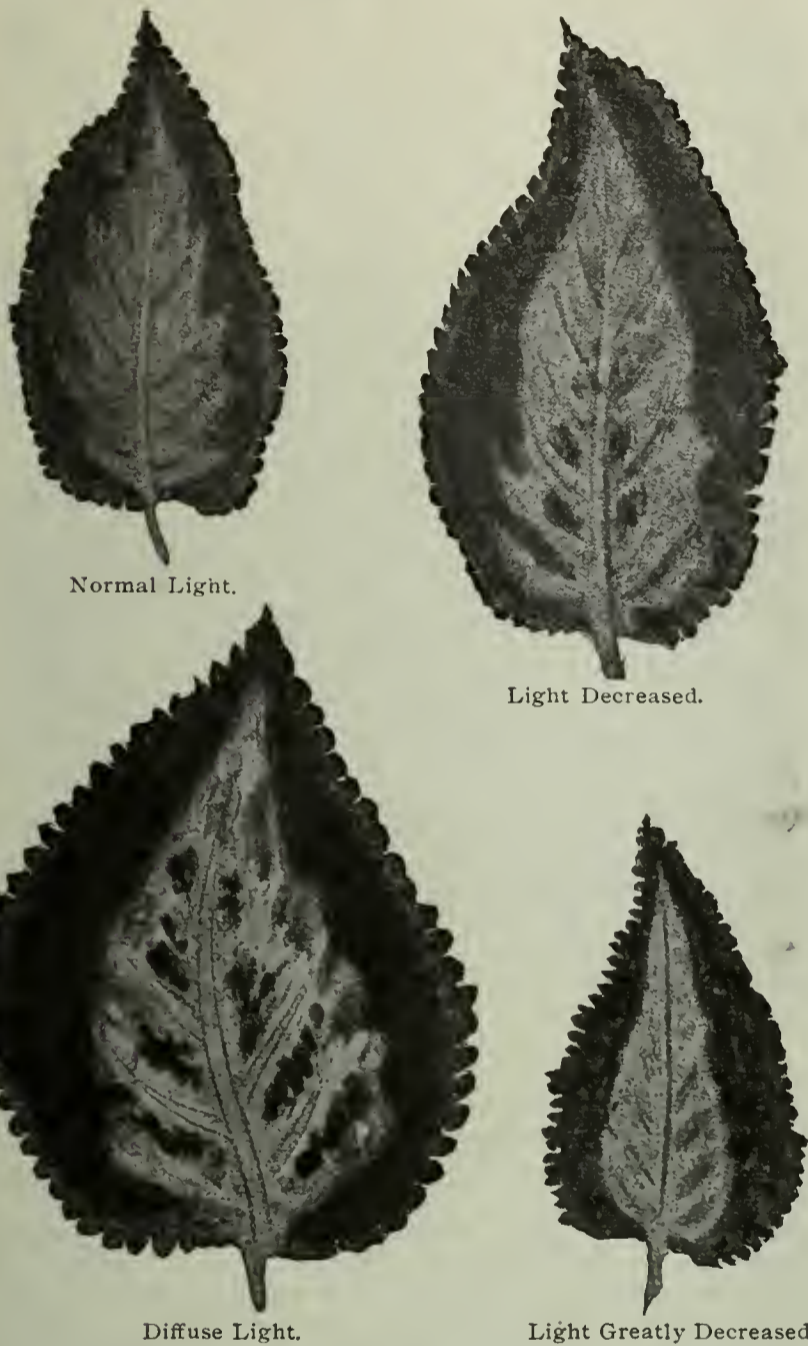
"At any rate, an unusually large specimen of this shark would serve very well for a so-called sea-serpent which was captured and, unfortunately, thrown away by an American fishing-boat on the coast of Maine in 1880. The strange animal in question is described as having been a long, eel-like fish, about twenty-five feet in length, with a flattened head, round body, and roughened skin like that of a shark. It had one dorsal fin, and several gill-clefts on each side of its head. Unfortunately it was thrown away as of no commercial value to the fishermen, and a subsequent search for the dead monster proved in vain."

This strange creature was unknown till about fourteen years ago. To quote again from *Natural Science*:

"When this remarkable shark was first discovered by Dr. Samuel Garman in 1884 among some fishes from the seas off Japan, it was at once recognized by him as a very ancient form of life which must have survived by taking refuge in the deep waters. The discovery thus led to a long and animated discussion as to its nearest extinct representatives; and so far as the teeth were concerned, nothing more similar could be found than the well-known fossils from the carboniferous rocks named *Cladodus* and *Diplodus*. Shortly afterward three more specimens of the same strange animal were received by the British Museum from Japan, and these enabled Dr. Günther to give some further account of its anatomy in his well-known 'Challenger' volume on deep-sea fishes in 1887. . . . Until 1890, however, the genus was known only from the neighborhood of Japan, and in that year zoologists welcomed the interesting news of the discovery of a young specimen by the Prince of Monaco in the seas off Madeira. Finally, in 1896 came the new and comparatively gigantic individual now described by Professor Collett; and this is particularly interesting as having been obtained in a sea so far north as latitude 69° 45'. Fossil teeth, it may be added, proved that the shark lived in the Mediterranean area in Pliocene times, but hitherto it has not been found surviving in that region.

"The specimen of *Chlamydoselache* from northern Norway is much larger than any of those from Japan, being indeed nearly two meters [6½ feet] in length. But it is a very rare circumstance to be able to capture so large a fish at so great a depth; and as it scarcely differs from the Japanese specimen except in size, Professor Collett concludes that it is merely a more mature individual of the same species. It is a female specimen, with immature eggs in course of development in the oviduct, and thus apparently full grown; but that is, nevertheless, no reason why it should not attain still larger dimensions."

The writer notes that the creature's occurrence in such widely separated localities is but another instance of the wide and uniform distribution of deep-sea fishes.



EFFECT OF THE INTENSITY OF LIGHT ON THE GROWTH AND APPEARANCE OF COLEUS LEAVES.

which they flourish to the best advantage. So the chief factors in plant growth are color, light-intensity, and temperature, which all work together in the same direction."

Later investigations, however, showed that temperature has very little influence, for when it was so carefully regulated as to be the same for each color, the striking differences under the various colors still remained. M. Flammarion's investigations also brought out interesting effects of light on the colors of leaves and flowers. To quote again:

"All plants may be divided into three principal groups: first, those in which the influence of light on the nutritive processes in the cell causes the colors of leaf and flower; second, those in which the color is influenced by the direct effects of the sunlight; third, those in which the coloring of certain parts is not dependent upon light."

THE DANGER OF FRICTION.

A RECENT accident in London has called attention to a hitherto little suspected source of danger—that attending friction or rubbing of any kind in the neighborhood of an inflammable vapor. Rubbing often generates electricity, and the minutest of electric sparks, too small to be seen or even to betray itself by the slightest snapping or crackling, may set fire to a vapor. In the case alluded to, a spark from the friction of a hair-dresser's hand on his patron's head set fire to the vapors of a hair-wash containing kerosene. Lord Kelvin, referring to the subject in the *London Times* shortly after the accident, "spoke warningly," says *Cassier's Magazine* (February), "of the readiness with which combustible gas and air mixtures are ignited by even very faint electric sparks." He said:

"This readiness to ignite is illustrated in elementary lectures on electricity by Volta's cannon—a little varnished brass gun, mounted on a glass pillar, and having a wide touch-hole plugged with sealing-wax, in the center of which is mounted a brass wire carrying a little brass knob outside, and projecting inside to within one twentieth of an inch of the end of another brass wire fixed to the metal of the gun. The gun is filled with an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, and its muzzle is plugged with a cork. The varnished outside is struck with a piece of catskin, and, thus electrified, the gun is left insulated on its glass pillar. To fire it, all that is necessary is to touch the projecting knob with the finger. This causes discharge of the electricity by two exceedingly faint sparks, one barely, if at all, perceptible by the finger before contact with the knob outside, the other in the one twentieth of an inch air space within the explosive mixture inside. A loud explosion is heard, and the cork is projected with sufficient violence to tear a canvas picture if it chances to touch one."

To quote again from *Cassier's*:

"Ignition of vapor of benzine by an electric spark, Lord Kelvin went on to say, is well known to dyers in their process for cleaning silks and other fabrics by boiling in large caldrons of liquid benzine. When the goods are taken out of the caldron and spread out to dry on a table, explosions have often taken place, and there can be little question that an electric spark, caused by some slight friction between dried or partially dried portions of the fabrics, is the incendiary."

All of which goes to show that friction of any kind should be avoided when inflammable liquids are about.

A New Form of Incandescent Lamp.—"An incandescent lamp of unique design is one of the novelties in the English electric-lighting trade," says *The Electrical World*. "The



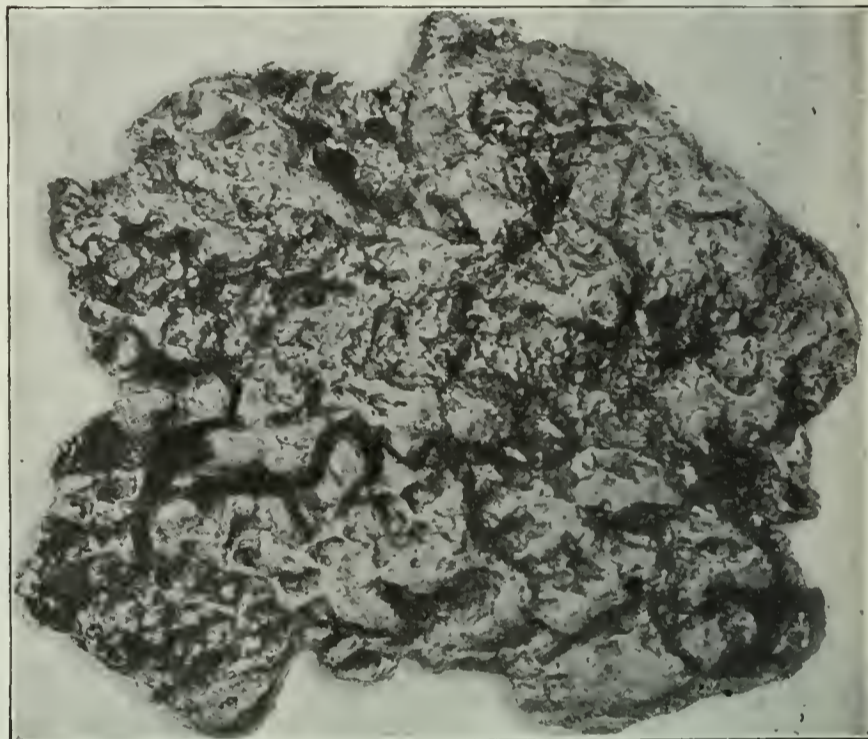
ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB.
From *Electrical World*.

accompanying illustration represents it to be nearly ellipsoidal in shape, with its shortest axis on the vertical line. The upper half of the bulb is silvered, for the purpose of reflecting the light in a downward direction, thus increasing the luminosity of the

lamp. It is stated that this lamp has a downward lighting efficiency 100 per cent. greater than that of the ordinary form of lamp. Dr. John Hopkinson made some tests upon it, comparing it with the common pear-shape lamp. He found that the average candle-power over the lower half of the globe of the new lamp was 38.6, while in the ordinary Edison lamp, with equal current, it was only 12.3. The relative consumption of current per candle was also determined. Along the axis of the new lamp he found the consumption to be 0.9 watts per candle, and in the Edison lamp it was 3.65. From a little calculation it appears that the comparative cost of lighting for 1,000 hours between the two styles of lamps, the improved lamp being of eight candle-power and the ordinary lamp of sixteen candle-power, is greatly in favor of the former."

STRUCTURE OF A GOLD NUGGET.

PROF. A. LIVERSIDGE, the gold expert of New South Wales, Australia, has for some time been engaged in testing the theory that gold nuggets are formed by the deposition of gold around a nucleus, from solution. His conclusions have been decidedly against this theory, and in a paper read recently



OUTSIDE OF NUGGET FROM COOLGARDIE, WEST AUSTRALIA.

before the Royal Society of his colony, and quoted in full in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (February 19), he gives his reasons. Says Professor Liversidge:

"I obtained specimens of gold nuggets, which were ground down or sliced through so as to obtain sections; these sections were then polished and etched by means of suitable solvents, such as chlorine water, aqua regia, a solution of potassium cyanid, or by a mixture of sodium chlorid solution and nitric acid; the last was found to be the most convenient because the strong solution of salt dissolved off the coating of silver chlorid which was usually formed, and which prevented the action of the solvent from being properly watched. As a result of this treatment it was invariably found that the nugget did not present any traces of concentric coatings, but that the gold was always more or less crystallized, and in some cases the crystals were very large and with well-defined boundaries; in fact the etched surfaces closely resembled those obtained from sections of many metallic meteorites, except in the form of the crystals. Some of the nuggets also showed cavities and enclosures of quartz, ferric hydroxid, and argillaceous matter, altho in many cases none was visible on the rolled surface of the nugget, the non-appearance of the impurities on the surface being due to the soft gold having been usually beaten down, by rolling and attrition, in such a way as to cover over and hide the enclosures or render them less conspicuous.

"It was found also that many nuggets when heated strongly in a Bunsen burner became blistered, and that these blisters burst

with a sharp report sometimes accompanied by the projection of small pieces of gold; they also gave off gases or vapors, which issued under considerable pressure and forced out the Bunsen flame into little blowpipe-like jets. It was thought that these phenomena might be due to the presence of enclosed gases under



ETCHED SECTION OF SAME NUGGET, SHOWING CRYSTALS.

pressure, but when the nuggets showing these blisters or blebs were immersed in a solvent and the walls of the blebs slowly dissolved away, there was no escape of gas.

"Subsequent investigations showed that the nuggets yielded but very small quantities of permanent gas, when examined at a high temperature in vacuo for occluded gases, and it was found that the vapor given off was mainly that of water mixed with some sulfur dioxide and air. The water vapor was probably derived from the hydrous oxide of iron and argillaceous matter enclosed in the nuggets, and the sulfur dioxide from pyrites or other sulfur-containing minerals.

"Attempts were made to prepare artificial nuggets by electrolytic deposition; around wires, fairly thick masses were obtained, the sections of these showing well-defined rings and traces of crystalline structure; the rings or successive coats were clearly due to changes in the strength of the current and of the solution. Masses of fused gold were also cut, polished, and etched, and in all cases a strongly marked crystalline structure was visible.

"A plate of copper was thickly coated with gold electrolytically and etched, but only a minute crystalline structure was obtained. A fillet of nominally pure silver presented a minutely crystalline structure, quite unlike the gold fillets. For comparison an ingot of tin was etched by nitrohydrochloric acid; the ingot weighed about 20 pounds. The well-known 'moire-metallique' structure became visible immediately on moistening with the acid; the etching was continued until about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth had been dissolved away; the outlines of the crystals apparently underwent no change, and the surface remained quite smooth; none of the crystals were dissolved away more quickly than the others, and no grooves were eaten along their edges. The gold nuggets, ingots, and fillets behaved quite differently, that is, grooves were eaten out at the junctions of the gold crystals, and some were sunken below the others so that the etched surfaces of the gold could be printed from, and the differences of level seen and felt; nothing of the kind happened with the tin ingot.

"A great deal requires to be done to complete this investigation, but as far as it goes it proves that gold nuggets do not show that they have been built up of concentric coatings round a nucleus, but that they possess a well-marked internal crystalline structure and that they usually enclose foreign substances, also that a similar crystalline structure is shown by gold which has been fused; I do not, however, think that native gold has necessarily been in a fused condition; on the contrary, I think it has been deposited from solution and usually within veins or pockets in rocks, altho if it had been deposited round nuclei it might still have possessed the crystalline structure which has been described and figured."

DUSTLESS BUILDINGS.

IT is one of the disadvantages of our modern methods of heating and ventilating large buildings that the air forced into them from without for either or both of these purposes distributes large amounts of dust, especially in a city where soft coal is burned. A successful method of straining out this dust before the air enters the building is described by C. J. H. Woodbury in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and published in *Cassier's Magazine* (January). In the building experimented on by the author, 26,000 cubic feet a minute were forced in from without at a velocity of 700 feet per minute. Says Mr. Woodbury:

"The means taken to remove the foreign substances from the air were the use of cotton-cloth filters so arranged that the air should approach the fabric at an acute angle, by which the momentum would carry these particles beyond a point where the element of air under consideration would pass through the filter, and the particles of dust would be carried by the place, and, striking the cloth at a lesser angle, tend to glance off and be carried to the bottom of the filter, rather than to clog the interstices in the fabric. The area of the filters being larger than that of the flue, the rate of filtration was inversely slower than the velocity of the air down the flue.

"The means by which this was accomplished were very simple. A timber frame, divided by partitions into fine rectangular openings, was placed at the top of the flue, and under each opening was placed a bag whose top was attached to a light wood frame slightly larger than the opening, making a tight fit, so that the air entering the flue must pass downward into these bags, which were over thirty feet in height. An arrangement of guides, ropes, and pulleys enabled the bags to be raised and lowered by a person at the bottom of the flue. The bottoms of the bags were made open, and closed with a drawing-string, and hoops kept the lower portion distended. An arrangement of lines extending along the sides from end to end facilitated turning inside out and back again when they were being cleaned.

"The area of the flue was $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of that of the bags, and while the air passed down the flue at a velocity of 700 feet per minute, it passed through the fabric at 26 feet per minute. From half a peck to a peck per month of fine dust was gathered from the bags.

"The efficiency of the device was tested by placing freshly painted boards at the bottom of the flue before the installation of the apparatus, and then giving another coat of paint after the apparatus was in service. In the first instance the fresh paint collected fine dust until it resembled fine sand-paper, and in the second the paint dried with a smooth surface."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

REASONS FOR BEING A CANNIBAL.—According to a French writer named Petrie, whose conclusions are quoted in *The Medical News*, twenty per cent. of all cannibals eat the dead in order to glorify them; nineteen per cent. eat great warriors in order that they may inherit their courage, and eat dead children in order to renew their youth; ten per cent. partake of their near relatives from religious motives, either in connection with initiatory rites or to glorify deities, and five per cent. feast for hatred in order to avenge themselves upon their enemies. Those who devour human flesh because of famine are reckoned as eighteen per cent. In short, deducting all these there remains only a proportion of twenty-four per cent. who partake of human flesh because they prefer it to other means of alimentation."

"CURIOUS things occur in the operation of underground trolley systems," says *Electricity*. "When the electric current was first turned on the downtown section of the Madison Avenue line in New York to test it, the night before the cars were to start running, the current breaker for that section popped out with a bang, denoting a short circuit somewhere along the line. As there was nothing in the vicinity to account for this, it was finally decided to follow the slot along from the power-house and find the trouble. This was done, and after some hours the trouble was located at the curve where the line turns from Fourth Avenue into Astor Place. There some laborer, extra careful of his shovel, which was his own property, had stowed it away for the night handle down and with the blade carefully pressed up diagonally between the two current-bearing conductors. When the men tried to remove it they found it was firmly welded to each rail and had subsequently to be cut away with chisels. It was a fortunate thing for the laborer that the current was not turned on when he stowed the shovel away so carefully."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A CHURCH WAR CLAIM.

NOT a little feeling has been stirred up in Methodist circles, North and South, over the action of our national Congress in voting an appropriation of \$288,000 to indemnify the Methodist Church South for "the use, occupation, consumption, and destruction of property" of its publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., at the time of the occupation of that city by the Union forces during the war. In behalf of the claim for damages it is argued that the Southern Methodist Publishing House was a neutral institution, that it is charitable in its objects, its profits going to superannuated ministers, and that it is asking only what has already been granted to some churches and educational institutions in the South.

But the claim is strongly opposed by several Methodist and other religious journals in the North. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), which has taken the lead in opposition, is very determined and emphatic. It says:

"One of the worst features in the issue is the fact that this gift, if consummated, will be like the memorable bursting of the Johnstown reservoir, which fatally flooded the whole region. It has required over a third of a century to formulate the specious arguments in whose absence even Democratic and Southern congressmen have not dared to vote a dollar of 'damages' to reward this astonishing claim. The floods of application have hitherto been withstood almost successfully. Any future claim (and thousands will follow) however large and absurdly swollen, can not be resisted as this Methodist claim has been resisted for more than thirty years. Here and there smaller sums have been given to Roman Catholics, and some interested parties are now pleading that, therefore, the Protestant claims should be awarded. It now is possible for Romanists to renew their applications and seek to intimidate any timid congressman by declaring that the great Roman Catholic Church must not be ignored or discriminated against, and shall not be so disregarded with impunity. This Southern Methodist claim has lingered for all these years in part because its denial has been a bulwark against exhausting floods of like constructive claims. We hold that no plea of fraternity has the right to break a padlock from a treasury door by force of any such argument. If Methodists in the North wish to prove their generosity, let them appeal to Methodists to contribute Methodist money. It is easy to pay debts or assumed obligations with other people's money. We earnestly believe with President Grant that no such claims should be paid, even to those whose loyalty is undoubted."

The Michigan *Christian Advocate* (Detroit) also speaks its mind forcibly in regard to the claim for damages. It says:

"Our Southern Methodist friends are congratulating themselves because the lower house of our national Congress has passed a bill indemnifying their church for alleged damages to their book concern by Union troops in war times. It seems that the federal army took possession of the Southern Methodist Publishing House; piled up its wares in a corner, and turned its spacious rooms into a hospital for the sick and wounded. The actual damage to the building could not have been great, and the business was badly demoralized anyway, yet, under the plea of 'loyalty,' our friends have long claimed damages to the extent of a half-million dollars, and have finally actually captured a verdict from the queer-headed Congressmen who voted for the measure of \$288,000. Happily the bill is not yet law. It must pass the Senate and gain the signature of a man whose loyalty to the Union cause is less in question than that of the Southern Methodists. In view of the action of the House, *The Epworth Era* says, 'Let us love one another.' So we will. And let us all love justice and cherish honor. And let us protest to our Senators that they will do well to shove that bill on sight into the deepest pigeonhole of the Senate archives to remain until the crack of doom."

For a view of the matter from another denominational quarter,

we have this from *The Journal and Messenger* (Baptist, Cincinnati):

"It is one of the most barefaced impositions ever perpetrated upon the people, and ought to be decried by every loyal citizen. Not only is the sum named exorbitant, but it is fraudulently obtained; for every one ought to know that the Methodist Church South was built upon slavery, and that the war was for the perpetuation of slavery, and that it is merely a play upon words when it is said that the Methodist Church South was not neutral. Its members were, almost to a man, in sympathy with the Confederacy just as truly as were any other of the Southern people; and while it can not be said that 'the church,' as an organization, was hostile to the Government, it ought to be enough to say that the majority of its members were hostile. The institution itself was hostile, having slavery at the root of its organization."

DR. HEPWORTH'S INVESTIGATION IN ARMENIA.

REV. DR. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, who was sent to Armenia several months ago by the *New York Herald* to investigate the massacres of two years ago and report thereon, has concluded his mission and returned to this country. When Dr. Hepworth went out the fear was expressed in many quarters,



REV. DR. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

and especially among the religious journals (see *LITERARY DIGEST*, December 4, 1897), that the investigation would be one-sided and of little value, since Dr. Hepworth went out in the employ of a journal that had apparently committed itself to the defense of the Sultan under all circumstances. But Dr. Hepworth's letters from Armenia, and especially his later ones in which he summed up the situation as he found it, have materially changed the views of those who had pronounced his mission a failure from the start. It is conceded by most that Dr. Hepworth did creditable service in getting at the truth of the situation in Armenia, that he brought to light some valuable facts, and that his conclusions, on the whole, are entitled to grave consideration.

These conclusions are, in brief, that the Armenian massacres were caused by the Armenian revolutionists. These men, it is

said, stirred up the villages of the interior with the hope of autonomy, declaring that the powers were ready to rush to their aid and make them into a sort of Bulgaria. England and Russia are arraigned for sympathizing with the Armenians, the former for sentimental and the latter for political reasons. England is responsible, it is said, for a great deal that has taken place, encouraging the Armenian refugees and reformers and "inciting them to do work which has already involved their countrymen in almost irretrievable ruin."

Dr. Hepworth speaks in the highest terms of the character of the Christian missionaries and of the value of their work. He exonerates them from the charges of being breeders of mischief, and commends them for their wisdom, tact, firmness, and courage in the face of many dangers and sore trials.

In an editorial review of Dr. Hepworth's report on Armenia, the *New York Observer* finds some things to commend and some to criticize. In the latter direction it says:

"Instead of getting at the main points at issue, Dr. Hepworth has shown a discouraging tendency to emphasize side issues. He has not lifted the whole of the question, but has here and there grasped an outlying fact. The great incontrovertible overshadowing matter is the wretched misgovernment and cruel oppression of the Turk. That a few Armenian agitators or foreign sentimentalists complicated matters was a mere incident. The fact was that if the time was not, indeed, ripe for revolution, the Armenian mind, strained to the limit of endurance, was ripe for some determined, if desperate, attempt at protest. An Armenian will stand a great deal, but no man will stand everything. Of course, the Armenians were too poor, too few, too scattered, and too defenseless to revolt successfully, and that the Turks were really afraid of them we do not believe. The motive in the massacres was not so much a 'mental aberration,' to use Dr. Hepworth's phrase, the result in a general Turkish panic, as it was a racial hatred to a degree, but a bitter fanaticism for the most part."

After giving a summary of Dr. Hepworth's finding, *The Independent* says:

"Readers of *The Independent* know very well that we have never defended the harebrained schemes and atrocious plans of revolutionists, but they also know that we do not believe that the responsibility for the massacres rests primarily upon them, except in a few cases. In most there was not even the pretext of revolutionism, and where there was it rested on such slight foundation as to be absurd. That the Turkish Government was panic-stricken or that it suffered from temporary aberration we do not believe. In Bitlis, which Dr. Hepworth visited, in Diarbekir and elsewhere the massacres were threatened days in advance, and, when the time came, commenced and closed with the signal of the bugle. That does not betoken panic or fright. We believe that the verdict of history will be that these, in some respects the most atrocious massacres the world has ever known, were deliberately carried out for purposes of political influence and private pillage. They were Islam's defiance to Christendom."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal) is not pleased nor satisfied with the outcome of Dr. Hepworth's investigation. It says:

"During the most of his journey it seemed as if Dr. Hepworth was the chief item discovered by himself, but from the mass of words sent back are a few notable elements. It seems incredible that the Armenians massacred themselves, but so it is, according to the discoverer, who says that the massacres were caused by Armenian revolutionists, and that if these 'had been quiet there would have been no massacres.' The chief value in this conclusion is that it relieves the Turk, who surely has needed some sort of an acquittal. When 100,000 people have been murdered it would seem that any reasonable Armenian, be he revolutionist or not, certainly ought to have taken that bloodily broad hint and have 'kept quiet.' There are many 'quiet' Armenians. One hundred thousand surely are very quiet and permanently quiet. How much more does the Turk require? We have such

confidence in merciful people, outside of Turkey and the Hepworth party, that we doubt not that they will refuse to believe this discoverer and his verdict. He says that the Congregational Church has mission interests in Armenia to the extent of \$2,000,000. Some of it has been destroyed. Were the missionaries not 'quiet'?"

Neither is *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) inclined to take a favorable view of the investigation. It says:

"He [Dr. Hepworth] does not, as some expected he would, whitewash the Turkish administration or belittle the horror of the massacres, but he does attempt to support the utterly inadequate conclusion that the plots of a few hundred Armenian revolutionists were the sole cause of the difficulties, and that if the revolutionists had kept quiet there would have been no massacres. Thus, while he holds the Turkish Government responsible for the atrocities, he believes that the Sultan did not deliberately plan the destruction of his troublesome Armenian subjects. We fail to see what has been accomplished by this much-advertised journey of Dr. Hepworth."

An editorial note in *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago) reads as follows:

"Dr. George H. Hepworth's investigation of the Armenian massacres for the *New York Herald* has added little to what is known concerning them, and in most points confirms the original accounts. The chief peculiarity of his report is the importance which it attributes to the Huntchagist Armenian revolutionary societies as a cause of the massacres. This is merely an opinion of Dr. Hepworth, and it is an opinion discredited by the best authorities. The Sultan used this as an excuse, but it is a palpable pretext. There never has been the slightest evidence that any but a pitiful few were connected with the societies, and to make this an excuse for the wholesale slaughter of a race is worse than no reason at all. The massacres were deliberately planned, they were not uncontrollable outbreaks either of fear or frenzy. The Sultan stopped them as readily as he began them, when policy dictated the step."

GRANT ALLEN'S "EVOLUTION OF THE IDEA OF GOD."

GRANT ALLEN has frequently complained that the reading public's lack of appreciation for purely scientific literature has forced him to devote his talents to the production of fiction. Those who have grieved over this diversion of Mr. Allen's talents from the realm of science may be partially consoled by reading "The Evolution of the Idea of God," a volume of 450 pages, in which Mr. Allen has given what purports to be a scientific explanation of the growth of the idea of God, and the evolution of Christianity from the religious beliefs of primitive man. The author has been engaged for twenty years in the collection and comparison of materials for this work, and has devoted a part of his time for ten years in writing it.

Beginning with the question, "How did we arrive at our knowledge of God?" Mr. Allen has undertaken to trace out the idea of God from its earliest and crudest dawns in the savage mind, up to the abstract form which it assumes in modern theological and philosophical thinking. Regarding the problem thus presented as essentially a question of the processes by which the human mind has reached its present position, the consideration of the validity of the various religious beliefs is put aside as a matter which does not concern the present inquiry. The real question to be answered is: Why did men ever come to believe that there were gods; and why from many gods did they arrive at a belief in one?

To aid in explaining the development of early religious cults Mr. Allen gives first a brief examination of Christianity, and discusses how far it can be used as a standard of reference in studying other religions. Following a summary of the facts in regard to the origin of Christianity, as to which there is a general agree-

ment, the features in which it may be accepted as a typical religion are thus stated:

"In the first place, Christianity is thoroughly typical in the fact that beyond all doubt its most central divine figure was at first, by common consent of orthodox and heterodox alike, nothing other than a particular deified Man. All else that has been asserted about this particular Man—that He was the Son of God, that He was the incarnation of the Logos, that He existed previously from all eternity, that He sits now on the right hand of the Father—all the rest of these theological stories do nothing in any way to obscure the plain and universally admitted historical fact that this divine Person, the very God of very God, being of one substance with the Father, begotten of the Father before all worlds, was yet, at the moment when we first catch a glimpse of Him in the writings of His followers, a Man recently deceased, respected, revered, and perhaps worshiped by a little group of fellow peasants who had once known Him as Jesus, the son of the carpenter. On that unassailable rock of solid historical fact we may well be content to found our argument in this volume.

"In the second place, Christianity is thoroughly typical in all that concerns its subsequent course of evolution: the gradual elevation of its central venerated Man into a God of the highest might and power; the multiplication of secondary deities or saints by worship or adoration of other dead men and women; the growth of a graduated and duly subordinated hierarchy of divine personages; the rise of a legend, with its miracles and other supernatural adjuncts; the formation of a divine theology, philosophy, and systematic dogmatism; the development of special artistic forms, and the growth or adoption of appropriate symbolism; the production of sacred books, rituals, and formularies; the rise of ceremonies, mysteries, initiations, and sacraments; the reverence paid to relics, sacred sites, tombs, and dead bodies; and the close connection of the religion as a whole with the ideas of death, the soul, the ghost, the spirit, the resurrection of the body, the last judgment, hell, heaven, the life everlasting, and all the other vast groups of concepts which surround the simple fact of death in the primitive human mind generally."

The points wherein Christianity to a small extent fails to be typical, or at least to solve the fundamental problem of religion, are given:

"It fails to be typical because it borrows largely a whole ready-made theology, and above all a single supreme God, from a pre-existent religion. In so far as it takes certain minor features from other cults, we can hardly say with truth that it does not represent the average run of religious systems; for almost every particular new creed so bases itself upon elements of still earlier faiths; and it is perhaps impossible for us at the present day to get back to anything like a really primitive or original form of cult. But Christianity is very far removed indeed from all primitive cults in that it accepts ready-made the monotheistic conception, the high-water mark, so to speak, of religious philosophizing. While in the frankness with which it exhibits to us what is practically one half of its supreme deity as a Galilean peasant of undoubted humanity, subsequently deified and etherealized, it allows us to get down at a single step to the very origin of Godhead; yet in the strength with which it asserts for the other half of its supreme deity (the Father, with His shadowy satellite the Holy Ghost) an immemorial antiquity and a complete severance from human life, it is the least anthropomorphic and the most abstract of creeds.

"Furthermore, Christianity fails to be typical in that it borrows also from preexisting religions to a great extent the ideas of priesthood, sacrifice, the temple, the altar, which, owing to the curious disappearance or at least unrecognizability of the body of its founder (or, rather, its central object of worship), have a less natural place in our Christian system than in any other known form of religious practise. It is quite true that magnificent churches, a highly evolved sacerdotalism, the sacrifice of the mass, the altar, and the relics, have all been imported in their fullest shape into developed Christianity, especially in its central or Roman form. But every one of these things is partly borrowed, almost as a survival or even as an alien feature, from earlier religions, and partly grew up about the secondary worship of saints and martyrs, their bones, their tombs, their catacombs, and their reliquaries."

Proceeding to the study of religious origins, Mr. Allen defines the words "god" and "religion." After a reference to the fear-created monsters of mythology, such as the Hebrew Satan or the Etruscan devils, he says:

"None of these, however, is a god or anything like one. They have no more to do with religion, properly so called, than the unicorn of the royal arms has to do with British Christianity. A god, as I understand the word, and as the vast mass of mankind has always understood it, is a supernatural being *to be revered and worshiped*. He stands to his votaries, on the whole, as Dr. Robertson Smith has well pointed out, in a kindly and protecting relation. He may be angry with them at times, to be sure; but his anger is temporary and paternal alone; his permanent attitude toward his people is one of friendly concern; he is worshiped as a beneficent and generous Father. It is the origin of gods in this strictest sense that concerns us here, not the origin of those vague and formless creatures which are dreaded, not worshiped, by primitive humanity.

"Bearing this distinction carefully in mind, let us proceed to consider the essentials of religion. If you were to ask almost any intelligent and unsophisticated child, 'What is religion?' he would answer offhand, with the clear vision of youth, 'Oh, it's saying your prayers, and reading your Bible, and singing hymns, and going to church or to chapel on Sundays.' If you were to ask any intelligent and unsophisticated Hindu peasant the same question, he would answer in almost the self-same spirit, 'Oh, it is doing poojah regularly, and paying your dues every day to Mahadeo.' If you were to ask any simple-minded African savage, he would similarly reply: 'It is giving the gods flour, and oil, and native beer, and goat-mutton.' And finally if you were to ask a devout Italian contadino, he would instantly say, 'It is offering up candles and prayers to the Madonna, attending mass, and remembering the saints on every feast.'

"And they would all be quite right. This, in its essence, is precisely what we call religion. Apart from the special refinements of the higher minds in particular creeds, which strive to import into it all, according to their special tastes or fancies, a larger or smaller dose of philosophy, or of metaphysics, or of ethics, or of mysticism, this is just what religion means and has always meant to the vast majority of the human species. What is common to it throughout is custom or practise; a certain set of more or less similar observances: propitiation, prayer, praise, offerings; the request for divine favors, the deprecation of divine anger or other misfortunes; and as the outward and visible adjuncts of all these, the altar, the sacrifice, the temple, the church; priesthood, services, vestments, ceremonial."

Having thus laid down the principle that religion is essentially a matter of practise and not of faith, Mr. Allen finds the basis and root of all religions in the familiar theory, elaborated by Herbert Spencer, of ancestor-worship, or acts of deference by the living to the corpses or ghosts of the dead. This theory is supported by quotations from the Rev. Duff Macdonald, a Presbyterian missionary to Central Africa, showing the prevalence among the lowest existing savages of something like spirit-worship, with the continual creation of new gods. From the worship of mummies and ghosts Mr. Allen considers that of tombs, shrines, and temples covering graves; tombstones, altars, images or statues representing the ghosts of the dead; the stakes, idols or household gods; and the sacred trees growing above burial-mounds. His theories on the growth and relation of these various forms of ancestor-worship are largely based on the writings of Herbert Spencer, Prof. Robertson Smith, J. G. Fraser, author of "The Golden Bough," Dr. E. B. Tylor, William Simpson, Dr. Mommsen, Edward Clodd, Sidney Hartland, and Prof. John Rhys, and of other travelers, missionaries, and historians, to whom he acknowledges his indebtedness.

His preliminary survey of the nature and origin of gods in general having convinced him that all the sacred objects of the world are either dead men, or something representing them, Mr. Allen next takes up the question—How from the belief in many gods did men progress to the belief in one single God, creator and upholder of all things? In answering this question he first

considers the deities of Egypt as having influenced the development of the gods of Israel. Of the latter he says:

"The only people who ever invented or evolved a pure monotheism at first hand were the Jews. Individual thinkers elsewhere approached or aimed at that ideal goal, like the Egyptian priests and the Greek philosophers; entire races elsewhere borrowed monotheism from the Hebrews, like the Arabs under Mohammed, or, to a less extent, the Romans and the modern European nations, when they adopted Christianity in its trinitarian form; but no other race ever succeeded as a whole in attaining by their own exertions the pure monotheistic platform, however near certain persons among them might have arrived to such attainment in esoteric or mystical philosophizing. It is the peculiar glory of Israel to have *evolved God*. And the evolution of God from the diffuse gods of the earlier Semitic religion is Israel's great contribution to the world's thought.

"The sacred books of the Jews, as we possess them in garbled forms to-day, assign this peculiar belief to the very earliest ages of their race; they assume that Abraham, the mythical common father of all the Semitic tribes, was already a monotheist; and they even treat monotheism as at a still remoter date the universal religion of the entire world, from which all polytheistic cults were but a corruption and a falling-away. Such a belief is nowadays, of course, wholly untenable. So also is the crude notion that monotheism was smitten out at a single blow by the genius of one individual man, Moses, at the moment of the Hebrew exodus from Egypt. The bare idea that one particular thinker, just escaped from the midst of ardent polytheists, whose religion embraced an endless pantheon and a low form of animal-worship, could possibly have invented a pure monotheistic cult, is totally opposed to every known psychological law of human nature. The real stages by which monotheism was evolved out of a preceding polytheism in a single small group of Semitic tribes have already been well investigated by Dutch and German scholars; all that I propose to do in the present volume is to reconsider the subject from our broader anthropological standpoint, and show how in the great Jewish god himself we may still discern, as in a glass, darkly, the vague but constant lineaments of an ancestral ghost-deity."

The conclusions drawn from a study of Jewish evolution from polytheism to monotheism are thus summarized:

"Among many Hebrews gods Jahweh (Jehovah) was originally but a single one, a tribal ancestor-god, worshiped in the form of a cylindrical stone, perhaps at first a gravestone, and regarded as essentially a god of increase, a special object of veneration by childless women.

"From this rude ethnical divinity, the mere sacred pillar of a barbarous tribe, was gradually developed the Lord God of later Judaism and of Christianity—a power eternal, omniscient, almighty, holy; the most ethereal, the most sublime, the most superhuman deity that the brain of man has ever conceived."

As might be expected from the nature of his conclusions, Mr. Allen's book has stirred up the critics. Among others, a reviewer in *The Academy* says:

"Mr. Grant Allen begins his book with Mr. Herbert Spencer's assertion that all religious ideas took their rise in the worship of dead men. But he does not seem to know, or at any rate gives us no hint, that this theory has been so signally refuted by Prof. Albert Réville and others, that no writer of authority on the history of religions now thinks it worth while even to refer to it. Mr. Herbert Spencer's position really carries its own refutation along with it; for in setting it up he has to avow his disbelief in the existence of animism, or the mental stage in which primitive folk believe every object in animate or inanimate nature to be possessed of a volition and passions like their own. And not only are savage races known who are confirmed animists, without in any way worshiping their dead, but we see the phenomenon of animism repeated in the strictly analogous case of our own children. The first baby who beats the table against which he has knocked his head demolishes Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory at one blow."

BUDDHISTS IN AMERICA.

THE Christian Literature Society for India, London, and Madras, have sent out a pamphlet on "Swami Vivekananda and His Guru," which contains matters of general interest to American readers. The first of these will be found in certain quotations of statements made by Swami Vivekananda, which we quote here in full:

"The great Sri Ramakrishna to-day is worshiped literally by thousands in Europe and America, and to-morrow will be worshiped by thousands more."

"Before ten years elapse a vast majority of the English people will be Vedantists."

"I helped on the tide of Vedanta which is flooding the world."

"In the United States scarcely is there a happy home. There may be some, but the number of unhappy homes and marriages is so large that it passes all description."

"Scarcely could I go to a meeting or a society but I found three quarters of the women present had turned out their husbands and children. It is so here, there, and everywhere."

The Outlook quotes these utterances of Vivekananda and says in regard to them:

"We did not attend Swami Vivekananda's meetings in this country, and it is possible that three quarters of the women who flocked to hear him had turned out their husbands and children, tho we had not supposed that his audiences were quite so bad as that. But the notion that the great Sri Ramakrishna is worshiped by thousands in America, and to-morrow will be worshiped by thousands more, scarcely needs any refutation.

"The refutation is, however, afforded by the replies which the editor of this pamphlet has obtained from a great number of leading Americans of different faiths and localities. A few of these utterances may serve as samples of the forty-five letters published. Dr. Angell, of the University of Michigan: 'The question which you ask about the possibility of Americans adopting Hinduism or Mohammedanism strikes every one in this country as simply preposterous. It is difficult to treat it with soberness.' Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia: 'My impression is that if he [Swami Vivekananda] has made any converts at all, they have come either from the ranks of those who already were or thought themselves to be theosophists, or from people of restless, vague, adjustable unbelief.' President Eliot, of Harvard University (and it is in Boston, if anywhere, that theosophy has flourished): 'The report circulated in India that Swami Vivekananda has made converts in America from Christianity to Hinduism is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, absolutely without foundation. I have never heard in this country of a single convert from Christianity to either Hinduism or Mohammedanism.' Judge Grosscup, of the District Court of the United States, Chicago: 'I have heard of but one American who is devoting herself to Hinduism, and I do not think the Christian Church will be much shattered by her going over.' Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn: 'I know America well, and I have never heard of any followers of this gentleman or of his doctrine.' These quotations indicate the judgment of men well informed, broad-minded, not afraid to look facts in the face, and cognizant of the conditions in their several sections and circles."

In a later issue of *The Outlook*, Lewis G. Janes, president of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, takes issue with the editor and professes to see considerable advance made by Buddhism in America.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Baptist, of London, declares that that denomination is not advancing in England, but is losing ground. The writer points to various possible causes of decay. One is the prevalence of open communion, and the practical lowering of the denominational banner. But he adds: "Of course there are other open secrets of our failure to record a higher membership of *bona-fide* and baptized believers. The absence of pronounced and distinctive gospel preaching in certain quarters must ultimately issue in the death of Baptist principles."

SOME young men in looking out into life fear to enter the ministry, says *The Herald and Presbyterian*, because it is represented to be overcrowded. "Yet last year there were only about 8,000 young men studying for the ministry in all the theological seminaries of the country, while there were 23,000 studying medicine and more than this number studying law. All the professions are crowded for those who do not strive constantly to excel. Numbers of men will be unsuccessful in every calling in life. This means that every one should put forth all his efforts with all intelligence and tact. The ministry will have room always for thousands of the best young men to be found, and these need not fear to enter it."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMANY AND THE SAN JOSÉ BUG.

THERE seems to be little doubt that the partial exclusion of American fruit from Germany is intended as a hint that the German Government is quite as willing to protect its farmers against our competition as we are ready to assist our manufacturer against the competition of the German. On the other hand, the San José bug really has frightened the authorities of the Fatherland. The Conservative papers suggest that Americans should study their own tariff and that of Germany ere they utter complaints.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks "the Americans show that they lack all sense of fairness." The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"The people who to-day, in America, make a row because American fruit is not admitted without scrutiny are the very ones who caused the violation of our treaty with the United States by a differential duty on our sugar. It is quite probable that the Government is glad of a chance to reciprocate; only, the import of American fruit should have been prohibited altogether. The present regulation costs a lot of money and causes a lot of bother."

Bismarck's paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, asserts that "the Americans have a bad conscience in the matter, that is why they are insolent about it." The *Boersen Courier* does not think we have just cause for complaint. The *Tages Zeitung* points out that we ourselves take good care to keep out infectious when it suits us. It says:

"It should be remembered that agricultural produce is as much protected in the United States as manufactured articles. The importation of cattle, for instance, is prohibited outright. Special permission must be obtained for it, and the Treasury Department may withdraw this permission at any time, or order a quarantine for cattle, which is long enough to make importation impossible. There is not yet a federal law against the importation of fruit and plants, but California has such a law, and many plants intended for import are destroyed in San Francisco."

The *Reichs Anzeiger* says:

"It is in consequence of the report of the American Bureau for Agriculture that the inspection was ordered. This report admits that there is hardly an insect so dangerous to the cultivation of fruit in the United States and in the world in general as this San José bug. The plants attacked by it soon show its effects and are gradually destroyed altogether. The bug increases very fast: a single female is calculated to have three thousand in one summer. The different States of the Union protect themselves as best they can against this plague, and we must follow suit. Mere prohibition of the importation of fruit and plants infected will not suffice. The agricultural population must be instructed how to combat the evil."

But, however just the partial exclusion may be as a protection against the San José bug, there is little doubt that the German Government regards our differential tariff as unjust and thinks of reprisals. Secretary of State v. Pasadowsky, in answer to a parliamentary interpellation, expressed himself to the following effect:

If the Americans do not like to see their produce excluded from competition with our own, they should do to others as they would be done by. We must defend ourselves. We can not alter existing treaties, and must wait until they run out. But in the mean time we must have a new tariff, which will enable us to make better terms in new treaties. We intend to be prudent, and will not unnecessarily cause a tariff war. The time may come, however, when we will be forced to give up our policy of passive resistance. It will require some skill to determine the right moment, and the Government must be allowed to determine when it has arrived.

The *Nation*, Berlin, which follows faithfully the tactics of the

British Manchester school, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

If the bug is really dangerous, the Government must, of course, be permitted to defend the farmer against its importation. But we fear its importance has been exaggerated. The Agrarians evidently aim at protection for their own produce. That, however, can not be granted in a country whose population increases by three quarters of a million annually, and which has an export trade of nearly \$1,000,000,000. We do not believe that the Government inclines toward protection in principle, and circumstances will prevent the Agrarian trees from growing into heaven. Yet it is easy to see that, if the coming election furnish an Agrarian-Conservative majority, the Government will be forced to do its will to some extent."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITAIN'S THREATS AND ISOLATION.

FOR some months past the British press has not ceased to assert that England has an inalienable right to trade in Chinese ports, whatever nation may hold them, and that she will use this right to make every port in the Celestial Empire equally free to all comers. Mr. Chamberlain asserted that England must do this "unless she was willing to be reduced to a fifth-rate power," and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that England would fight in support of this doctrine. The majority of British papers surmise that such a threat to invoke the decision of arms is based upon the willingness and readiness of the Government to fight, and even the sober financial papers take up the cry. Thus we find in *Money*, London, the following:

"Altho the country as a whole has not quite grasped the fact, this Chinese question is of vital importance to commercial England. The leaders of commerce in this country understand the question full well, and as the importance of it filters down to the masses the Government will have their hands strengthened by the knowledge that in this instance the country is behind them. . . . The world is England's oyster, and if need be she will use the sword to open it. When the shell has been forced open let who will search for pearl; the oyster will suffice for us. The issue before us is plain enough. To give way now would only be to place ourselves at a greater disadvantage in any future conflict. If the struggle for existence is to take place let it come at once, when the nature of the conflict, if not the odds, are in our favor."

The report that Russia had ceased to oppose Great Britain found ready credence. "The case is very simple," said *The St. James's Gazette*; "even with the armed support of France and Germany, Russia would have a hard task in the Eastern seas. Without that support she is helpless, and she knows it. That is why she is so gracefully backing out." The colonial papers also have taken up the cry. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

" . . . the word war has now been spoken, and the nation is jubilant. . . . It is a very serious matter, however, that the word war has been said, for it is a word from which there is no going back. The leaders of the Liberals have hastened to confirm it, and the only question with even the Radicals is whether the Government means it or not. It will now be for other nations to retire, for Britain can not. The other nations can, for with all their fleets and libations and mailed fists they have taken no position as yet which Britain disputes. The positions from which Russia in Manchuria and Germany in China must retire are only the logical outcome of those they have taken. The same is to be said of France's supposed invasions of the Upper Nile."

The *Montreal Herald* says:

"The significance of the situation as it has been thus defined by the British Minister lies in the fact that Great Britain makes allies of her real rivals. . . . China has, in fact, been one of the very best customers for a line of cheap cotton goods, which England has been able to produce at a lower price than any other nation in the world. Singularly enough, it is the United States,

more than any other country, that has of late years begun an actual competition with Great Britain. Japan, too, as every one knows, aims at holding for herself in the East a position like that of Great Britain in the West, and has come to regard the Chinese Empire as peculiarly the field for Japanese exploitation. Cotton-making has become already almost a national industry in Japan, and the building of mills and buying of improved machinery is still going on.

"We are therefore the more called upon to admire the unfaltering challenge of Great Britain to the powers, inasmuch as, by going to actual war, Britain would be protecting those interests which might be looked upon as more opposed to her own than would be those of the powers she would have to fight."

In view of these almost unanimous threats of warlike intervention the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, remarks: "We can now be assured that peace is nowise threatened. The fact that the British say they will make war proves it." A promise on the part of Russia that Talien-Wan shall be made a treaty port when Russia has extended the Transsiberian railway to it, seems now be to all that Lord Salisbury requires, and calmer moods already begin to prevail in England. *The Westminster Gazette* even warns its readers that they must not be disappointed if England fails to get the Chinese loan, and says:

"We advise our readers not to place too much reliance on the loan, which may easily miscarry, but to fix their attention mainly upon the treaty right, which, whether the loan fails or succeeds, will still be the pivot of our Chinese policy. . . . As a writer in *The Fortnightly* puts it in an excellent phrase, we claim to apply a Monroe doctrine to China. Here is matter serious enough in all conscience, and if any crisis threatening hostilities arises in the far East, it will be from our Chinese Monroe doctrine and not from the loan-treaty. . . . What if Russia and France stand together to deny our treaty rights, at least as regards Port Arthur, or if they obstruct the conversion of Talien-Wan into a treaty port? There lies the point of danger, not immediate, but a little ahead of us in the future. Let us think it out very carefully."

This is regarded as excellent advice by many papers, especially since Russia has not yet "backed out," gracefully or otherwise. *The Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"Russia has no intention to permit the establishment of a free port either in Talien-Wan or in Port Arthur. In conjunction with Germany and France, she will oppose all attempts to encroach upon the interests of the three powers under the guise of commercial freedom. Moreover, it will not be long ere the British authorities must cease to bother about China. They will

have more important business to attend nearer home. England must concentrate her energies in India, where a rebellion much worse than the revolt of the Sepoys is fomenting. Russia would be able to make herself felt there if she chose. We could place 100,000 men on the Afghan frontier in a very short time."

The assumption that Kiao-Chou will be made a free port after the manner of the treaty ports, is based upon an erroneous interpretation of the intentions of the German Government. The German Minister for Foreign Affairs, v. Bülow, officially declares that Germany, anxious to open up the trade of Shantung, will make Kiao-Chou as free as the British possession of Hongkong. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Kiao-Chou is German territory, and will be treated as such. If it is violated, the Emperor will have as much right to declare war even without the advice of the *Bundesrath*, as if Germany proper had been invaded. Treaties concluded with China by other powers have no force there, and concessions such as for the exploitation of mines will, of course, be given to Germans only."

The Journal des Débats, Paris, thinks this is perfectly satisfactory, and that England certainly has no right to complain since she acts in precisely the same way wherever she is mistress. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, wants to know how England will explain her present demand for absolute international freedom to trade with the endeavors of Mr. Chamberlain to close the colonial markets to foreign competition. Everywhere on the continent the check suffered by England causes expressions of pleasure, and this is explained by the freedom of the British press in casting insults upon other nations and their governments. *The Nachrichten Hamburger* quotes Bismarck's saying that "every nation must sooner or later pay for the windows its press has smashed," and asserts that "England, the country least able to go to war, pays for the conduct of the press by her helpless isolation." A similar feeling seems to gain strength in England itself. *Cosmopolis*, London, says:

"Meanwhile, this seems a good opportunity to make a remark called for by the language of a section of the English press. It is becoming the fashion to attach comparatively little importance to the plans and utterances of the German Emperor. . . . In fact, to put it bluntly, we, as a people, are getting into the habit of laughing at him. There could hardly be a more foolish or a more dangerous mistake. Not even a German would deny that His Majesty speaks impulsively, and that his enthusiasms succeed each other with almost startling rapidity. But this is part of the superficial manifestations of genius. For the German Emperor is a man of genius. . . . It may well be that he will yet make history. We should hope that this will not be at our expense. Our press and people have often treated him both unfairly and vulgarly."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA AND ITS CAUSES.

THE Russian peasants on the Don and the Volga are threatened again with a serious famine. Some fifteen to eighteen millions of people, according to official computation, are in danger of serious want. This is all the worse as they have not yet recovered from the terrible drought in 1891. There are districts on the "black soil" where 20 per cent. of the peasants are without horses and can not properly turn the soil. As usual, drought, accompanied by a plague of insects, increase of field mice, and inundations are mentioned as causes of the famine. An article in the *Tägliche Rundschau*, Berlin, nevertheless, goes to show that the "acts of God" are not solely the cause of the Russian peasants' misery. We quote as follows:

"There is no doubt that the Russian peasants, who possess almost incredible ability to bear hardships of this kind, will again get over the worst of the famine without a great catastrophe. The inherent power of resistance in the Russian people has always enabled them to do so without serious loss to their national strength. This power is so great that the nation as well as the



SEE-SAWING.—*The Herald, New York.*

individuals of which it is composed can bear misfortunes which would be fatal to others. Our own military authorities know this fact well enough, they have not forgotten the lessons which were taught Prussia as early as the times of Frederick the Great.

"But this can not remove the fact that Russia is now threatened with chronic evils which imperil its economic life. The causes may be described as follows: 1. The increase of the peasant population, which does not have a corresponding increase of agricultural produce to offset it. 2. Ruthless exploitation of the arable soil crust. 3. The present system of municipal ownership. 4. A change for the worse in the climatic conditions of the country, as a consequence of the systematic destruction of the forests. With regard to the first point it must be remembered that when, in 1861, serfdom was abolished in Russia, the soil was divided between the owners and the now liberated peasants. The share of the latter was not too large even then. Since then their number has increased very much, and the acres now given to each householder are not sufficient to provide for the wants of his family. This would not matter if the peasants could emigrate; but there is no longer any unoccupied land in European Russia.

"Moreover, the methods employed in farming have gone from bad to worse. As the peasant can not own the land he tills, but has a new plot assigned to him every three years, he has no interest in the improvement of the soil. Communal supervision does not appear to be a success. Every one tries to get as much as possible out of the land, which, for the time being, is under his care. It must, however, be acknowledged that the great landowners, tempted by easy means of transportation furnished by the railroads, have also ruthlessly exploited the soil. Lastly, the destruction of the forests. Enough has been written in 1891 and 1892—during the great famine—to show that the cutting down of all the trees without planting new ones causes inundations in the spring and droughts in summer."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE JEW AND THE BRITON.

ANTISEMITISM is censured a good deal lately in papers which can not be said to take their inspiration from the Jews. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, points out that French antisemitism has no very great justification, since the Jews in France number less than 60,000, and many of the wealthy ones brought their fortunes with them from Germany and Austria. An English magazine, *The Contemporary Review*, gives space to an article by John A. Dyche, who endeavors to show that in England, too, there is little cause to oppose Jewish emigration. The writer, himself a Hebrew and a tailor by trade (a continental contemporary remarks humorously that if he handles his needle as ably as his pen he is wise to make his living with the former), makes a comparison between English and immigrant Jewish working men, which we condense as follows:

There are many popular fallacies regarding the Jews. First of all, the public regard them as much more numerous than they really are. Next comes the idea that the Jews work for less than the native English, and that they oust English workmen from their places. As a matter of fact the Jew earns larger wages than his English competitor. Thus at Leeds the members of the Tailors' Union earn 5 pence per hour. Smart Jewish tailors earn seldom less than 6 and often more than 8 pence. Under these circumstances it seems rather ridiculous to say that the Jew takes the bread out of an Englishman's mouth. That Jewish employers can fill contracts cheaper than English ones is true enough, but it is *not* because they grind down their workmen, but because they are satisfied with less profit themselves. In the workshops of Jewish employers, the men are much less exploited than in establishments owned by Englishmen. Nor have the Jews forced any establishment to close on account of their competition. They have opened new factories.

But what causes this superiority of the Jews. Firstly because they have more brain than Englishmen, and secondly because their character is better. A Jewish workingman is, to a certain extent, an artist. His work may not always be as solid and lasting as could be wished, but it is well finished and tasteful. The Englishman, on the other hand, is merely a laborer. His work

is like his temperament, his food, his drink; it is strong, lasting, solid, but also uncouth, unrefined, tasteless. In fashion and taste the English are compelled to follow the foreigner. The Jews, now, have introduced a style of manufacture with which the English, on account of their slowness, can not keep pace. It is due to the Jews that a workingman may nowadays buy a well-fitting, new suit of clothes for the price he formerly paid for second-hand things, and the very trades-unionists who grumble so much about Jewish and foreign competition avail themselves of these advantages.

In character the Jew is much superior. He has greater respect for women, and is never known to send his wife to a factory to earn money, as Englishmen will do. He takes greater care of his children, and loses less of them. New York statistics show this better than anything else. There were, in 1890, 180,000 Jews in New York. During the six preceding years the death-rate among them was only 6.2 per thousand as against 28 per thousand among the Irish, 23 per thousand colored, 20.6 per thousand English, 17 per thousand German, and 16 per thousand Americans.

Lastly, the Jews lead more moral lives than the English. This is well known among people who are competent to judge. In the East End of London some of the worst places have been improved since the Jewish emigrants settled there. Such quarters as Flower Street, Dean Street, Brady Street have become safe and quiet. In Whitechapel the difference between streets inhabited by the English and those occupied by foreigners is very marked. In the former, filth, drunken persons of both sexes, and crime. In the latter, order and quiet and an absence of obscene and disgusting language.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, remarks that this article is very timely. "It would be a good thing," says our contemporary, "to place it before the jingoistic antisemite howlers and writers in Paris, if only they knew enough to read anything not written in their own language."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

Is Turkey beginning to reform? Forty-six Armenians, including two Protestant ministers, have been released at Bitlis. The courts found that the charge of high treason could not be supported. On the other hand four Kurdish chieftains have been found guilty of robbery and deported under long-term sentences.

THE Portuguese have received with unbounded enthusiasm Monsignore de Albuquerque, Royal Commissioner for Mozambique. De Albuquerque opposes all advances of the British Government in the Delagoa Bay question, and the Portuguese people seem determined to hold on to all colonies still possessed by them. Hence it is unlikely that the Portuguese Government will accept British offers, however advantageous, even if France and Germany did not interfere; especially as Mozambique is a paying colony.

MAJOR V. HANNEKEN, formerly in the service of the Chinese Government, confirms the report that Shantung is an excessively poor province. He does not think the trade of Kiao-Chou will be worth more than six or seven million dollars annually for many years. He asserts however, that the Germans are better off in Shantung than they would have been elsewhere in China. The people of Shantung are the most energetic and physically the most able race in China. The province can not export tea or silk, but it has immense coal-fields, and a European nation willing to work can make it an industrial center. All that is necessary to make the natives loyal is to treat them justly.

It has often been noticed that the Prussian Government regards every man who makes his living in Germany as valuable to the country so long as he does not actually defy the authorities. This is shown specially in the case of the Polish immigrants. Nearly 100,000 of them have settled during the past few years in the industrial districts of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia. They bring their Polish habits with them, preserve their nationality as much as possible, and take advantage of the regulations which permit them to have Polish schools with subsidized teachers. They do not even pretend to be loyal German citizens. But so long as they do not actually revolt, the Government does not interfere, confident that the descendants of these immigrants will be all the authorities desire.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD is a quiet London street, but it has an international reputation, for an Anarchist club meets there whose members were badly frightened last Christmas. A tenant of the house in which the club holds its meetings had bought a plum-pudding, which he forgetfully left on the doorstep upon entering. A foreign Anarchist came along, noticed the suspicious-looking vessel, and rushed up-stairs to warn his friends. There was no doubt of it! Some vile slave of the powers that be had placed a bomb to destroy the friends of freedom. Shouts for the police rent the air, and a heavy-footed London "cop" was commissioned to remove the dangerous object. His language is said to have been more expressive than classical when he discovered the true nature of the package, especially as the wife of the owner of the "bomb" appeared to claim it for her dinner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAFAYETTE IN COURT AND CAMP.

ON a foundation of biography a new writer, handling a familiar theme (Edith Sichel's "The Household of the Lafayette"), has erected a structure of history which at once engages the attention and compels the admiration of the reader. Hers is an *esprit* most appropriately Gallic—vivacious, epigrammatic, satirical, keen, yet quick to adjust itself to situations of sentiment, pathos, and tragedy. She is at home in the salon, happy in the cottage, and brave in the prison; as a critic in *The Speaker* aptly puts it, she just misses creating a work of genius by transforming her story of the Revolution into a novel without a hero.

"We expect [says this critic] fine things of Lafayette—the Grandison-Cromwell whom Mirabeau summed up in two words and flung off his path in disdain—but we get only a noble sort of schoolboy, immature, sanguine, gullible, soft-hearted, and domestic, the most absurd antithesis to Napoleon that ever was. . . . Mme. Lafayette was the hero, not her husband; he was nothing else than a hat and feathers, with a tricolor cockade. Yet this strange political scarecrow did some notable feats in his time. In America, where he seemed to have a breath of life in him, the Marquis helped to beat Cornwallis and take him at Yorktown; he uttered the magic dissolving word, 'States-General'; he saved the King and Queen at Versailles on October 6, 1789; he presided, as we may say, at the second abdication of Napoleon; and he floated with his plumes over the three days of July, and made Louis Philippe King of the French. An active scarecrow! unless we bear in mind that he neither called out, nor directed, nor could really master, the forces by which he was moved. The man was a sign, not a sovereign—a formula, an empty case, a French Washington (that is to say, not an American one), and a Cromwell, who began and ended, like Sir Charles Grandison, bowing over the hand of his mistress, the Revolution, in an attitude of chivalrous imbecility."

A "scarecrow," but not in politics only; for in the salons to which beauty, grace, and wit had *entrée*, the idealistic and quixotic young noble was to be found, "lean, red-haired, hook-nosed, awkward," with his retreating forehead, his prominent eyes, his expression full of vague inquiry, his invincible oddness, which seemed grotesque even in circles where oddness was cultivated as a charm. And this was the "Impossible"—the pure and brave enthusiast, strangely joining integrity, goodness, devotion, dignity with an incredible vanity, dulness, and obstinacy—whom we presently find the accepted lover and husband of Adrienne de Noailles, daughter of the saintly Duchess d'Ayen, sister of the martyred Vicomtesse de Noailles, and of Mme. de Grammont and Mme. de Montagu.

Of this family *The Speaker* thus speaks:

"They filled the court; they occupied the foremost places in the camp and in the church. They had a tradition of piety, goodness, and benevolence, which expanded as the new era came on into a spirit of boundless self-sacrifice. There were four daughters, trained by their mother, the Duchesse d'Ayen, to all high courtesies, to religion, to simplicity, on a method which savored, perhaps, of 'Emile,' but which proved to be intensely Christian. It is not surprising, therefore, that on one day (July 22, 1794) three generations of the Noailles perished on the scaffold in a quarter of an hour; Mme. la Maréchale; her daughter-in-law, the Duchesse d'Ayen; and her granddaughter, the Vicomtesse de Noailles. 'They were accused,' says Miss Sichel, 'of conspiring with a person unknown to them, and dead at the time of the alleged plot, to assassinate the Committee of Public Safety.'"

And these were the flowers of simplicity, devotion, and self-abnegation that survive to us, to smell sweet and blossom in the gold dust and the face-powder of the *ancien régime*, with its enchanted vice and its sensational starvation; its Cupids and

groveling slaves; its curtsies, its minuets, and its insolent high hats; its wax candles and its intrigues; its ladies in patches and powder, playing at *les Graces* with gentlemen in three-cornered hats and pink satin waistcoats—"gentlemen who occasionally hunted peasants instead of stags."

In the Paris of that day there was a restricted circle which was omnipotent. The ruler of this coterie and the tyrant of good tone was the famous Maréchale de Luxembourg, who, in spite of a naughty youth, became in her old age a martinet about behavior. Once she overheard somebody remark that God was no respecter of persons and would take no note of good or bad tone. "You are mistaken, madame!" was all she replied, more in sorrow than in anger.

Very delightful in her amusing oddness was Mme. de Tessé, an aunt of Mme. Lafayette—a warm-hearted free-thinker, who had been a staunch friend of Voltaire. While she regarded the priests as peculiarly liable to error, she made them the ministers of her charity, and poured her bounty, with a free hand, upon such of them as were in distress. She lived in the world of wits and scholars, where dulness was the only sin, and thought, however daring, could never be impious. Her strongly marked features were full of character, but she had no beauty except her abundant black hair, and her face was marked with smallpox. Eccentric in all that she said, thought, or did, she gave herself away, in manners as in everything else, with the vehement generosity that animated her.

"Perhaps Mme. de Tessé inherited her eccentricity, tho not her intellect, from her far less notable mother. The Maréchale was the exception to the Noailles law of saintliness. She presents an erratic contrast of family pride, stately childishness, and conventional vagaries. Devout she was, but her piety took the dubious form of religious kleptomania. She could not keep her hands off sacred relics, and on one occasion it required all the Noailles' influence to rescue her from excommunication; she had stolen the arm of Ste. Genevieve from the chapel of some nuns, pounded it and dissolved it in some medicine to cure the Duc d'Ayen, her eldest son, of scarlet fever. With some difficulty, they extricated her from her dilemma, only to learn a few days afterward that a precious eucharistic chalice had disappeared from another church in like manner. She had other habits, equally innocent, impious, and inconvenient. For instance, she kept up a constant correspondence with the Virgin Mary, posted her letters in a dovecote, and never suspected that it was her priest who answered them. 'What familiarity!' she once exclaimed; 'this little *bourgeoise* of Nazareth addresses me as "Dear Maréchale de la Troisième-ligne"—but I must remember that she is my Savior's mother' (here she bowed her head), 'and, after all, she *does* come of the royal house of David.'"

"Even while we laugh," writes her biographer, "there rises before our eyes a vision of this same lady borne in a tumbril, with uncomplaining dignity, to the scaffold. Her aberrations are not the part of her by which she will be best remembered."

One night, in 1776, the old Marshal de Broglie, commander of the forces at Strassburg, gave a dinner in honor of the Duke of Gloucester, who was in disgrace with his royal brother, George III. Being lighthearted and malicious, he regaled the company, at the King's expense, by a humorous account of the smashing of the tea-chests in Boston harbor. This was the first that Paris had heard of American independence, and among the audience—officers in blue and silver, Strassburg grandees in gold lace and velvet, laughing, exclaiming, gesticulating—was one silent, serious young soldier, who might have seemed insignificant but for his eager eyes, and indifferent but for his intent attitude and expression. Nobody noticed him. After dinner he strode over to the Duke and spoke for the first time: "I will join the Americans—I will help them in the fight for freedom. Tell me how to set about it."

"This was the Marquis de Lafayette, now nineteen years old, the adoring husband of a lady who returned his attachment;

already the father of one child, and now expecting another. The anecdote is an epitome of the man. He was ruled by two passions—the one for his wife, the other for freedom; and the latter was the stronger of the two. In his amorous pursuit of liberty under all her Protean forms—a pursuit sometimes stern, always sanguine, and maintained through a long life—he has never been rivaled, unless it be by Mr. Gladstone in our day."

The d'Ayens stormed; Adrienne prayed for guidance; but Lafayette went to London, and boldly aired there his sympathy for the rebels, laughed in his sleeve when he was presented to the King, danced at the house of the Secretary for the Colonies, and went to the opera to meet General Clinton, whom he afterward encountered at the battle of Monmouth.

"Benjamin Franklin was then in Paris, receiving such ovations in his marten-fur cap and fustian suit as the old Spartan had never dreamed of. Parties were given in his honor, at which the most beautiful women were chosen to embrace him in turn, and place wreaths upon his head. A medal, with his portrait and an Olympian motto, was struck and even shown to the King. No man of quality was complete without a ring or a snuff-box with his medallion. 'These,' he wrote to his daughter, 'have made your father's face as well known as that of the moon, so that he durst not do anything that would oblige him to run away, as his phiz would discover him wherever he should venture to show it.'"

Presently we find Lafayette in the American camp. Washington took to the new recruit at first sight; "he was attracted by his modesty," and accompanied him to the camp at Annapolis. To his wife, Lafayette wrote: "This noble man, whose gifts and goodness I admire, whom the more I know the more I revere, wishes to be my friend. His tender interest in me has won my heart. I am established in his house; we live in mutual intimacy and confidence." To quote Miss Sichel again:

"We are apt to look upon Washington rather as a national institution than a man; he has grown to be an abstract of liberty, or a type, like Moses and Daniel. But his friend makes him a human creature, with a heart that beat quickly enough, as well as soul that soared high. The Washington that Lafayette shows us is a dignified mixture of courage, sense, honor, and minute kindness. When, nearly fifty years later, Lafayette revisited the whitewashed walls of Mount Vernon, it seemed to him a shrine for solitary pilgrimage—a shrine of familiar recollections, grave and gay, and the fitting expression of its owner's simple, unchanging character.

"Presently we find the two wintering together at Valley Forge, while the commander was training his troops in the face of every hardship. There was freezing cold without; stupidity and ignorance within."

In 1779 the Marquis, after a sharp attack of fever, decided to return to France. He made for Paris, passing through Versailles—was congratulated, questioned, introduced to the ministers, and arrested; but his prison was the beloved Hotel de Noailles. All the ladies in Paris came post-haste to embrace him—all the Ministers to consult him. The King summoned him to Versailles, reprimanded, embraced him, set him free. Then came his popular vogue; at the theater, the remotest allusion to his career was greeted with outbursts of applause. It was all delightfully French.

In 1780 he returned to America, accompanied by the Vicomte de Noailles, Messrs. de Luzerne, de Chastellux, de Montesquieu, and others.

When Cornwallis capitulated, there was panic in England. Lord George Germain was asked how the Premier, Lord North, had taken the news. "As he would have taken a ball in the breast; for he spread his arms, exclaiming wildly, as he paced up and down the apartment, 'O God, it is all over!'" in the greatest agitation and distress.

"And then the Deluge"—and "the Terror." It has all been told, again and again, but never with more ghastly vividness and tragic irony than in these pages.

And thus the case of this noble but "impossible" enthusiast is summed up by the critic of *The Speaker*:

"Lafayette, a soldier at nineteen, without education in politics, or an eye for experience, or the slightest tincture of practical wisdom, ought never to have meddled with affairs of state. Excellent is the saying which we find in our author's judgment of him: 'Lafayette had the density which belongs to all minds nourished on a fixed idea'—density marks his features, an impenetrable dulness to the realities that lie in front and that solicit, nay, importune, his gaze. But he will never see them. He is looking over them at the horizon, far away. His integrity was a part of his dulness. When Napoleon, by the treaty of Campo Formio, shattered his prison-doors, and let him go free, in company with the noble wife who had shared his cell, and who was to die of the blood-poisoning contracted there, Grandison-Cromwell—tho the Cromwellian part of his rôle had not become impossible—dreamt of the Constitution of '91, of an American President, and a Bonaparte that should emulate Washington. He could not be undeceived till 'the tyrant,' as Miss Sichel briefly calls him, was crowned with the circlet of Charlemagne. Then he woke up, protested silently, was the one man, as Napoleon said in his wrath, who would not bend where all the world worshiped, and so remained, pure and obstinate, till the bad dream vanished again."

"But it is the Lafayettes, even more than the Robespierres, who make revolutions tragic; for, had he shown himself acquainted with the secret of his admired Washington, there never could have arisen a Robespierre to send his wife to the Luxembourg and her family to the guillotine. He could not 'swallow his formula,' and his formula came very near swallowing him."

INJURIOUS FUNERAL USAGES.

APROPOS of the recent movement by pastors of churches in the West for the discouragement or suppression of useless and expensive funeral customs, *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) expresses its own views on the desirability of such a reform. To begin with, it cites a number of recent well-known cases when men have contracted a fatal illness while standing exposed in inclement weather at the graves of friends. One of these was Sir Frank Lockwood, an eminent member of the English Parliament, who died recently from the effects of such an exposure. Proceeding from these instances, *The Examiner* says:

"A kindred sacrifice of the living to the dead is seen in the expectation, especially at rural funerals, that the pall-bearers shall personally lift and carry the casket, perhaps from the house to the church, perhaps from the house to the hearse, and again from that to the church. In this there is a historical impropriety. The 'pall' was the black cloth which anciently covered the coffin; the pall-bearers, as an expression of respect and affection, bore the corners of the pall. The pall-bearers usually are persons not used to lifting heavy burdens; and they have to act at every disadvantage in carrying a great weight, perhaps upstairs, through narrow aisles, or lifting it over pews. We have known instances where the bearers have been seriously injured by the strain to which they have been subjected. The coffin should be carried by men employed for that purpose, who, by reason of strength and practise, can discharge this service without hardship to themselves.

"It is sometimes thought a mark of respect to the deceased to delay the funeral. This practise often involves great hardship, especially to the poor and those who live within very narrow space, and it is attended with grave sanitary dangers. In one instance within our knowledge a family of five were living in a single room, and when a child died the body remained in the room for, perhaps, three days. Such practises should be forbidden by law.

"The viewing of the remains' is another practise harrowing to the family and often leading to most painful expressions of grief, and sometimes tending to perpetuate and spread disease. Was ever anything more repulsive than the spectacle presented, when the body of the Czar was carried from town to town and kissed by tens of thousands?"

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The feature of the week affecting trade in general has been, of course, the *Maine* disaster, and the growing conviction, as the work of the board of inquiry progresses, that the "accident" theory will be disproved. This has caused hesitation in some large business operations and may account, in part, for a check in the rapid advance in the price of wheat. On Monday the price reached 108 75, but almost immediately declined 3 1/2 cents. There was a sharp decline also in Standard Oil and some other speculative securities. New business, however, is unprecedented for the dull season. Payments through clearing-houses for the week have been 57.5 per cent. greater than last year.

Wheat and Corn.—"Wheat continued its progress upward until 108.75 was reached on Monday but declined 3 1/4 cents later, as if there were fear that Spain would somehow stop British vessels from taking wheat across the water. Any yielding based on foreign possibilities deserves little notice, but the price has advanced about 10 cents since Chicago speculators last took occasion to shake off weak followers, and the opportunity for a reaction was inviting. There is no abatement of foreign demand. Atlantic exports were 1,968,814 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 1,326,444 last year, and Pacific exports 1,576,376 against 136,464 last year, and in view of current excitement these figures are more important than the aggregate for four weeks, 10,496,912 bushels, against 6,588,415 last year from Atlantic ports, and 4,053,028 against 1,611,246 from Pacific ports. Corn exports for the week were 14.5 per cent. less than last year, but the cash price declined but slightly. The spot price of cotton was not affected."—*Dun's Review, February 26.*

Iron and Steel Products.—"The demand for iron and steel at the West still continues large and prices are firm. A feature of Chicago trade has been the placing of an order for 5,000 tons of steel rails for a railroad in Alaska. Almost equally good reports come from the Northwest, where trade is reported either fully equal to or ahead of last year. Among the advances of the week might be mentioned Bessemer pig, with a slight gain, sugar, lard, and Lake Superior copper, which latter product is reported in a very favorable position statistically. The decreases, largely speculative, or due in some measure to uncertainty as to the political outlook, include wheat, corn, and pork."—*Bradstreet's, February 26.*

Cotton, Wool, and Other Textiles.—"It is not the season for much improvement in textile manufacture, but the cotton branch has gained by the closing of the strike in one Fall River mill, and by addition of some works at the South. The woolen manufacture meets many cancellations, especially in goods sold early without definite price, but is doing more than ever at this season, tho new business in the higher grades of worsteds and woolens is not particularly encouraging. Sales of wool are slow, with weakness in clothing, amounting to about two cents decline from the highest point, indicating that mills have at present abundant stocks, but some are selling foreign wool in order to take supplies of other qualities. In goods of medium and low grades the demand continues large. The silk manufacture shows a remarkable increase during the last six months, having imported raw material far in excess of consumption in any previous year, and at a rate 120 per cent. above the imports in the last census year."—*Dun's Review, February 26.*

The Money Market.—"The money market has been stronger, with a net outgo of \$2,500,000 cur-

rency from New York, interior banks preparing for spring settlements. An important statement shows that seventeen banks are now loaning 42 per cent. on commercial paper, after the extensive liquidation, against 64 per cent. in April, 1896; 77 per cent. in April, 1895, when customers were largely carried by the banks, and 72 per cent. in the panic period of 1893. Failures for three weeks have been \$7,293,439 against \$10,619,784 last year, and \$10,889,986 in 1896. Manufacturing were \$3,266,280 against \$5,498,042 last year, and \$4,480,577 in 1896, and trading \$3,784,351 against \$4,763,034 last year, and \$5,478,105 in 1896. Failures for the week have been 283 in the United States against 296 last year, and 30 in Canada against 50 last year."—*Dun's Review, February 26.*

Canadian Trade.—"Stormy weather and Lenten observances have checked the volume of demand and distribution in the Dominion of Canada. Demand from the country has been heavily reduced, except where lowered railway rates in special cases made for large traffic at some towns. The rate war between the two great Canadian roads is reported giving both all they can do to handle business offering, and locomotives are being borrowed to help move traffic. The Klondike trade is active at both Montreal and Toronto, and it is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be spent this spring at these two cities in outfittings. A large spring business is anticipated when the roads improve. In the maritime provinces business is checked by bad weather. The coast of Newfoundland is blocked with ice, and shipping business is consequently interfered with. From the Pacific coast of the Dominion come reports of activity in Klondike trade. Up-country trade is rather slow. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 45, against 38 last week, 50 in this week a year ago, 52 in 1896 and 44 in 1895. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities aggregate \$27,533,463, a falling-off of 3 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 35.7 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, February 26.*

PERSONALS.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, United States Commissioner of Labor, is receiving many congratulations over his recent election as a member of the Institute of France and of the Imperial Russian Academy of Sciences.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Spectator* tells this story to illustrate the biting humor of the late Charles Pelham Villiers: "The anecdote," he says,



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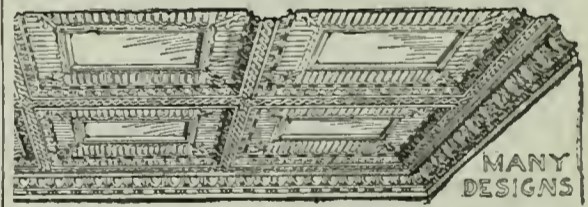
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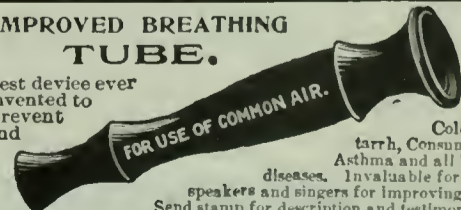
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Go by the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

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"must be reproduced with unorthographic exactness. Half its point would be lost if it were translated into the Queen's English. Mr. Villiers had been asking a Radical elector to support him. 'Yes, I'll support you. But, Willars, we must have a diwision of property!' 'Certainly,' replied the diplomatic candidate; 'I should be quite in favor of such a measure. But I am afraid that if property is divided there will not be enough for you and me and the rest of us.' After a momentary embarrassment the cheerful and resourceful Socialist hit on a remedy: 'Why, then, Willars, we must diwide again!'"

SPEAKING of ex-President Frey, of Switzerland, Dr. Leroy Dibble, of Kansas City, says: "I lived in Switzerland nearly two years, and had the pleasure of talking over old war days with the President of the republic. When a young man he came to this country, in 1857, and settled in Illinois. When the war broke out young Frey enlisted in an Illinois regiment as a private, and he served with distinction, being promoted to lieutenant. Frey was captured and was confined for a long time in Andersonville Prison, and was one of the three men who escaped. Soon after this his father died, and he returned to Switzerland to manage the property. He afterward became President of the republic."

THE following, according to the Buffalo Commercial, is a complete list of the maiden names of the mothers of the Presidents of the United States: Washington, Mary Ball; John Adams, Susanna Boylston; Jefferson, Jane Randolph; Madison, Nellie Conway; Monroe, Eliza Jones; J. Q. Adams, Abigail Smith; Andrew Jackson, Elizabeth Hutchinson; Van Buren, Maria Hoes; Harrison, Elizabeth Bassett; Tyler, Mary Armistead; Polk, Jane Knox; Taylor, Sarah Strother; Fillmore, Phoebe Millard; Pierce, Anna Kendrick; Buchanan, Elizabeth Speer; Lincoln, Nancy Hanks; Johnson, Mary McDonough; Grant, Hannah Simpson; Hayes, Sophia Birchard; Garfield, Eliza Ballou; Arthur, Malvina Stone; Cleveland, Annie Neal; Harrison; Elizabeth Irwin; McKinley, Nancy Campbell Allison.

A READER OF THE LITERARY DIGEST writes to make a correction of fact. In speaking of our note (in this column in our issue of February 12), relative to the appointment of Captain W. W. Rich, formerly Chief Engineer of the Wisconsin Central, and later connected in the same capacity with the Canadian Pacific to be Director General

of Railways in China, our correspondent (who is connected with the staff of The Railroad Gazette, of this city) writes: "It will be impossible for Mr. Rich to be appointed to this office as it is already occupied by a Chinese official. At the time this rumor became current, I telegraphed to people likely to know about this appointment, and also wrote to the Chinese Consulate in New York City, who reported that he knew nothing of the appointment and did not believe that it could be made. Captain Rich, as I understand it, is on a three months' leave of absence from his duties as Chief Engineer of the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, and is merely looking for an opening on government railways."

Current Events.

Monday, February 21.
The Maine disaster investigation begins. . . . The case for the defense in the Lattimer shooting case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies is opened. . . . Captain Eulate, of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya, in New York harbor, calls on Admiral Bunce at the Navy Yard, General Merritt at Governor's Island, and Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall. . . . Congress—Senate: A resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the Maine disaster is passed, and an appropriation of \$200,000 for an examination of the wreck is voted; the census bill is discussed. House: The day is spent in consideration of private bills.
The Maine court of inquiry reaches Havana and holds its first session, with Captain Sigsbee as a witness; a conference is held with the Spanish officers who are likewise conducting an investigation; in Madrid Premier Sagasta announces that the reports of divers, since confirmed, prove the disaster to have resulted from accident. . . . Summing up in the Zola trial in Paris, an address to the jury is delivered by the advocate-general, and sensational addresses are made by MM. Zola and Labori. . . . The Swiss referendum has resulted in popular approval of the proposed state purchase of the railroads of Switzerland.

Tuesday, February 22.
A contract for work on the hull of the Maine is signed by the Navy Department and the wrecking companies. . . . President McKinley delivers an oration before the faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania. . . . Ex-President Harrison makes an address on "The Obligations of Wealth" at the Washington Birthday celebration in Chicago. . . . Rear-Admiral Bunce, Major-General Merritt, and Consul-General Baldasano return the official call of Captain Eulate, of the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya; the Vizcaya takes on coal. . . . There are a number of flag-raising and other patriotic celebrations of Washington's Birthday. . . . Congress—Senate: A bill providing for two more additional regiments of artillery is passed by a vote of 52 to 4. House: The sundry civil appropriation bill is under consideration; the feature of the debate is a speech by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, against annexation of Hawaii.
The Maine court of inquiry begins taking testimony at Havana. . . . The Marquis of Salisbury reads a telegram from the British Ambassador at Paris, in which it said that France disclaims all intention of usurping British territory in Africa. . . . M. Labori makes a strong speech continuing the defense in the Zola trial. . . . The report of an Anglo-German loan to China is confirmed, and China makes important trade concessions to foreign countries.

Wednesday, February 23.
Latest information in regard to the Maine disaster received in Washington shows that a boiler explosion could not have been the cause; two of the wrecking boats leave this city for Havana. . . . Postmaster-General Gary and the governor of South Carolina offer rewards for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Baker, the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C. . . . Marine insurance companies raise their rates on vessels in Klondike regions. . . . Governor Black, of New York, signs canal investigation bill. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Allen's Cuban belligerency rider to the diplomatic appropriation bill is laid on the table. House: The sundry civil appropriation bill is considered.
The Maine court of inquiry examines several officers of the lost battle-ship at its session in

A PECULIAR FACT.

Thousands of People Have Dyspepsia in its Worst Form and Do Not Know It.

A weak stomach is the cause of about nine-tenths of all disease, yet in most cases the wrong thing is treated and the true cause overlooked.

This is because a weak digestion produces symptoms resembling nearly every disease, because it weakens and disturbs the action of every nerve and organ in the body; poor digestion causes heart trouble, kidney troubles, lung weakness and especially nervous break down or nervous prostration; the nerves cannot stand the wear and tear unless generously fed by well digested, wholesome food.

Keep the digestion good and no one need fear the approach of disease.

Mrs. H. M. Lee, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: For the sake of suffering humanity I want to say that from a child I had a very weak stomach, threw up my food very often after eating, and after a few years nervous dyspepsia resulted and for more than twenty years I have suffered inexpressibly.

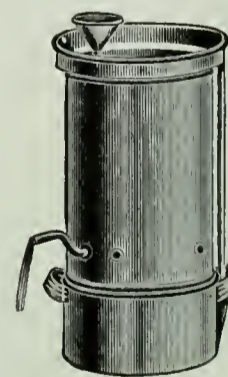
I tried many physicians and advertised remedies, with only temporary relief, for nervous dyspepsia, and not until I commenced taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets last September, six months ago, have I been free from suffering caused by the condition of my nerves and stomach; in short, chronic nervous dyspepsia.

I have recommended Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to many of my friends, and now I want, in a public way, to say that they are the safest, pleasantest, and, I believe, surest cure for stomach and nerve troubles. I write my honest opinion, and I will gladly answer any letter of inquiry at any time and feel that I am, in my small way, helping on a good cause.

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WRITE TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Havana harbor; it is said that every survivor of the *Maine* will be examined. . . . MM. Zola and Perreux are found guilty by a Paris jury and sentenced to be imprisoned and fined; the novelist's sentence being one year in prison and 3,000 francs fine, the maximum penalty. . . . The squadron of Prince Henry of Germany and two Russian war-ships arrive at Singapore. . . . Canon Wilderforce addresses a service in memory of Frances E. Willard in London.

Thursday, February 24.

Secretary Long denies that any information regarding the *Maine* disaster has been suppressed, and advises the public to suspend judgment until the court of inquiry reports. . . . There is much activity among naval vessels; the monitor *Terror* leaves the Norfolk Navy Yard under sealed orders. . . . The Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions urging Congress to withdraw the bonding privilege from the Canadian Pacific Railroad. . . . A meeting of Cubans to celebrate the third anniversary of the beginning of the struggle for independence is held in this city. . . . Francis M. Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is commissioned rear-admiral. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Allen withdraws his Cuban resolution. House: A bill for the relief of the families of the victims and the survivors of the *Maine* disaster is introduced.

The *Maine* court of inquiry holds another session in Havana harbor. . . . Premier Méline replies strongly in the French Chamber of Deputies to the interpellations regarding Zola's trial; the Chamber votes confidence in the Government, 416 ayes to 41 noes; counsel for MM. Zola and Perreux file notices of appeal in behalf of the two convicted defendants. . . . Prince Henry of Germany lands at Singapore from the cruiser *Deutschland*. . . . The pledge of Russia to Great Britain to keep the ports of China free is quoted *verbatim* in Parliament; one half of the Chinese loan is underwritten in London, the amount, \$40,000,000, being oversubscribed. . . . Mr. Gladstone will undergo operation for necrosis of the nose.

Friday, February 25.

The *Maine* disaster is informally discussed by the Cabinet, but no new information is received; Secretary Long has taken a brief vacation. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission grants a further suspension of the long-and-short-haul clause to enable American railroads to meet the Canadian Pacific rates. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Viscaya* leaves New York harbor for Havana. . . . Thirty hay shippers, representing the Middle-Western States, meet at Detroit to organize a trust to be known as the American Hay Shippers' Association, to be capitalized at \$5,000,000. . . . The Kentucky house passes a bill which absolutely prohibits the sale, barter, loan, or use of cigarettes or cigarette material, or even to have these things in

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A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the curative treatment of each form of lung disease.

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He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

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one's possession. . . . Congress—Senate: The Corbett-Oregon claim is discussed. House: The sundry civil bill is debated.

The *Maine* Court of inquiry holds another session in Havana harbor, examining divers closely; the testimony developed is not made public. . . . The Tsung-li-Yamen has granted important commercial concessions to foreign imports into China. . . . Ex-Minister De Lome complains that he was the victim of misrepresentation in American newspapers.

Saturday, February 26.

The Spanish Charge d'Affairs at Washington declares that there are no mines or torpedoed in Havana harbor; the *Maine* disaster, he holds, was a pure accident. . . . The Secretaries of War and the Navy authorize denials of rumors that extraordinary preparations for war are in progress. . . . The Navy Department asks permission from Congress to enlist 1,500 additional men as crews for the *Columbia* and the *Minneapolis*. . . . Congress—Senate: Several minor bills are passed. House: Sundry civil appropriation bill is discussed.

The Spanish Cortes is dissolved; the Ministry vote 1,000,000 pesetas (\$194,000) to develop the Spanish navy. . . . M. Clemenceau, an ex-deputy, and M. Drumont, an editor, fight a duel in Paris because of a dispute over the Zola trial; neither is hurt. . . . An attempt is made by two men to shoot King George of Greece as he was driving near Athens; the King escapes unhurt.

Sunday, February 27.

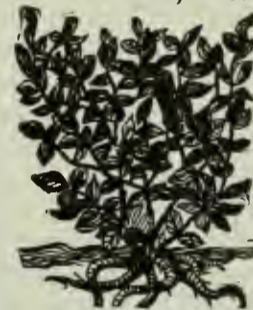
The *Maine* court of inquiry arrives at Key West, where it will take testimony until Wednesday. . . . William M. Singerly, the well-known journalist, dies suddenly from heart failure at his home in Philadelphia. . . . A large shipment of reindeer arrives at this port from Arctic Lapland on the *Manitoban*; they are bound for the Klondike. . . . The boat's crew of *La Champagne*, the overdue French liner, who were picked up in midocean by the *Rotterdam*, suffering from cold and exposure, are improving.

Premier Sagasta says that no Spanish Government would listen to a proposal to arbitrate the Cuban trouble; "Correspondencia Militar," the organ of the Spanish army, says that war with the United States is expected in April. . . . The overdue French Line steamer *La Champagne* is towed into Halifax by the freight steamer *Roman*. . . . Another treaty port, Lake Yung-ting-Tu, will be opened to commerce by China.

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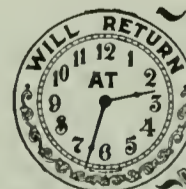


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That you may judge of the value of this *Great Specific* for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail, FREE, only asking that when cured yourself, you will recommend it to others. It is a *Sure Specific and can not fail*. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.



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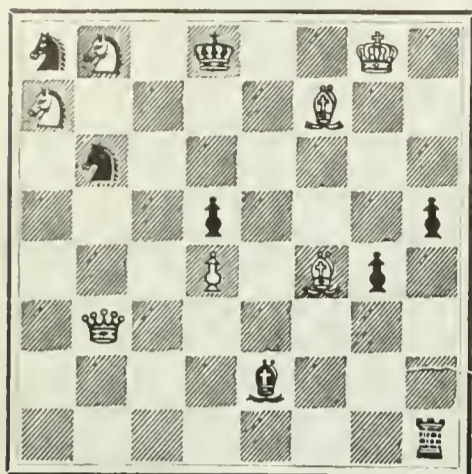
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Problem 266.

BY E. B. SCHWANN. Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 260.

- Chess solutions for No. 260, including moves like Kt-Q 6, K-Kt 3, B x P, B-B 6, B-Kt 7, Kt-Kt 6, Kt-B 3, Kt-Q 5 ch, K-B 4, Q-Kt 5 ch, Any, Q-Kt 5 ch, K-Q 5, Kt(K 7)-B 8, Any, Q-R 7 ch, K-Kt 5, Q-R 3 ch, K-Kt 3, P-K 3, K-Q 5, Q-R 7, Kt-Kt 5, Q-B 4, mate, Q x B, mate, Kt(K 7)-B 5, mate, Q-B 4, mate, Kt-Q 5, mate, Kt-Q 5, mate, P-K 3, mate, Q-R 7, mate.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Shuttuck, C. C. Duff, C. E. Shuttuck, Chess-Club, Owosso, Mich.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; E. L. Antony and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Iowa; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; Ramus, Carbondale, Ia.

Comments: "A composition of astounding ingenuity"—M. W. H. "Pure and beautiful"—H. W. B. "Quite an instalment of knotty Laws"—I. W. B. "A pretty problem"—C. F. P. "A beauty"—W. G. D. "One of the best"—F. H. J. "Delightful! the Knights are indomitable"—J. C. E. "A stupendous composition"—A. S. "It is the hardest three-mover I have tackled, except 256"—C. Q. De F. "An unusually good problem"—J. C. S., C. C. D., C. E. S. "Key-move as easy as the variations are difficult"—W. R. C. "An opaque obscurity"—Dr. R. J. M. "So very fine"—C. W. C. "Excellent"—J. G. O' C. "Highly ingenious"—C. R. O.

No. 261.

Key-move Q-R 3.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., the Rev. I. W. B., C. F. P., W. G. D., F. H. J., J. C. E., A. S., C. Q. De F., J. E. S., C. C. D., C. E. S., Dr. R. J. M., C. R. O., Dr. W. S. F., D. S. R., R.; W. K. Greely, Boston; C. C. Marshall, Battle

Creek, Mich.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. L. Reeves, John Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; W. F. Baker, Tiffin, Ohio.

Comments: "Quite ingenious, but easy"—M. W. H. "Has a good key"—H. W. B. "A gem"—I. W. B. "A splendid key-move, and otherwise good"—C. F. P. "Fine, indeed"—W. G. D. "Construction admirable; key-move well hidden"—F. H. J. "Exceptionally brilliant and instructive"—J. C. E. "As fine as a sunbeam"—Dr. R. J. M. "The proffered sacrifice of the Queen ranks 261 as a brilliant illustration of Chess-harmonies"—W. K. G. "Ingenious, but safe for the most apoplectic"—C. C. M.

It is strange that so many of our solvers who got the difficult 260 went astray when they tackled 261. The three traps into which they fell are R-K 7, P x Q, and R x P. The first of these, R-K 7, has the promising move, Kt-R 5, mate, so that those who tried this gave 1 R-K 7, Q any; 2 Kt-R 5, mate. But suppose Black answers Q x B P, where is the mate? The next most hopeful way is P x Q. The answer is Kt x P, for R-B 7 is not mate, K-K 4. The other "try," K R x P, is "cooked" by Q-B sq ch.

Chas. W. Cooper was successful with 258 and 259; C. J. M. Gröntis, Elm, Iowa, F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., and Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, got 258.

ERRATA.

In problem 263 the White K is on Q R 8, and White has eight pieces instead of seven.

The International Cable-Match.

The British Team has been selected, and it is, probably, the strongest that can be found in Great Britain. The redoubtable Blackburne leads the host; then comes Amos Burn, one of the best the Britishers have; E. M. Jackson, who won both his games in the other cable-matches; C. D. Locock, who ranks among the first non-professionals; D. Y. Mills, the Scotch champion; H. E. Atkins, the London crack; C. E. H. Bellingham, only twenty-three years of age, but a tournament-winner in 1896; Herbert Jacobs, a fine amateur player; two new men—M. L. Caro, who made a record at Berlin, losing only four out of the nineteen games; and H. W. Trenchard, a veteran who will give a good account of himself.

The Team to represent the United States has also been chosen. Pillsbury and Showalter need no introduction; Barry, the Boston crack, won both his games in '96 and '97; Ed. Hymes held his own in the other matches; Delmar, the veteran, is known everywhere as a brilliant player; Hodges always gives a good account of himself. The other four are Franklin K. Young, of Boston, specially recommended by Pillsbury and Barry; John A. Galbreath, of New Orleans, who is ranked as one of the strongest players of the South; D. G. Baird, one of Greater New York's experts; and Alfred K. Robinson, of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia, who excels in careful, accurate play. The two substitutes are Major Hanham and Louis Schmidt, both of New York City. The general impression, among those able to give an opinion, is that the British Team is slightly stronger than the American, or, at least, that the chances are in favor of the Englishmen.

The record of the previous matches:

Table showing chess match records for 1896 and 1897, listing players like Pillsbury, Showalter, Blackburne, and others with their respective scores.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTY-EIGHTH GAME.

French Defense.

Chess game notation for the 48th game, French Defense, between V. Brent and H. Ketcham, showing moves for White and Black.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Lasker says this move is against the rules of development, and that the better play is P-K 5.

(b) Kt x P is the accepted move, but it does well enough in this instance as Black does not make the proper reply.

(c) Should take with P, and Black had a good game. The doubling of Ps in this position is not, as many players think, unfavorable to Black. It is well to notice the fact that when White's Q B is gone White's K Kt P is not so essential for the defense. While White has his Q B, which can reach K R 6, then the K Kt P should be kept intact. The text-move is, at least, a lost move.

(d) We have, more than once, spoken of this move, which Lasker calls "a sickly move." It gets in the way of two pieces, Q and B. There is, with very few exceptions, no better first move for the Kts than to B 3, for on that point they command more squares.

(e) The spot that should be defended is Black's K 4, and White should occupy it at once.

(f) P-Q Kt 3, followed by B-Kt 2, is best. The B should get on Kt 2 as soon as possible.

(g) Castles is better, followed by Kt-Q 4.

(h) Playing White's game.

(i) Bottling up his B. The B lies dormant for twenty-five moves.

(j) If 17 ... Q x B P, 18 R x R ch, K x R; 19 R-K B sq, and Black loses.

(k) Probably Castles is the best he has.

(l) Nothing the matter with this move.

(m) Gets in the way of his Kt P. He should have tried to get a counter attack with his Ps backed by Q and R.

(n) If R x R, White could hardly do better than draw, if Black defended properly.

(o) Forcing things.

(p) Black takes all the defense from the K side, as if the Ps would take care of themselves.

(r) And, now, the Ps go.

(s) There is no way to stop the Ps.

United States Championship Game.

The match between H. N. Pillsbury and J. W. Showalter, for the Championship of the United States and \$1,000 a side began on February 25, in the Postal-Telegraph Building, New York City. The first game, Pillsbury having the White pieces, was a French Defence, and was won by Showalter in 61 moves, each player consuming nearly five hours. The second game, a Ruy Lopez, played Monday, February 28, was won by Pillsbury in 32 moves.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. H. B., Pittsfield, Mass.—You can procure the book on the Rice Gambit by writing to S. Lipschutz, Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City.

A Beginner.—The pronunciation and meaning of the French words are as follows: En prise, ähng preze (English, "In danger of capture"); en passant, ähng passong (English, "in passing"); j'adoube, jädube (English, "I adjust"). To capture a P en passant, the P must be taken the next move after it was advanced. It is not customary now to say "Guard your Q." Some players of the ancien régime, especially Frenchmen, call attention to the Q being checked by the words "Garde la reine," having the above meaning, but only when playing with an inferior player or learner.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN AND CUBA.

PENDING a formal report by our Naval Board of Inquiry concerning the loss of the *Maine*, newspaper discussion of the relations between the United States, Spain, and Cuba covers a multitude of phases. The consequences of a report exonerating the officers and men of the *Maine* from blame for its destruction and at the same time attributing the disaster to outside agencies operated by persons unknown, are most discussed. In the absence of any official declarations, absolutely conflicting reports regarding the plans of the Administration find their way into the public prints. The personal opinion, casually expressed by Secretary Long of the Navy Department, to the effect that the element of Spanish official responsibility for the *Maine* explosion might be considered eliminated, was exploited, condemned, or considered equivalent to an official declaration for the Administration, according to the point of view. A large portion of the press of the country takes the position that circumstances place upon Spain the burden of proving herself innocent of complicity, or lack of diligence. On the other hand, the difficulty of ever fixing responsibility is dwelt upon. With a report from our Board of Inquiry exonerating our own men and with a report from the Spanish Board of Inquiry exonerating Spain, the employment of a third nation as arbitrator is prophesied. Arbitration in any form might be expected to reduce the matter to a question of indemnity. Concerning diplomacy and indemnity, war and reparation, and intervention in Cuba regardless of considerations other than humanity, all shades of opinion are expressed. Some representative utterances are appended:

Indemnity Versus War.—"Let us suppose, then, for the sake of argument, that the *Maine* will be adjudged to have been blown up by some person or persons unknown. In that event, Spain must be regarded, not certainly as an accomplice, but as chargeable, at worst, with contributory negligence. Assuredly our

practise in such cases is not to declare war forthwith, but to put forward a demand for an indemnity. Such was the course pursued by President Benjamin Harrison, when sailors from an American war-ship were attacked in the streets of Valparaiso. Even where the responsibility of a foreign government for an act of aggression was direct and unmistakable, we have refrained from a precipitate resort to hostilities. In the case of the *Virginia*, it was a Spanish man-of-war which captured on the high seas a vessel flying the American flag and took her into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where a large number of her crew and passengers, including many American citizens, were summarily shot. It was afterward alleged, indeed, that the papers of the *Virginia* were fictitious, but, of course, the Spanish war-ship was not justified in deciding arbitrarily that this was the case. The point to which we would draw attention is that this was an example, not of contributory negligence and of constructive responsibility, but of positive and flagrant guilt, the Spanish war-ship being the official agent of the Madrid Government. Nevertheless, we did not go to war about the *Virginia*, but, after negotiations had been prolonged about two years, accepted an apology from Spain, together with the return of the captured vessel and a small pecuniary indemnity.

"This was not the only memorable instance, when we have accepted an indemnity in place of making war. During the first decade of this century, when the United States and Great Britain were at peace, the captain of a British frigate insisted upon searching the American frigate *Chesapeake* on the ground that certain British subjects were among the latter's seamen. The demand being repelled, the British frigate fired on the American, which was entirely unprepared, and kept on firing until a great loss of life was incurred on the defenseless vessel, and the Stars and Stripes were pulled down. If ever an immediate outbreak of hostilities were justified by public wrong, unquestionably it would have been justified by the treatment of the *Chesapeake*. Nevertheless, our Government did not resort to war, but bore the outrage with meekness, as it did many other injuries and insults received from England in the years preceding 1812.

"But few Americans will desire their Government to bear again what it bore from England in the case of the *Chesapeake*, nor are there many, we imagine, who regard with complacency the outcome of the *Virginia* affair. We have mentioned those incidents, because in them the responsibility of a foreign government for the wrong experienced was direct, gross, and undeniable. Of a different kind and weight in the ethical scale, and in the forum of international law, is the responsibility imposed by contributory negligence, the only kind of responsibility which could attach to Spain, should the Court of Inquiry fail to connect the destruction of our battle-ship with the Spanish authorities at Havana."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, New York.

Spain Must be Held to Account.—"Spain is responsible even for the acts of the insurgents, so long as it does not recognize them as belligerents. All American property destroyed thus far by either side in Cuba must be paid for by Spain.

"It is the duty of a nation to protect life and property. If lawlessness prevails, such as is the case in Cuba now, the Government is technically remiss and stands accountable for damages. Even if the *Maine* explosion was due to the accidental discharge of Spanish submarine mines, Spain is to blame for placing our war-ship in so dangerous a position. This point has been insisted upon in every case where neutral vessels have had occasion to visit harbors so fortified. The responsibility has never been denied.

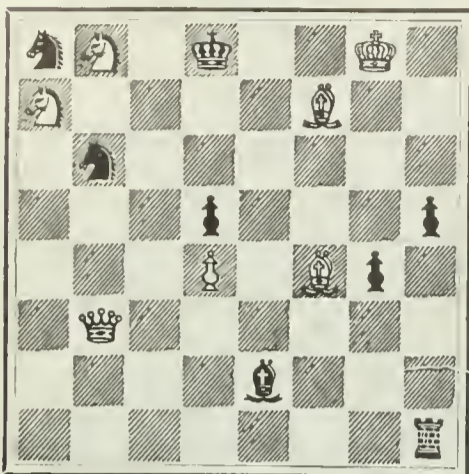
"The responsibility alluded to is, of course, civil rather than criminal. If the *Maine* explosion is shown to be of external origin, Spain becomes subject to a claim for heavy damages, and refusal to pay is a ground for war. But it is not settled that this is the limit of our action. Of course, if Spain were a really

CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 266.

BY E. B. SCHWANN. Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 260.

- Chess solutions for No. 260: 1. Kt-Q 6, 2. Kt-Q 5 ch, 3. Q-B 4, mate; 1. K-Kt 3, 2. K-B 4, 3. Q x B, mate; 1. B x P, 2. Any, 3. Kt(K 7)-B 5, mate; 1. B-B 6, 2. K-Q 5, 3. Q-B 4, mate; 1. B-Kt 7, 2. Any, 3. Kt-Q 5, mate; 1. Kt-Kt 6, 2. K-Kt 5, 3. Kt-Q 5, mate; 1. Kt-B 3, 2. K-Kt 3, 3. P-K 3, mate; 2. K-Q 5, 3. Q-R 7, mate; 2. Kt-Kt 5.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Shuttuck, C. C. Duff, C. E. Shuttuck, Chess-Club, Owosso, Mich.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; C. W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; E. L. Antony and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Iowa; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; Ramus, Carbondale, Ia.

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No. 261.

Key-move Q-R 3.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., the Rev. I. W. B., C. F. P., W. G. D., F. H. J., J. C. E., A. S., C. Q. De F., J. E. S., C. C. D., C. E. S., Dr. R. J. M., C. R. O., Dr. W. S. F., D. S. R., R.; W. K. Greely, Boston; C. C. Marshall, Battle

Creek, Mich.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Winnipeg, Man.; G. L. Reeves, Johnsbury, Vt.; Columbus, Ind.; W. F. Baker, Tiffin, O. Comments: "Quite ingenious, but..." H. "Has a good key"—H. W. B. B. "A splendid key-move, and oh..." C. F. P. "Fine, indeed"—W. G. D. admirable; key-move well hidden... ceptionally brilliant and instructive... "As fine as a sunbeam"—Dr. R. J. offered sacrifice of the Queen rank... illustration of Chess-harmonies—W. ingenious, but safe for the most apop...

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Chas. W. Cooper was success... C. J. M. Grontis, Elm, Iowa; Scranton, Pa., and Matt. H... got 258.

ERRATA.

In problem 263 the White... White has eight pieces instead...

The International Chess...

The British Team has been... probably, the strongest team... Britain. The redoubtable... host; then comes Amos B... Britishers have; E. M. Jack... games in the other cable... who ranks among the first... Y. Mills, the Scotch champi... London crack; C. E. H. Mill... three years of age, but a... 1896; Herbert Jacobs, a fine... new men—M. L. Caro, who... lin, losing only four out of... and H. W. Trenchard, a ve... good account of himself.

The Team to represent... been chosen. Pillsbury a... trodution; Barry, the... his games in '96 and '97;... in the other matches;... known everywhere as a... always gives a good... other four are Franklin... specially recommended... John A. Galbreath, of Ne... as one of the strongest... Baird, one of Greater Ne... Alfred K. Robinson, of... Philadelphia, who exce... The two substitutes are... Schmidt, both of New Y... impression, among those... is that the British Team... the American, or, at lea... favor of the Englishmen.

The record of the pro...

Table with columns for Chess Club names and scores. Includes Brooklyn Chess-Club (H. N. Pillsbury, J. W. Showalter, C. F. Burille, John F. Barry, Edward Hymes, A. B. Hodges, Eugene Delmar, D. G. Baird) and British Chess-Club (J. H. Blackburne, C. D. Locock, H. E. Atkins, T. F. Lawrence, D. Y. Mills, G. E. H. Bellingham, J. H. Blake, E. M. Jackson, H. H. Cole, Herbert Jacobs).

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Indemnity Versus War.—An interesting line of argument, that the *Maine* was sunk up by some person or persons, must be regarded, not merely as a possibility, at work, with

...case in such cases is not to see are war for...
 ...a century for an indemnity. Such...
 ...by President Benjamin Harrison, who...
 ...American vessels were attacked in the...
 ...where the responsibility of a foreign...
 ...of aggression was direct and unmistakable...
 ...from a precipitate resort to hostilities...
 ...gains, it was a Spanish man-of-war which...
 ...sees a vessel flying the American flag...
 ...of Santiago de Cuba, where a large number...
 ...sengers, including many American...
 ...shot. It was afterward alleged, however...
 ...English were fictitious, but...
 ...was not justified in deciding...
 ...The point to which we would...
 ...example, not of contributory...
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 ...ship being the official agent...
 ...theless, we did not go...
 ...negotiations had been...
 ...apology from Spain...
 ...vessel and a small...
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 ...accepted an indemnity...
 ...decade of this century...
 ...were at peace, the...
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...northern wage cut of 20 per cent., plus...
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 ...reduction in New England wages has...
 ...on strike, and rehabilitated the trades-

...advantages and Labor.—"It is not to be pre-
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 ...which has advantages in manufacture which the...
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 ...continued exertion on the part of employees. As to...
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 ...a languidness that is noticeable, when compared...
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 ...This is so patent to every one who is familiar with...
 ...in the North and South that it needs nothing more than...
 ...The North, also, has the advantage of generations

...and the trade...
 ...ding the real...
 ...rural factors in...
 ...stance from raw...
 ...al for fuel, iron...
 ...second, available...
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 ...needed nor sought by the...
 ...futile attempt at federal limi-...
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 ...successful effort to establish uni-...
 ...admitte child labor—which last...
 ...ing North and South, without much...
 ...judge from the census figures of...
 ...our States, showing

the bill. But those who object to a demand for indemnity are neither reasonable nor wise, nor are they proceeding in accordance with the law of nations."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, *Detroit*.

"But suppose 'the destruction of the *Maine* to be due to Spanish treachery' of high or low degree, in what respect would the 'exaction of freedom for Cuba' atone to us for our losses? What would we gain? Cuba libre would not rebuild our battle-ship, nor indemnify the families of the drowned sailors. The freedom of Cuba is not involved in the question that would arise between the United States and Spain, supposing it to be true that the *Maine* was destroyed by 'Spanish treachery.' What our Government would demand would be apology and indemnity, and if these were not rendered war would follow."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

"The fate of this island and its people is a question with which we have to deal. Sooner or later, if Spain can not govern Cuba, we must intervene. We shall be compelled to intervene. There is no other way to end the hideous business, and we have said that it must be ended. We can not go back on that. The American people dislike war as much as any people on earth, but we think they may as well make up their minds to whatever action may be necessary to restore peace and order in Cuba."—*The Times (Ind.)*, *New York*.

"All that the United States is required to do is to give the Cubans a fair show and then let them fight it out with their oppressors. The success they have heretofore attained without such recognition is a pretty good assurance that they might be successful in the next year's campaign with it."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *Minneapolis*.

ANTI-TRUST DECISIONS.

A DECISION by the United States court of appeals, sixth circuit, last month, against the cast-iron pipe trust, made the most sweeping application to the federal anti-trust law of 1890 on record in the inferior federal courts. Six pipe companies in four States were perpetually enjoined from doing business under their trust contract. The contract divided territory for the defendants into two classes "free" and "pay." In free territory the associated companies could sell pipe at any price they deemed proper. In pay territory, including States where the companies controlled about 60 per cent. of the aggregate product, all orders were submitted to a central board. The board fixed the price and gave the contract to the member offering the highest bonus. Certain cities were thus assigned to particular members. The United States district court at Chattanooga decided against the prosecution of the trust under the law of 1890, mainly on the ground that interstate commerce was only affected incidentally [the sugar-trust cases are a familiar precedent]. The circuit court of appeals reverses this decision, holding that the contract is both an illegal monopoly and restraint of interstate commerce. The important significance of this decision is explained by the *New York Journal of Commerce* as follows:

"The contention urged on behalf of the defendants was that their association would have been valid at common law, and that the federal anti-trust law was not intended to reach any agreements that are not void and unenforceable at common law. In reply to this the court pointed out that it was held in the *Trans-Missouri Freight Association* case that contracts in restraint of interstate transportation were within the statute whether the restraints would be regarded as unreasonable at common law or not. But the fact was recognized that this being a case involving quasi-public employment, necessarily under public control and affecting public interests, a less stringent rule of construction might apply to contracts restraining sales of merchandise, which is purely a private business. It was however, declared to be certain that if the contract of association which bound the defendants was void and unenforceable at the common law, because in restraint of trade, it is within the inhibition of the statute if the trade restrained was interstate.

"Here the opinion touches the vital point of a most elusive and apparently endless legal controversy. The dictum in regard to

the change in the law brought about by the Act of 1890 is, therefore, an exceedingly important one. The court holds that contracts which were in unreasonable restraint of trade at common law were not unlawful, in the sense of being criminal, or giving rise to a civil action for damages in favor of one prejudicially affected thereby, but were simply void and were not enforceable by the courts before the passage of the anti-trust law. The effect of this Act is to render such contracts unlawful in an affirmative or positive sense, to make them punishable as a misdemeanor, and to create a right of civil action for damages in favor of those injured thereby, and a civil remedy by injunction in favor of both private persons and the public against the execution of such contracts and the maintenance of such trade restraints. Having thus cleared the ground for the application of the law, the court took up the argument for the defendants that the contract binding the various parties to the agreement in question was not and could not be a monopoly, because their aggregate output did not exceed 30 per cent. of the total tonnage capacity of the country, and that the association only modified and restrained the risks of ruinous competition, while the public had all the benefit from competition which public policy demanded. On this plea the court declares itself as follows, after a long and careful review of the law and the authorities bearing on the subject: 'We can have no doubt that the association of the defendants, however reasonable the prices they fix, however great the competition they had to encounter, and however great the necessity for curbing themselves by joint agreement from committing financial suicide by ill-advised competition, was void at common law, because in restraint of trade and tending to a monopoly.'

"The defendants controlled two mills in Alabama, two in Tennessee, one in Kentucky, and one in Ohio, and it was shown that they were able by combination to deprive the public in a large territory of the advantages otherwise accruing from the proximity of defendants' pipe factories. They were further able by keeping prices just low enough to prevent competition by Eastern manufacturers, to compel the public to pay an increase over what the price would have been if fixed by competition between the defendants themselves, nearly equal to the advantage in freight rates enjoyed by them over Eastern manufacturers. The court asks, 'Can it be doubted that this was a direct restraint upon interstate commerce in these goods?' and answers its own question by granting a decree perpetually enjoining the defendants from carrying on their business under the agreement which formed the subject of complaint."

It will be remembered that the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Trans-Missouri Freight Association* decided against the contract, refusing to enter into the question of reasonableness of rates. It remains to be seen whether that court will go into the question of reasonableness in the similar case of the joint traffic association which is now before it. The merits of the exceptionally stringent anti-trust law of Texas were not entered into by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision last month. Nevertheless, one point of considerable importance appears in that decision. To quote the *Chicago Evening Post*:

"It relates to the jurisdiction of federal courts and to the propriety of arresting proceedings in state courts and transferring cases to federal tribunals. It appears that two agents of an alleged trust had been convicted in the lower courts of Texas, and that the verdict had been reversed on technical grounds by the appellate court. Pending a second trial the defendants had been surrendered to the sheriff by the bondsmen, and they had applied for a writ of habeas corpus to federal Judge Swayne. He granted it, and on trial set them free on the ground that the anti-trust law was opposed to the federal Constitution. His decision was lucid and logical and commanded general approval.

"But the Supreme Court now says that the application for the habeas-corpus writ ought to have been refused. The case, it says, 'is nothing but an attempt to obtain the interference of the United States when no extraordinary or peculiar circumstance existed in favor of such interference.' The defendants should have been left to be dealt with by the state courts. If the writ had been granted after trial and conviction the situation would have been different. The mere fact that the highest state court did not consider the constitutional question in its reversal of the

verdict did not justify federal interference, because 'state courts are not bound to consider constitutional questions when there are other grounds for reversal.'

"The court distinctly says that, following an undeviating rule, it does not pass upon the trust law of Texas, nor does it express any opinion in regard thereto. The defendants are to be remanded to the custody of the sheriff and tried again under the indictment. After the state courts shall have finally disposed of the case an appeal to the federal court on constitutional grounds may lie."

THE COTTON-MILL TROUBLE IN NEW ENGLAND.

A STRIKE, still unsettled, followed the reduction of wages in New England cotton-mills in January. The cause for the reduction, 6 to 15 per cent., given by representatives of the employers, is the Southern competition in the industry (see LITERARY DIGEST, December 25). Chief among the elements of Southern competition are the conditions of labor, including longer hours of work, the employment of child labor, and the absence of labor organizations. A report of the Arkwright Club, Boston, placed the difference in favor of Southern labor on these points at about 40 per cent. *The Textile World* finds from the same figures that in the North the total labor cost per pound of cloth is 6 cents; in the South, 4 cents. But it has also been pointed out, among other things, that the legal hours of labor in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are not uniform, altho the movement for reduction of wages is general throughout the region. There is, moreover, a factor of difference between sections North and South, in the practise of permitting localities to exempt manufacturing enterprises from taxation in all but two or three of the Southern States.

The labor organizations which inaugurated the strike centering at New Bedford, Mass., sought to secure a temporary shutdown of mills, instead of the reductions in the rate of wages. The manufacturers' committee, however, declared that they had no alternative except to meet Southern labor conditions by reducing wages. Differences of opinion have cropped out among mill men, some prominent operators declaring that the present condition of the industry was plainly foreseen last year, and that the shutdown should have been inaugurated then, in order to avoid trouble with an overstocked market at this time. At some of the mills minor grievances, such as the system of fines, are given as part cause of the strike, and it is asserted that the Fall River mills, for example, had not ceased to pay dividends up to the present year.

A notable feature of the situation consists of counter-investigations of Northern and Southern mills by special newspaper representatives. In the one case Southern child labor is listed as a prevailing evil; in the other Northern operatives, largely Poles, French Canadians, and other foreigners, are said to be working for wages averaging less than \$4.50 per week. A Massachusetts legislative committee is conducting a special investigation of the strike. The strike as yet has not become general in New England, the proportion of actual strikers being about 15,000 to 50,000 who have accepted reductions. On the part of the manufacturers a curtailment of production appears to be not unwelcome in the present state of the market. Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature to increase the legal limit of the working day, and in Congress a Massachusetts Representative has proposed federal legislation to secure uniform hours of labor throughout the country. At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills Company, which owns mills both at Lowell and in Georgia, it was stated, in substance, that the mills operated in Georgia are making a "fair profit" on the same class of goods at the same selling prices, while at the mills at Lowell the goods cost more than the selling price, and it was resolved to "consider the possibility of an extension of the business in Georgia."

Partizan newspapers have had considerable to say about the

political significance of this New England trouble, and the trade press reveals interesting differences of opinion regarding the real cause of the crisis and the remedies for it.

The South's Advantage Permanent.—"The natural factors in the problem would seem to be three: First, distance from raw material—not from the cotton only, but from coal for fuel, iron for machinery, clay and timber for building; second, available water power, and fuel supply for steam or electric power; third, climate, not only in its relation to manufacturing processes, but also in its direct bearing upon the cost of living and consequently upon the wage rate.

"These natural factors are constant, their influence is permanent and inevitable; it is known of all men that they are overwhelmingly in favor of the Southern States; and in so far as they have contributed to the present discomfiture of the industry in New England, that discomfiture is final. Perhaps consciousness of those facts, quite as much as an optimistic spirit, impels the authorities quoted and others of equal standing to lay as little stress as possible upon the natural factors, and to treat two artificial, transitory factors—wages and special legislation—as the main causes of successful Southern competition.

Granted that disparity in wages, favorable laws in the Southern States, and burdensome legislative restrictions in the Northern States are the chief causes of the present condition, it is manifest that New England can make little headway against them, for this great disparity in wages is not due in any degree to labor competition between the two sections of the country, nor to the presence or pressure of Northern labor in Southern shops, but almost wholly to the many advantages of the Southern climate. Thus based on a natural, permanent condition, disparity in wages bids fair to remain, within narrow limits of variation, a constant factor in favor of the Southern mills, and it would seem that the Northern mill-owners can hardly do more than keep on cutting wages, already cut to the danger point, and wait for an advance in Southern wages that is neither needed nor sought by the Southern workers; with perhaps a futile attempt at federal limitation of a state's right to waive or remit its own taxes within its own discretion, and perhaps a successful effort to establish uniform hours of labor, and to eliminate child labor—which last should and will be done, both by North and South, without much affecting their relative status, to judge from the census figures of 1890 for the cotton industry in four States, showing

Tennessee—20 factories, 354 children employed.
North Carolina—91 factories, 2,038 children employed.
Rhode Island—94 factories, 3,139 children employed.
Massachusetts—187 factories, 3,954 children employed.

" . . . An unendurable Northern wage cut of 20 per cent., plus an unattainable Southern wage advance of 20 per cent., would exactly equalize wages, relieve the situation in New England, and leave to the South all her natural advantages. And it is of the utmost significance that to-day the intelligent native white Southern mill hand lives in content and comfort upon his earnings, while a 10-per-cent. reduction in New England wages has closed mills, sent men on strike, and rehabilitated the trades-unions.

"Not that the Southern workman is feverishly industrious and wilfully tractable; simply that the comforts and necessities of life are cheaper, the conditions of life are easier, wages go further, and winter is shorter, South than North."—*The Tradesman (Industrial)*, Chattanooga, Tenn.

New England Advantages and Labor.—"It is not to be presumed that New England is to lose her cotton-manufacturing industry, due to any competition that is likely to come from the South. The North has advantages in manufacture which the South does not possess, a most potent one being its climate, for intense and continued exertion on the part of employees. As to climatic influences upon the working of cotton, these can be regulated now to a very fine degree, by artificial methods of moistening the atmosphere. The climate of the South is more or less enervating, even in the most favorable parts of it, affecting all persons in any line of occupation, inside or outside of the factory, by producing a languidness that is noticeable, when compared with the physical energy observed in the people of the New England States. This is so patent to every one who is familiar with the people in the North and South that it needs nothing more than mentioning. The North, also, has the advantage of generations

of training, on the part of its mill population. It has, and probably will long retain, in its mills the most successful and best trained help. It has the advantage of capital, comparatively low rates of interest, good credit, concentration of mills and shops, and proximity to markets.

"There are two sources of relief: in giving more attention to specialties, which means the production of finer and a larger variety of yarns; and the building up of a larger export trade. . . .

"Should the factories of the South ever lose their hold upon the native population for their help, they will have the negro population to fall back upon, which will be much more desirable for factory employees, ten or twenty years hence, than it is to-day. The Southern factory population may pass through similar phases as has been experienced in New England, where thirty years ago the factory population was made up principally of the sons and daughters of New England farmers, but now their places are taken by foreigners, first, mostly, by Irish, and later by French Canadians, while in some of our manufacturing centers there has grown up a considerable population of Poles and some of the least desirable people from Central and Southern Europe."—*The Textile World (Industrial), Boston.*

Advantages of Southern Mills.—"The investigations of our correspondent among Southern cotton-mills show that there is a greater difference in wages between Georgia and North Carolina than between Georgia and Massachusetts. Differences in cost of fuel cut but a trifling figure in the problem, because steam-mills and water-power mills compete in the same markets, and some Southern mills get coal very cheap, while others pay about the same price as the mills of Fall River. In freight the Southern mills have no advantage at all; some of them have no advantage in freight on raw cotton except for the lowest numbers of yarn, while all are at a disadvantage in competition with Northern mills in freights on the finished product. The Southern mills employ a larger proportion of child labor, but the mill managers do not regard this as an advantage, for they do not find child labor economical. In this respect their experience is the same as that of mill managers in New England and in the Manchester region.

"There is a small difference in wages in favor of the Southern mill-owner. He has also a considerable advantage in the hours of labor, the value of which, however, is not determined, and he has the substantial advantage of new machinery. . . . The older mills in some parts of New England contain a great deal of machinery put in years ago and not so efficient as it once was, or as machinery more recently invented. The Southern mills have been equipped within a few years, and generally have the most efficient and most economical machinery that is made. Builders of machinery find their owners much easier customers than the mill-owners of the North. In the use of the automatic loom the Southern mill has a decided lead over the Northern mill. Here probably we have an important secret of the success of Southern mills. . . .

"If, as one of the Southern mill-owners told our correspondent, the financial statements of Southern mills do not make proper allowances for depreciation, it will be found in a few years that the conditions of production North and South are more nearly equal than at present appears."—*The Journal of Commerce (Fin.), New York.*

Menacing the Country's Peace.—"One of the measures most dangerous to the peace of the country ever introduced into Congress is now being considered by the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. It is a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to regulate the hours of labor in the United States. It is confessedly an attempt to repair the artificial power of New England to compete industrially against the natural ability of other parts of the country. In that it is an effort to turn economical conditions into a lever for the stirring up of political sectionalism. . . .

"The injection of the subject into a political campaign can not fail to intensify whatever antagonism between labor and capital has been sedulously cultivated by demagogues for fifty years. That is a point for earnest consideration on the part of all conservative men, whether they are employers or employees; whether they live North, South, East, or West. And the same conservatives will not take long to decide the fate of politicians who not only dare to inaugurate such a useless upheaval of business and industrial enterprises, but who also deliberately seek to commit the

country to the theory of the right of the general government to override the right of private contract. The principle is the same, whether it prevents a laborer from taking employment upon his own terms or authorizes a man to pay a debt in a depreciated currency."—*The Record (Ind.), Baltimore.*

Look Out for the New England Sleeve.—"There was a great deal of this sort of talk about four years ago. 'The exodus of the mills to the cotton-fields' was the poetic way in which it was expressed in those days. Possibly the same genius coined the caption under which the editorials upon this subject are now being written. It must be pleasing to the New England manufacturer to have his decapitation discussed under these pleasing titles. His executioners are doing their best to lend sentiment to a disagreeable necessity, and he is no doubt grateful for their generous consideration.

"Possibly the Southern editors have made a wrong diagnosis. Maybe the New Englander has an ace up his sleeve. Richelieu feigned a serious illness and scared his king into abject submission. Now it is just possible that the desire for favorable legislation, or the fear of objectionable legislation, inspired the frank confession, recently made by the Arkwright Club, regarding Southern competition. Maybe the Arkwright Club has assumed the rôle of Richelieu in the hope that Massachusetts' legislature would essay the character of Louis XIII. 'The play's the thing' nowadays, and we must be on guard. We must bear in mind that the 'exodus of the mills to the cotton-fields' didn't 'exodus' to any great extent. Let us attend strictly to our own affairs and do the best we can to make cotton manufacturing in the South profitable and satisfactory."—*Dixie (Industrial), Atlanta, Ga.*

An Overpampered Industry.—"It used to be a familiar point in the tariff controversy that high protective duties dulled the enterprise of the protected manufacturer and fostered careless and antiquated business methods, since it relieved him of outside competition. The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* now raises this point in connection with the New England cotton-manufacturing crisis, saying that 'for years New England cotton-spinners have hidden behind a protective tariff and by its aid have been able to make large profits out of poor goods, poor work, and antiquated, wasteful methods of business,' and now that Southern competition has sprung up it finds the New England mills unprepared.

"*The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* reviews the situation at great length, and presents considerations tending to bear out this claim of the Manchester paper. It is inclined to belittle the factor of Southern competition and emphasize that of an unprogressive policy on the part of many Northern mills, tho it is not intimated that the tariff is responsible in any degree. After going over the whole list of larger New England cotton-mills and noting the financial condition of each and kind of fabrics made, *The Reporter* says:

"An analysis of the foregoing tabulations will show conclusively, we think, that the mills which have been able to maintain dividend payments have been those who have departed from antiquated methods of doing business, who have accepted mercantile conditions as they exist, and have conformed their product to the needs of the market, correctly gaging the relation of the supply to the demand. There is unquestionably an overproduction of certain lines of goods. Those manufacturers who have continued exclusively on these, have suffered.'

"Those also who have clung to old methods of selling goods, and who have neglected economies of various kinds in mill operation, have also suffered, and their number is not small. Nepotism has crept into the high-salaried offices of the mill treasurer, and the selling agencies have been permitted to neglect the interests of the concern. *The Reporter* says on this point:

"The commission-houses connected with the old school of manufacturers hampered by the traditions of a past generation, and honeycombed with the nepotism of the treasurers' offices, not only receive their percentages upon amount of goods sold, without regard to profit or loss of stockholders, but have also become so careless of modern changes in trade and fashion that they are no longer in touch with their customers. Hence there have arisen in New York numerous "converting-houses," which do the work that ought to be done by the commission-houses, and leave to the latter only the duty of absorbing commissions from the dividendless stockholders. Under the circumstances, the cry of "Southern competition" is very convenient as an excuse for losses which are really due to the inefficiency of treasurers and directors.'

"All of which brings into a view an industry suffering from its own neglect and want of enterprise quite as much as from any other cause. Protected from without and having little to fear from competition within the country, the New England cotton industry enjoyed for years a prosperity singularly uniform and

affected more lightly than almost any other by the great commercial depressions which have periodically occurred. It now wakes up to find a competition established in the home field more to be feared than that warded off so long by ample tariff, and its first feeling appears to be one of panic. But this is to be indulged only by the infants in the enterprise. The industry has had too easy a time. It must now get down to business."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield, Mass.*

A Triumph of Protection.—"The breakdown of the cotton industry in New England under pressure of Southern competition seems the beginning of another triumph of protection, like that in the steel industry a few years ago, when the steel trust broke down under pressure of domestic competition and prices fell so low, without preventing a fair profit on manufacture, that American goods could be sold in London and Glasgow. That is to say, protection had so built up the American iron industry that it could dispense with protection. It is doing the same thing for the cotton-industry.

"What is the object of protection if not to support infant industries during their growth to full stature, and what marks full growth so well as power to dispense with protection and enter unsupported into free and equal competition with other national industries in the world's market? The whole theory of the friends of protection is that it will stimulate industrial growth in this country until domestic competition shall press down the price of product so that consumers can supply their wants more cheaply in the home than in the foreign market. It is only the enemies of protection who assert that it is a permanent tax on the domestic consumer, a permanent bounty to the American manufacturer. It is a tax in the early stages, but it never is a bounty for long. Whenever the addition it makes to the price of goods ceases to be absorbed in higher wages and more costly methods; whenever cost of production is reduced by better organization of capital and labor and use of improved machinery, so that profits of manufacture rise, the eagerness of more persons to enjoy them results in overproduction and pressing down of price by domestic competition. Combination can delay this result for a short time, but not for long. When price falls to that of the foreign product, with transit costs added, the tariff becomes ineffective, and the industry may be considered full grown. When price falls still lower, the American product commands the market of the world. It may be exported freely for sale, and nothing but world overproduction or improvement somewhere in organization of industry or methods of production can menace it with competition at home or bring the protective duty into action again."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, *New York.*

STATE POWER OVER RAILWAY RATES.

UNDER police power inherent in the State, a Detroit judge holds that the Michigan Central Railroad must obey a state law prescribing rates of fare. The state law calls for the issuance of 1,000-mile books good for any member of the purchaser's family for \$20, and Governor Pingree applied for such a book only to be refused. Proceedings to compel the railway company to issue the books have resulted in a mandamus from Judge Donovan of the circuit court. The railroad company claimed that its special charter granted the privilege of fixing its own rates of fare. The counter-claim was, in substance, that the charter gave an indefinite privilege, that of power to fix fares by by-laws, and that, under police power of the State, only reasonable rates could be fixed. Judge Donovan's interesting decision is epitomized in press despatches as follows:

The Michigan Central Company acquired control of other lines, but whether by lease or otherwise does not appear clear in its reports to the State Railroad Commissioner. Such control of minor lines by a main line means consolidation. The State must have the benefit of the doubt, if any, in such cases. The law is clearly established that when a company holding a special charter consolidates with other lines it must abide by all the provisions of the general railroad laws of the State.

The police power to control the Michigan Central as it controls toll-roads, the liquor traffic, etc., was not surrendered when the special charter was given to the Central, and it can not be sur-

rendered. Its whole system is under the general statutes and should be so controlled.

Changed conditions exist, where, by largely increased holdings in other roads, the Central has placed the State in a powerless condition to alter its bargain by way of purchasing back the company and to pay damages therefor. The Michigan Central is either becoming greater than the State with a perpetual charter, or it must come under general state control, with other like corporations.

The conclusion from all the authorities is irresistible that the company can collect only such charges as are allowed by the general laws of the State—in other words—a straight two-cent fare on its main line.

The case is to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. We quote editorials from the Detroit newspapers:

The News-Tribune says:

"The opinion which Judge Donovan has written is not a model of clarity; but in his reasoning he follows quite closely that of the state supreme court in its recent decision in the case of *Smith vs. The Lake Shore*, an action in which the points involved were practically the same as those raised by the governor in the action under consideration.

"Briefly, Judge Donovan holds that the police power of the State includes power to regulate rates, and that the legislature has no authority to surrender that power in a special charter, and that, by its combination, if not consolidations with other roads, the Michigan Central has so altered the conditions existing at the time of the agreement between the corporation and the State as to nullify the contract under which the State was to pay damages to the other contracting party for any injurious amendments of its charter. The railroad must then come under the general laws of the State so far as those laws are intended for the enforcement of general police powers.

"In view of the state supreme court's decision in the *Smith* case, it is difficult to imagine that it will fail to sustain the Donovan view of the present action. In that event, an appeal to the federal courts is certain, and it will be a long time before the end of the litigation is reached. In the mean time there can be no doubt that the decision will greatly strengthen the governor with many elements in the State, and especially with some who have been inclined to look upon his suit as a piece of buncombe, or, at most, an ill-considered bluff with no shadow of law behind its contentions."

The Free Press predicts a fierce legal contest over the question of vested rights:

"It is not to be expected that the railroad company, which has relied upon its charter as an impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of legislation, will tamely submit to a decision which very greatly weakens, if it does not destroy, that instrument. The case will unquestionably go to the higher courts for final decision, and be fiercely contested to the end.

"The main point of difference between this suit and the *Lake Shore* case, recently decided by the state supreme court adversely to that road, is that the Michigan Central charter contained a special contract, giving the company power to fix tolls and rates for passengers. Judge Donovan argues that a change in the state constitution, and in the conditions now prevailing, together with the fact that the police power under which rates are regulated is inherent in the State, practically nullifies this special privilege granted in the charter.

"This is an important principle, touching, as it does, questions of vested rights and the supremacy of the State over corporations.

"The decision, coming so soon after the similar decision in the case of *Smith vs. the Lake Shore Railroad Company*, will be looked upon by the friends of anti-railroad legislation as an important victory."

The Journal says:

"The point decided in the case is that the railway company is subject to the police power of the State, and that its business, notwithstanding its special charter, may be regulated by statute, the same as may be regulated the business of a hackman, a miller, or a ginseller. The judge argues that the by-laws of the company have run counter to and in conflict with the statutes of the State, and that the thing to be determined is which shall be master. He

is of the opinion that the State should not be the servant of the corporation.

"If the railway company had any purpose to accept the decision of Judge Donovan as conclusive, the only difference from the existing order of things that the public would know anything about would be the extension of the use of the 1,000-mile tickets to the members of the purchaser's family and the redemption of the unused parts at the end of two years from the date of purchase. The company already sells 1,000-mile tickets for \$20, but they are irredeemable and confined exclusively to the use of the purchaser.

"The case will go to the higher court."

CARNEGIE ON AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

ANDREW CARNEGIE advocates the building of a shipyard near New York City, and asserts that every needed element is present for regaining, by such establishments, our supremacy as the principal ship-building country of the world. His views appear in a letter written from Cannes, France, and published in *The Iron Trade Review* last week. He says:

"The prices paid for steel by British and German shipyards are so much higher than ship-builders in New York would be required to pay that the difference would make in itself an excellent profit. Plates are worth about \$22 or \$23 per ton in New York. The quoted price at Glasgow is nearly \$30. Other prices are in proportion, and all the woodwork of ships is also much cheaper with us. If a yard were built to-day with the newest appliances, the total cost of labor, even at much higher wages, would be less than in any shipyard I know of, either in Great Britain or in Germany."

New York is considered the best location for a shipyard, because repair work would be obtainable, and a dry-dock could be made part of the equipment, both of which would be profitable. He further declares that two years hence the cost of transportation of steel delivered at a shipyard in New York from Pittsburg will not exceed \$1 per ton, via Conneaut and the deepened Erie Canal. Indeed, it will be less, he says, since it will cost nothing to send steel to Conneaut in cars which otherwise must return empty to Lake Erie for ore. As to the present ship-building conditions, and the possibilities of the future, Mr. Carnegie says:

"The present seaboard shipyards are so usefully occupied with domestic business that they can not give foreign business proper attention. The New York yard should be constructed on a larger scale and with special reference to the foreign demand.

"I am satisfied that the United States can gain the supremacy in ship-building it had when wooden ships were in vogue. It only needs an enterprising Western ship-building concern to establish a yard near New York and manage it with the skill and energy which have characterized those on the lakes. This is the only prominent department of manufacturing in which our country is behind, and it is one in which it easily can obtain front rank. It would justify steel manufacturers to guaranty to such a ship-building concern a continuance of the present extremely low rates upon steel for a term of years, and also that steel of all kinds and armor and guns should always be furnished at the lowest price paid by European ship-builders. But there is nothing to fear from the prices of steel, for these henceforth are to rule lower in our country than in any country of Europe. It will not be long before a large portion of the steel supply must be drawn by Europe from the United States."

Mr. Carnegie's views were certain to attract attention, and his statements were promptly indorsed by the president of the Cleveland Ship-building Company, and the treasurer of the Globe Ship-building Company, two of the largest concerns of the kind in this country. Mr. Allen, of the latter company, asserts that there is but little doubt that sea-going vessels could be constructed near New York at less cost than is possible in Europe, "even taking into consideration the pauper wages paid European workmen." He adds:

"If we can sell steel rail and other products to Europe, such as is now being done at a profit, there is no good reason why we can not successfully compete with Europe in ship-building. The vessels of the merchant marine of many countries, however, are granted subsidies, and until our Government extend a paternal hand in the same direction for American-built ships the industry will labor under a disadvantage."

The *New York Times* says:

"There is no getting around the plain facts which Mr. Andrew

Carnegie states as to the advantages to be enjoyed by a ship-building business in the harbor of New York. They are perfectly well known and have been so for some time. But men of brains and capital do not wait to improve such opportunities as Mr. Carnegie points out until they are proclaimed in the newspapers. Mr. Carnegie explains why he does not go into this enterprise—he is too old and his money is locked up in other business. Good reasons, doubtless, but there are younger men with available resources. Why do they stand aloof? Has Mr. Carnegie told the whole truth? Is he as comprehensive as no doubt he is sincere? These are interesting questions, which we should be glad to see answered by experts."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SECRETARY SHERMAN appears to be incomunicado.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

CONGRESS may return to its peaceful function of sending out garden seeds.—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

LET us have peace with honor until we can no longer have honor with peace.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

SPAIN now has a financial question in comparison with which the 16 to 1 problem pales into utter insignificance.—*The Star, Washington.*

IF it be true that stock-jobbing Senators are about to load up with Cuban bonds, Cuba will soon be free—from Spain.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

THE masses of the people find it difficult to believe that Uncle Sam is merely reaching for his hip-pocket to pull out a handkerchief.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

WHAT PUZZLES THE TRUSTS.—"I wonder," quoth one president of a trust to another, "I wonder where the people get all the money we take from them."—*The News, Detroit.*

WOULD BE EAGER TO GO.—"Julius, if we have war with Spain, will you go and leave me?"

"Yes, dear; I'll start at once for the Klondike."—*The Record, Chicago.*

SECRETARY LONG declares that there is not a mine marked on the government's map of Havana harbor. There are people who claim it is time for Uncle Sam to get a map that has "mine" marked on the whole island of Cuba.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

THE indemnity proposition is a good deal like having a man arrested and fined for hitting you in the back. It is more law-abiding and orderly, but you feel better if you turn around and give him the worst trouncing he ever had in his life.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

NOT YET SENTENCED.—"I thought the verdict of the jury in his case was 'guilty.'"

"It was."

"Then why hasn't he been sentenced?"

"Oh, that was because the judge asked him if there was anything he wished to say before sentence was passed upon him."

"Well, that's customary, isn't it?"

"Oh yes, it's customary, but you see he is a Populist, and consequently he is talking yet."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*



THE VICTIM: "Here's another one after me!"

—*The Record, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE FIRST PAINTER IN AMERICA.

THE pioneer of American painting was not John Watson nor John Smibert, as has heretofore been supposed; but a Swede, Gustavus Hesselius by name, who preceded Watson to this country by about four years. Newly discovered records of an old church in Maryland, "the insignificant country parish church, of St. Barnabas," in Queen Anne county, started an inquiry, the results of which are set forth by Charles Henry Hart in *Harper's Magazine* (March).

Hesselius was born in Folkarna Dalarne, Sweden, in 1682, and came to Wilmington (then Christina), Del., with his elder brother, a preacher, in May, 1711. "Mons. Gustaff Hesselius," as the old record states, "after a few weeks flyted, on account of his business, to Philadelphia." Some time between the years 1719 and 1723 he went to Maryland, and this is the entry in the records of the church above mentioned:

"June ye 7th, 1720: The Vestry agree to have ye Church Painted and ordd. yt Mr. Hessilius ye painter have notice to attend ye Vestry at their next meeting in ordr. to agree wth. ym. for ye same.

"Augt. ye 2nd, 1720: The Vestry agree with Mr. Gustavus Hessilius to paint ye Altar piece and Coñunion Table and write such sentences of Scripture as shall be thought proper thereon and wn. finished to lay his acct. of charge before ye Vestry for wch. they are to allow in their discretion not exceeding £8 curry. to wch. agreement he subscribed his name Gustavus Hesselius.

"Tuesday 7ber 5th, 1721: The Vestry agrees with Mr. Gustavus Hessilius to draw ye History of our Blessed Saviour and ye Twelve Apostles at ye last supper. ye institution of ye Blessed Sacrament of his body and blood, Proportionable to ye space over the Altar piece, to find ye cloth and all other necessaries for ye same (the frame and golde leaf excepted wch. Mr. Henderson engages to procure and bestow on ye Church) Mr. Hessilius to paint ye frame for all wch. ye Vestry is to pay him wn. finished £17. currt. mony. And Mr. Henderson further engages to have it fixed up over ye Altar at his own cost.

"November 26, 1722: Order'd yt Mr. Jacob Henderson pay to Mr. Gustavus Hessilius £17 currt. the sum agreed on for ye Altar piece and yt ye sd Hessilius attend ye Vestry at ye next meeting to adjust ye value of ye other work.

"July ye 6th, 1725: The Vestry agree to allow Mr. Hesselius £6 curry. for painting the Altar and Railes of ye Coñunion Table as before agreed for, as left to their judgmt and order Mr. Henderson to pay the same."

On this record, and especially on the part printed in italics, Mr. Hart comments as follows:

"This record is certainly a very remarkable one. That a century and three quarters ago, more than seven years prior to the arrival in this country, in company with Bishop Berkeley, of John Smibert, who is commonly regarded as the father of painting in the colonies, an elaborate altar-piece of the 'Last Supper,' with thirteen figures—Christ and the twelve disciples—should have been commissioned to be drawn by a resident artist for a public building, and completed in a year and paid for, surely marks an epoch to receive more than passing consideration. It is the public patronage of art for legitimate purposes nearly two centuries ago, and yet from that time up to almost the present such patronage has been a dead letter, and no one until now even knew that it had ever existed here.

"Unfortunately, the old church edifice in which the altar-piece was placed made way for the present edifice in 1773, and thus the painting by Gustavus Hesselius disappeared with the old building."

Hesselius was back in Philadelphia by the year 1735, purchasing a house and lot on the north side of High Street, below Fourth, where he died May 25, 1755. He was also, we are told, the first

organ-builder in America, having built for the brethren at Bethlehem, in 1746, an organ for which he received £25.

Several of his portraits are now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Of them Mr. Hart speaks in these words:

"They show that Gustavus Hesselius was a painter of no mean ability for his time, and easily the superior of either Watson or Smibert. The individuality of his subjects is nicely characterized, and his color scheme refined and treatment skilful. He was doubtless the painter of many early American portraits whose authorship is unknown. One already has been identified as from his easel, that of Robert Morris, the father of the 'Financier of the Revolution,' which belongs also to the Philadelphia institution."

"THE MOST INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE IN THE WORLD OF LETTERS."

TWO great critics of different nationalities, and neither of them a fellow countryman of the writer to whom they give such high praise, have recently written critical reviews of the works, and particularly the two latest publications, of M. Anatole France, the French critic, novelist, poet, and Academician. In



M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

the December number of *Cosmopolis* Edmund Gosse commenced his article on French literature of the year just past by saying:

"If we are asked what is the most interesting intelligence at this moment working in the world of letters, I do not see that we can escape from replying that of M. Anatole France. Nor is it merely that he is supremely amusing in himself. He is much more than that. He indicates a direction of European feeling; he expresses a mode of European thought. Excessively weary of all the moral effect which was applied to literature in the eighties, of the searching into theories and proclaiming of gospels, . . . that the better kind of reader should make a *volte face* was inevitable. This general consequence might have been foreseen, but hardly that M. Anatole France, in his quiet beginnings, was preparing to take the position of a leader in letters. He is taking advantage of his growing popularity to be more and more courageously himself. . . . After a period of enthusiasm we expect a great suspension of enthusiasm to set in. M. France is

what they used to call a Pyrrhonist in the seventeenth century, a skeptic, one who doubts whether it is worth while to struggle insanely against the trend of things."

The praise given to the same writer by Senator Gaetano Negri in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome, January) is scarcely less enthusiastic. From an extended article we translate the following:

"If the readers of *Nuova Antologia* are not yet acquainted with the books of Anatole France, I do not hesitate to say that they are to be envied, because one of the most exquisite intellectual pleasures is waiting for them which the modern literary world has to offer. There is perhaps no more exquisite pleasure than to find oneself, for the first time, face to face with a profound and acute mind, with an original and creative genius, with a writer in whom the vivacity of imagination is united with boldness of invention and elegantly paradoxical unfolding of thought.

"Such a one is Anatole France, who seems to me perhaps the most conspicuous and interesting of the French writers in these last years of the century, since the disappearance of Taine and Renan. It is true that the literary collection of Anatole France is not so serious as that of the two writers whom I have just named. He has not produced any work which may be compared with 'The History of the Semitic Language' or with 'The Origin of Contemporaneous France.' He is not a scientist, but an artist. Yet he has many points of contact with these, because, under the apparent lightness of his fantastic divagations, runs a philosophical and critical thought, like that of his predecessors, and his wandering inventions might almost be called the last flower blooming from a common root of ideas and culture.

"Anatole France professes, as is seen by his discourse to the French Academy, and still more from all of his writings, a profound and affectionate admiration for Renan, of whom he seems a disciple. In fact, he recalls the idea which Renan had in his later days, of giving to philosophy, by means of transparent symbols, the plastic representation of the drama or the tale. But the great scholar, who was without a rival in the art of giving life to a historical scene and in the management of abstract conceptions, which he handled with incomparable grace and dexterity, had not the easy fecundity of invention. Hence he did not succeed in giving to the symbol the speaking reality of life, and his philosophical dramas are, to speak truthfully, worth very little. Now, the narrations of Anatole France are, after all, the symbols of a philosophic thought. Behind these bizarre representations there is an entire philosophy, well determined and strictly rational. But the author has mingled with his creations so much acuteness, such exuberance of spirit and movement, has reproduced his figures and copied them from life with an observation so fine, so tenacious, and so wonderful that the symbol disappears and nothing remains but the reality; or, better, the symbol and the reality are bound in an inseparable union, and thus imprinted in the mind of the reader.

"But there is more than this. The philosophic thought of Anatole France is, so it seems to me, more exact and definite than that of Renan. It may seem a curious and pedantic idea to insist on the philosophical base of these wandering tales, which, by the lightness of touch and the brilliancy of spirit, recall the narratives of Voltaire. But in these also there was a profound intention, and if their spirit lives, it lives exactly through the intention which animates them.

"The philosophy of Renan was, at base, a philosophical skepticism which had no precise limitations, but lost itself, by infinite gradations, in the systems which it encountered. And as in the depths of the thought of Renan there always lived a dualistic conception, there always lived in it a ghost of deism. Hence there was a continuous vacillation, sometimes gracefully paradoxical, sometimes fatiguing, because it compelled the reader to follow the illusions of a phantasy. Now, it seems to me that the disciple has gone beyond the master, and has touched this point so that the look which searches the world sees every trace of transcendental realism, and sees the absolute enter into the same world where he stood confused and mixed up with the products of his own idealization, which is necessarily relative. Arrived at this point, the observer discovers that the existence of an ideal truth, detached from the world and which he should seek to connect with it, is nothing but an optical illusion, and understands that all things and all phenomena have their reason for being in an immanent necessity. Then he becomes perfectly impartial

and is able to look upon all events, all convictions, and all human passions with the same serene objectivity with which he observes and classifies natural things and phenomena.

"Anatole France is too much an artist to have followed his philosophic thought systematically. But this thought is the key which opens the building of his imagination and is the inspiration of all his invention."

Having arrived at this point, Senator Negri proceeds with a careful and exhaustive analysis of several of M. France's books. From "Le Jardin d'Epicure" he draws his conclusions as to the author's philosophy, which, briefly, is that there is no intellectual world apart from the material one, and that what are called abstract ideas have their roots only in concrete facts. In passing, Signor Negri simply calls attention to the "Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," "Le Livre de mon Ami," etc., and goes on to the last two publications by the same author, "L'Orme du Mail" and "Le Mannequin d'Osier." The scene of these two stories is a provincial town, and in the first the little intrigue for the nomination of a bishop is developed, and in the latter the disastrous marriage of a poor professor. After several quotations from these, Senator Negri compares the cause of the Italian writer Leopardi's somber pessimism with the good-humored pessimism of Anatole France. He says:

"Leopardi was properly a despairing rebel, because he imagined, outside of the world, an omnipotent and wicked God, against whom he threw the thunders of his scorn and the protests of his grief. Anatole France, however, sees no God on whom he can throw the responsibility of the evil which is in the world, so that he no longer either scorns or grieves, but observes, describes, and smiles. He has passed over the line where men prostrate themselves before God; but he has also passed across the line where man rebels and imprecates. The world is what it is because it is impossible for it to be otherwise, and there is no responsible being who, able to do otherwise, would have made it what it is. Having reached this point, the observer is able to watch all things, great and small, with a mind undisturbed by prejudice, by desires, or ephemeral hopes; in other words, he is disturbed by no illusions. . . . We must seek for the origin of these illusions in the natural tendency of man to believe in the existence of an ideal reality, . . . and as every one forms this ideal according to his habits, human illusions are varied and opposed, according to the variety and contrast of habit by which each one forms the world and life. Now observation, which has for its foundation these illusory premises, may be the source of sublime poetry, fascinating eloquence, profound sentiment, and finally of a broad and majestic current of systematic thought; it is able, finally, to produce Manzoni and Leopardi, Bossuet and Voltaire, Rosmini and Schopenhauer. . . . Now, all these observers, these poets, these philosophers, make use of thought for the justification of a certain premise of sentiment and belief. They are necessarily exclusive, partial, unilateral in their judgment; they can not nor do they wish to turn the questions so as to observe them on all sides; but they keep toward them that side only according to which they form the imperious mark of a preconceived ideal. Now, the observation of Anatole France is pre-eminently a circular observation, which proves nothing until it has exhausted all the points of view, and then concludes that each of these points is only able to give a partial aspect of the truth, an aspect which may respond to the impassioned necessity of the observer, but can not satisfy a serenely investigating reason."

In connection with the political and religious discussions of the characters in these books, the Italian critic goes on to say that:

"The most difficult of all problems is the religious one. The solution which each one gives to this problem is the surest indication of the essence of his thought. . . . It is not religion which precedes and settles the moral question, but the moral which precedes and determines the religion. . . . The moral is the sum of the prejudices of society at a given moment. . . . The world and life are the externalization of truth, too often obscured and hidden under the mask of our intelligence, fruitful in prejudice and illusive appearances. Human partnership is indeed only supported on the sentiment of mercy. Every other foundation

is artificial and shifting as sand. The only force which can keep man from doing wrong is the sympathy which he feels for the man who suffers. Well did the profound Schopenhauer say that mercy is the foundation of morality. Ancient society, altho believing, was cruel and iniquitous, because mercy was an isolated phenomenon which flourished as a flower in a desert. Human progress is only the rational organization of a social system formed in an orderly manner upon the foundation of mercy."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLISH AS AGAINST FRENCH LITERATURE.

FRENCH literature has had its innings here in America—Flaubert the high aspiring, Maupassant the cunning craftsman, Bourget the puppet-shifter, Zola the zealot, and the rest. "Their side is out; the fiery bowling of Mr. Kipling has taken their last wicket, and those of us who have been born and bred in prejudice and provincialism may return to our English-American ways with a fair measure of jauntiness."

Such are the sentiments to which Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., gives expression in *The Atlantic Monthly* (March) with a vigor that is suggestive of feelings long bottled-up. Here is a comparison he goes on to draw between English and French literature:

"The heart of all literature is poetry. The vitality of play, story, sermon, essay, of whatever there is best in prose, is the poetic essence in it. English prose is better than French prose, because of the poetry in it. We do not mean prose as a vehicle for useful information, but prose put to use in literature. English prose gets emotional capacity from English poetry, not only from the spirit of it, but also by adopting its words. English prose has thus a great poetical vocabulary open to it, and a large and generous freedom from conventional grammar. It draws its nourishment from English blank verse, and thus strengthened strides onward like a bridegroom. If you are a physician inditing a prescription, or a lawyer drawing a will, or a civil engineer putting down logarithmic matter, write in French prose; your patient will die, his testament be sustained, or an Eiffel Tower be erected to his memory in the correctest and clearest manner possible. But when you write a prayer, or exhort a forlorn hope, or put into words any of those emotions that give life its dignity, let your speech be English, that your reader shall feel emotional elevation, his heart lifted up within him, while his intellect peers at what is beyond his reach."

"What English-speaking person," Mr. Sedgwick further asks, "in his heart thinks that any French poet is worthy to loose one shoe-latchet in the poets' corner of English shoes?" He proceeds then to consider the two chief qualities that have combined to make English literature so great: "they are common sense and audacity, and their combined work is commonly called, for lack of a better name, romance." The inspiration for Mr. Sedgwick's article is then revealed: he has been reading "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, made by Sea or Overland, compiled by Richard Hakluyt, Preacher." The old chronicles display, Mr. Sedgwick thinks, the two constituent qualities referred to, showing how the British Empire has planted its feet of clay upon the love of gain and combined romance, greed, idealism, and curiosity. After spending some time upon Hakluyt and upon the characteristics of English trade, the writer draws a parallel as follows:

"The spirit of romance has flung its boldness into English literature. It plunders what it can from Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish. It ramps over the world; it dashes to Venice, to Malta, to Constantinople, to the Garden of Eden, to the Valley of the Shadow of Death, to Liliput, to desert islands, to Norman baron and Burgundian noble, to Virginia, to Florence, to India, to the South Sea, to Africa, and fetches home to England foreign wealth by land and sea. How boldly it sails east, west, south, and north, and by its shining wake shows that it is the same spirit of romance that has voyaged from Arthurian legend to Mr. Kipling!

"French men of letters have not had enough of this audacious

spirit. They troop to Paris, where they have been accustomed to sit on their classical benches since Paris became the center of France. The romance of Villon is the romance of a Parisian thief; the romance of Ronsard is the romance of the Parisian salon. Montaigne strolls about his seigniorly while England is topsy-turvy with excitement of new knowledge and new feeling. Corneille has the nobleness of a *jeune fille*. You can measure them all by their inability to plant a colony. Wreck them on a desert island, Villon will pick blackberries, Ronsard will skip stones, Montaigne whittle, Corneille look like a gentleman, and the empire of France will not increase by a hand's-breadth. Take a handful of Elizabethan poets, and Sidney chops, Shakespeare cooks, Jonson digs, Bacon snares, Marlowe catches a wild ass; in twenty-four hours they have a log fort, a score of savage slaves, a windmill, a pinnace, and the cross of St. George flying from the tallest tree.

"It is the adventurous capacity in English men of letters that has outdone the French. They lay hold of words and sentences and beat them to their needs. They busy themselves with thoughts and sentiments as if they were boarding pirates, going the nearest way. They do not stop to put on uniforms; whereas in France the three famous literary periods of the Pléiade, the Classicists, and the Romanticists have been three struggles over form—quarrels to expel or admit some few score words, questions of rubric and vestments. . . . English courage owes its success to its union with common sense. The French could send forty Light Brigades to instant death; French guards are wont to die as if they went a-wooing; but the French have not the versatile absorption in the business at hand of the English. The same distinction shows in the two literatures. Nothing could be more brilliant than Victor Hugo in 1830. His verse flashes like the white plume of Navarre. His was the most famous charge in literature. Hernani and Ruy Blas have prodigious brilliancy and courage, but they lack common sense. They conquer, win deafening applause, bewilder men with excitement; but, victory won, they have not the aptitude for settling down. They are like soldiers who knew not how to go back to plow and smithy. The great French literature of the Romantic period did not dig foundation, slap on mortar, or lay arches in the cellar of its house after the English fashion."

Wherefore, concludes Mr. Sedgwick, while we Americans love Mr. Matthew Arnold because he is an English poet, we must disregard his entreaties for cosmopolitan standards. "Let us open wide the doors of our minds and give hospitable reception to foreign literature whencesoever it may come, but let us not forget that it only comes as a friend to our intelligence, and can never be own brother to our affections."

An Adverse View of Kipling.—Kipling has been praised so indiscriminately that an adverse view of his work seems almost refreshing. W. L. Phelps, assistant professor of English literature in Yale, is the critic who refuses to fall down and worship. He expressed himself, in a recent lecture, as follows:

"But Kipling is the last man to whom we can award praise indiscriminately. He is awfully uneven and full of errors. When he is dull he is perfectly horrible. I never read anything so dull as are some of his pages. He is a barbarian, slowly coming up to civilized standards. He has little if any taste, and he shows no proper balance in his work. He is lacking in art. His tragedy often becomes melodrama, his comedy buffoonery, his characterization caricature. His style is utterly bad. He strives for effect and to say smart things, and sometimes he says them, but often he is ludicrous. It would not do for a young writer to copy him. It would wreck his future.

"And Kipling is not well read. His books impress me as those of a man who reads little and has studied less. He does not understand sentence construction, to use a rhetorical term. But he is a master and supreme in his knowledge of words. Here he is a king of writers. It is the one great reason for his effectiveness. He always knows just the word to use—the power of the specific word. He is a far greater success in the short story than in the novel. He can not draw character, as a novel demands. Perhaps he has not the patience, perhaps he can not do it. Mulvaney

is the only living creature in his pages. He is an addition to literature.

"Kipling delights in drunkenness. We laugh at drunkenness nowadays, as the Elizabethans laughed at insanity, and Kipling uses it as a trump card all the time. I hope civilization will advance beyond the point where we may laugh at drunkenness, but we have not reached it yet. An extensive fondness for profanity is seen in his work. Profanity rightly used is very effective in strong talking, especially when it comes from the mouth of an otherwise silent and non-talkative man. But as Kipling uses it, and smears it all over his pages, it becomes boresome in the extreme. Smells also occupy a large part of his attention; take the 'Strange Ride' as an example. Beastly details never escape him. His treatment of women is horrible, pagan, uncivilized, and above all his occasional cynicism strikes us as very bad. A woman reading some of Kipling's tales seems as much out of place as she would in the office of a cheap hotel, with the stale tobacco, oaths, and bad air."

FITZGERALD'S STORIES OF FAMOUS SONGS.

SAID Fletcher of Saltoun to the Earl of Montrose in 1703: "We find that most of the ancient legislators thought they could not well reform the manners of any city without the help of a lyric, and sometimes of a dramatic, poet. . . . The poorer sorts of both sexes are daily tempted to all manner of wickedness by infamous ballads, sung in every corner of the streets." Chaucer's knight "could songs make, and well indite"; and that fat rascal, Falstaff, exclaimed, "I had rather than forty shillings I had my Book of Songs and Sonnets here." For hundreds of years, England, Scotland, Ireland, have been rich in ballads and madrigals—songs of May Day and Christmas, Easter and Whitsun, catches, roundels, glees, lyrics of high and lowly life, songs of loving and fighting, of carousing and of fierce encounter; "and tho few seek to know the origin of the songs that please them, the telling of the tale always adds to their attraction."

It is with the object of supplying this attraction that Mr. Fitzgerald, in his "Stories of Famous Songs," displays the results of fifteen years of labor in his peculiar field, and recounts brief histories, generally accurate and always entertaining, of the world's most famous or most popular songs and ballads, gathered from all sorts of available sources—books, magazines, newspapers, and the notes of living friends and representatives of the singers whose harps are long since mute. "Many of the particulars, as to the origin, authorship, and outcome of several of the ballads and pieces, here appear in print for the first time." The author has restricted himself to the pleasing task of relating the stories of such lays and lyrics as were written under romantic, pathetic, or entertaining circumstances; and he is confident that no notable effusion "with which any history is associated, as to its inception and birth," has been omitted.

He begins with "Home, Sweet Home," and ends with "God Save the King"; between these are included many an entertaining story or anecdote of the famous songs of England and Scotland, Ireland and Wales; of French and Italian songs; Prussian, Austrian, Hungarian, Swedish, and American songs; and of many a lay of love or war that, in its time, has "held children from play and old men from the chimney-corner."

Of "Home, Sweet Home," Dr. Mackay wrote: "It has done more than statesmanship or legislation to keep alive in the hearts of the people the virtues that flourish at the fireside, and to recall to its hallowed circle the wanderers who stray from it." But round both words and music of this evergreen song controversy has raged for years. Of the claims of Planche and O'Sullivan, Mr. Fitzgerald disposes in summary and convincing fashion:

"Mr. Planche allows Payne to have the full right and honor of the authorship of the words all his life, and not till twenty years after his death does he come forward with his claim. But long before this Michael John O'Sullivan, a journalist and writer of

plays, gave it out that he not only wrote the song, but also the opera of 'Clari'! Of course, it would be quite logical for a theatrical manager to pay an author two hundred and fifty pounds for a work he did not write!—the sum that Kemble paid Payne for a piece that was written, according to their version, by Mr. Planche and Mr. O'Sullivan—not in collaboration, but separately! And not only that. They allowed Payne's name to appear nightly in the bills and to be advertised on the song, and advertised on the book of the words, as published by Lacy in the Strand. Here is the title-page: 'Clari, the Maid of Milan! A musical drama, in two acts, by John Howard Payne, Author of "Brutus," "The Lancers," "Love in Humble Life," "Charles the Second," "Ali Pasha," etc. I think that should settle the matter."

The story of the melody, that Sir Henry Bishop adapted it from a Sicilian air—a story that, having once secured a footing in newspapers and magazines, has held on with phenomenal tenacity—is shown to be another imposture, begotten of piracy and opportunity. Dr. Charles Mackay, engaged with Sir Henry in the work of revising "The Melodies of England," learned from him the history of the air. He (Sir Henry) had been engaged by a firm of publishers of music to edit a collection of national melodies of all countries. In the course of this work he found that he had no Sicilian air, and he proceeded to invent one:

"The result was the now well-known air of 'Home, Sweet Home,' which he arranged to the verses of Howard Payne. Pirates were in the field as now, and, believing the air to be Sicilian and non-copyright, they commenced issuing the song in a cheaper form; but Messrs. Goulding, D'Almaine & Co. brought action against the offenders and won the day on the sworn evidence of Sir Henry Bishop, who declared himself to be the inventor of the same. This should decide the matter for all time."

Very lively and entertaining is the story of "Robin Adair," the impulsive and impecunious young Irishman, and his love-lorn sweetheart, Lady Caroline Keppel, who wrote the song to the tune of "Eileen Aroon," and afterward married him, advancing him, by her family influence, to the posts of King's sergeant, surgeon, and surgeon-general. And that other romantic and heartrending story of "The Mistletoe Bough"—the lovely bride who was buried alive in the old oak chest. Miss Mitford says the story belongs to Bramshill, Sir John Cope's house in Hampshire, altho the same tragic incident is associated with four other houses—the house of the Hartopps in Leicestershire; Marwell Old Hall, near Winchester; Exton Hall, the seat of the Noels; and the Lovell house, at Bawdrip. The name of Haynes Bayly, who wrote the song, is associated in the memory of the passing generation with those other dear old household ditties, "I'd Be a Butterfly" and "She Wore a Wreath of Roses." Novelists have appropriated the title of Bayly's famous song, and in 1834 Charles Somerset produced at the Garrick Theater, Whitechapel, a melodrama, "The Mistletoe Bough, or the Fatal Chest."

Of "Auld Lang Syne," our author remarks that, like many another ballad that lives in the hearts of the people, this essentially human song was made by an unknown hand, that perhaps produced nothing else worth remembering; for, contrary to the prevailing notion, "which, it must be acknowledged, editors of Burns have done their best to foster," "Auld Lang Syne" was not written by the author of "Tam O'Shanter"; and, as matter of history, Burns never claimed it. The phrase, "Auld Lang Syne," is of the heather born, and even the quaint lexicographer, old Jamieson, could not help growing sentimental over the soothing words in his "Scottish Dictionary":

"To a native of the country,' he says, 'it conveys a soothing idea to the mind, as recalling the memory of joys that are passed.' It 'compresses into small and euphonious measure much of the tender recollection of one's youth, which, even to middle-aged men, seems to be brought from a very distant but very dear past.' 'Auld Lang Syne,' be it remembered, was a phrase in use in very early times, and it can be traced to the days of Elizabeth in connection with the social feelings and the social gatherings of the Scot; as a convivial and friendly song it existed in broadsides

prior to the close of the seventeenth century. An early version of the song is to be found in James Watson's collection of Scottish songs published in 1711."

On the 17th of December, 1788, Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, received a letter from Burns in which he writes:

"Apropos, is not the Scot's phrase, 'Auld Lang Syne,' exceedingly expressive? There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled through my soul. You know I am an enthusiast on old Scot songs. I shall give you the verses.' And he enclosed the words of 'Auld Lang Syne' as we know them, and unless Burns was wilfully concealing fact, he only trimmed the lines and did not originate or write the lyric. He continues somewhat extravagantly: 'Light lie the turf on the breast of the heaven-inspired poet who composed this glorious fragment! There is more of the fire of native genius in it than half a dozen modern English bacchanals.' Burns would hardly write like this about himself and his work, so we take it that he only preserved it from forgetfulness."

Three years later, Burns writes to his publisher, Thompson:

"One song more, and I am done—'Auld Lang Syne.' The air is but mediocre, but the following song, the old song of the olden times, and which has never been in print, nor even in manuscript, until I took it down from an old man's singing, is enough to recommend any air."

It is well known that Burns contributed more than sixty songs, "begged, borrowed, or stolen," as he frankly acknowledged, to make up the "Museum." One of his editors, Skipsey, attributes "Comin' through the Rye" to Burns, and another declares that he wrote "Could Aught of Song," altho both were anonymous long before the "plowman-poet's" time. The melody of "Auld Lang Syne" is attributed by Fitzgerald, on authority which seems conclusive, to William Shield, who wrote the music for "Old Towler," "The Wolf," "The Heaving of the Lead," and "The Post Captain." "Auld Lang Syne" was introduced into an adaptation of Scott's "Rob Roy," and sung before George IV. in 1822.

(To be concluded.)

ARE PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEMORALIZING?

THIS is rather a startling question, and it appears at first sight rather absurd; but James Buckman maintains, with some show of justice, in *The Interior* (Chicago), that it must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Buckman says:

"For ten years or more I have not bought, I dare say, a dozen books, my excuse being that I have access to two of the largest and best-equipped public libraries in the country. I find the resources of these libraries adequate to all my professional needs; and, so far as mental pleasure is concerned, they are inexhaustible sources of entertainment. Yet, when I look at my own slenderly furnished book-shelves, and recall the days when, as a college boy, I used to count it a month's delight to save for, and buy, and devour, and pencil, and reread some volume of my especial desire, I can not help feeling that something good and helpful, something morally and intellectually stimulating, has gone out of my life.

"Is it not true that there is some ethical significance in the right ownership of books? I say the right ownership, because to possess them as mere chattels, or furniture, or ornaments, is neither a moral nor an intellectual benefit. The young person who has a strong desire to make a book his legal property will not exhaust this desire until the book has become his mental and spiritual property also. One of my old teachers used to say that boys are naturally misers, and if they put a penny into a thing, they will be sure to take two pennies' worth of satisfaction out of it. As I look back upon my own experience, I am convinced that this is true, at least of books. I am willing to confess that I have never got at the real, inmost soul and essence of a book since I quit buying them.

"If the public library deprives a person of the real moral helpfulness that comes from the ownership of books, it is, negatively at least, and in so far, a demoralizing institution. Anything that

abates moral vigor and vitality is demoralizing. No matter how negative or indirect the influence may be, it counts just as positively on the wrong side."

But this is not all. Mr. Buckman is convinced that the libraries are open to still "more positive and serious charges," as follows:

"The influence of the public library is distinctly demoralizing, it seems to me, in the license it affords, to young people especially, of unlimited indulgence in books of light and ephemeral character—chiefly, of course, fiction. Nine tenths of all the books taken from public libraries, by readers between the ages of fifteen and thirty, are stories. The very opportunity for so much light reading—which would be obtainable in no other way—is immoral in its effect. It may be objected, and rightly, that it is outside the province and authority of a public library to regulate the reading habits of its patrons. I admit this, of course; but my charge lies back of it, namely, in the fact that the library provides the opportunity for excessive, and therefore mentally and morally debilitating, light reading. The fault lies in the library idea, not the library method. It is wrong in essence to allow young people to have unrestricted access to a great mass of romantic, fictitious reading. They never would have this license were it not for the public library. And the absorbing extent to which they avail themselves of it is acknowledged by the majority of parents and teachers. 'I can scarcely keep my pupils' minds fixed upon their studies,' says a teacher in one of our large cities, 'so taken up are they with the fad-books of the day, which they draw out of the public library, and pass from hand to hand, devouring them greedily even during study hours.'

"Aside from the time wasted in this profitless devouring of fiction, the mental and moral enervation of reading to excess that which leaves no real intellectual furnishing is very great. It is like a diet composed solely of liquid stimulants. What little quickening the mind gets is through direct absorption. There is no substance to be digested and gradually assimilated into new and healthful tissue.

"Once more, and finally, I am inclined to think that the public library has a demoralizing effect upon the community by reason of the method of reading which it encourages. Any one who for any length of time patronizes a public library almost invariably falls into the library habit of reading—the superficial, skimming, skipping habit, that incapacitates the mind for really incorporating what it reads, but permits it to gratify a temporary curiosity by tasting a little here and a little there, sipping like a butterfly from every blossom, but never once, like the honest bee, getting down into the flower, and draining its honey, and rubbing eager thighs in its pollen. The reader of library books never retains any of their vitality.

"Now, this superficial, careless, non-appropriate, non-perceptive habit of mind encouraged by the library method of reading has a moral tendency, just like any other habit. It tends to make a person superficial, slipshod, and lacking in thoroughness in other relations of life. The skimmer, the jack-of-all-books, the non-appropriate reader, is apt to be a student lacking in grasp and thoroughness. Whatever his work may be, wrong habits of reading will have a tendency to make him botch it."

NOTES.

The Transcript, Boston, gives the following set of rules for the benefit of art critics: "If he paints the sky gray and the grass brown, he belongs to the Old School. If he paints the sky blue and the grass green, he belongs to the Realistic School. If he paints the sky green and the grass blue, he belongs to the Impressionist School. If he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple, he is a Colorist. If he paints the sky black and the grass red, he is an artist of great decorative talents—great enough to make posters."

TENNYSON'S use of "s" is the cause of continued discussion. Tennyson, it will be remembered, said that he never put two "s's" together. Mr. W. W. Ward, after a careful search, found several apparent exceptions to this statement; only to be corrected in turn by W. T. Malleson, who pointed out the fact that the exceptions noted were not real ones, one "s" having a sound different from the other. "As she," for example, would phonetically be written "Az she." Now *The Fordham Monthly* rises to remark that Tennyson included even these apparent exceptions in his statement, for the very misquotation he objected to was, "And freedom broadens slowly down," which contains the "z" and "s" combination. Mr. Ward has evidently proved his point; but in doing so has also proved that Tennyson did not allow his thought to be hampered to an unreasonable degree by the machinery of versification.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EVOLUTION OUTSIDE THE BODY.

IN a very suggestive letter to *Science* (February 25), Arthur Allin, of the University of Colorado, notes that all the great advances of man during the past century are what he calls "extra-organic"; that is, they have been made outside the body or organism; they are improvements in machinery and mechanical devices that supplement and extend the action of our sense-organs. Says Mr. Allin:

"Progress has marched with colossal strides during the last fifty and even twenty years. Nevertheless, we see no corresponding advances made organically which may be deemed adequate to such progress. As far as our congenital or blastogenic qualities are concerned, we are probably little if any better than our forefathers of fifty or a thousand years ago. The progress actually made is out of all proportion to the advances made in our organisms.

"Our sense- and motor-organs are essentially instruments and tools. So also, for that matter, is the brain. They are sifters, sentinels, receivers, transmitters, etc., all pressed into the service of the organism or some of its parts. The eye is manifestly an optical instrument, tho a poor one, when compared with that additional eye or sense-organ, the microscope or telescope. It is a well-known fact that it suffers from every defect that can be found in an optical instrument. It was useful in its time, and is so, I presume, to-day. Civilization, however, has taken its gigantic strides guided by extraorganic eyes.

"Most, if not all the three hundred or more mechanical movements known to mechanics to-day are found exemplified in the human body. From an evolutionary standpoint it is still more important to note that all the machinery in the world, all the bars, levers, joints, pulleys, pumps, girders, wheels, axles, ball-and-socket movements, etc., are but variations, extensions, adaptations of the accumulated advantageous variations and adaptations of the human organism.

"Thus our sense-organs are indefinitely multiplied and extended by such extraorganic sense-organs as the microscope, telescope, resonator, telephone, telegraph, thermometer, etc. Our motor-organs are multiplied by such agencies as steam and electrical machines, etc., in the same manner. The printing-press is an extraorganic memory far more lasting and durable than the plastic but fickle brain. Fire provides man with a second digestive apparatus by means of which hard and stringy roots and other materials for food are rendered digestible and poisonous roots and herbs rendered innocuous. Tools, traps, weapons, etc., are but extensions of bodily contrivances. Clothing, unlike the fur or layer of blubber of the lower animal, becomes a part of the organism at will. One becomes more or less independent of seasons, climates, and geographical restrictions. Thousands of extraorganic adaptations are being invented (most of them really accidental variations) every day."

Mr. Allin extends the meaning of Prof. J. Mark Baldwin's term, "social heredity," to cover the transmission from generation to generation of this improved environment, or of variations outside the organism. This means, of course, the transmission and development in the human brain of the power of adapting oneself quickly to the inherited environment. In other words, it must not take the modern students more than a few months to grasp the principles, say, of the steam-engine, which the human race was ages in devising. Says the author:

"Adaptability to one's new environment is always the mark of high intellectual development. Such adaptability is rendered possible by the nature and growth of the brain. Of the 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 nerve-cells present in the human cortex, all are formed before birth. But all are not developed. Cell elements are present but immature, mere granules, nuclei which do not form a functional part of the tissue. Under certain conditions, however, they are capable of further development. With further growth and exercise nerve-fibers appear and form functional systems.

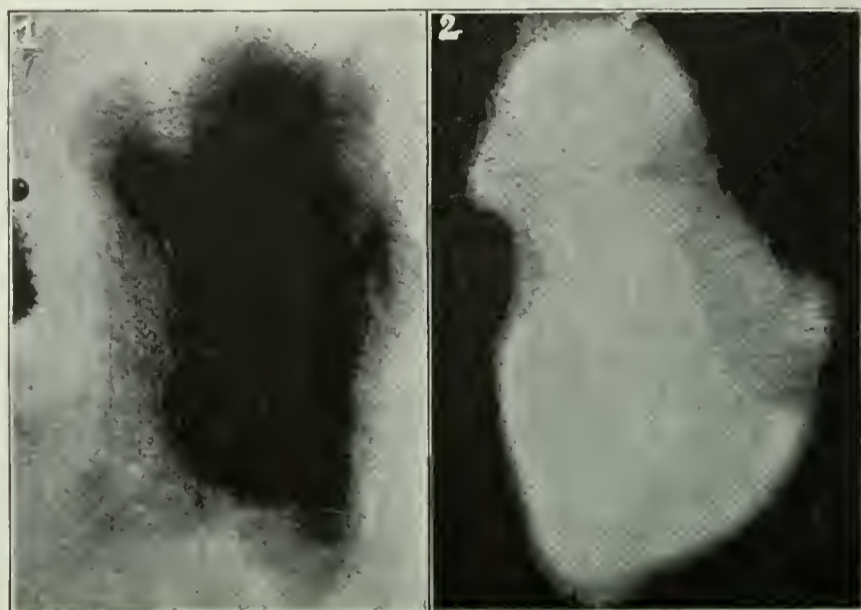
"It seems, therefore, that in addition to the cells and fibers connected at birth (and sometimes later), as in instincts, there is a mass of latent or potential nerve-cells and fibers which *await connection*. These form probably the physical basis of our acquired (mental) characteristics.

"Thus there is rendered possible the speedy acquisition of knowledge of the past and new arrangements and adaptations to meet the requirements of a more exacting environment. The latent cells become functional, and new associational paths are formed which become, or may become, by the law of habit, just as fixed and, ontogenetically considered, as reflex, and organic as the most definite inherited reflex action and instinct.

"Some such theory as the above seems to be necessary to explain the wonderful advance of modern civilization. It is certainly not explained by any one or all of the three processes mentioned above, namely, those of organic, intraorganic, and germinal selection. It may, however, be considered as a continuation of the same fundamental process. If the organism were forced to evolve within itself, by the slow process of organic selection, all the adaptations necessary for such a civilization as we have to-day, it is obvious that after millions of years it would finally produce a world-colossus, or impossible gigantic monstrosity."

PHOTOGRAPHY OF SO-CALLED VITAL EMANATIONS.

THE experiments made recently in France, which seemed to the experimenters to prove that some subtle emanation from the living body can affect a sensitive photographic plate, have already been mentioned in these columns, as well as some of the explanations that have been given of the phenomena.



1. POSITIVE CONTACT IMAGE PRODUCED BY THE COLD HAND OF A CORPSE ON A SENSITIVE PLATE IN A WARM DEVELOPER.

2. CONTACT IMAGE PRODUCED ON A SENSITIVE PLATE BY THE HAND OF A CORPSE, ARTIFICIALLY WARMED, IN A COLD DEVELOPER.

That these phenomena are not "vital," at any rate—that is, that they are not produced by living any more than by dead matter—has just been conclusively proved by another French experimenter, M. P. Yvon. He has succeeded in producing exactly the same effects with a dead hand as with a living hand, the only necessary condition being that it should be sufficiently warm. This seems to show that the effect is produced by heat and not by life. Similar effects are produced even by warm inanimate objects. In *La Nature* (Paris, February 19) we find an article by M. L. Dubartin, describing M. Yvon's work.

It is well known, says M. Dubartin, that the gelatin-bromid plates that are used in these experiments are so extremely sensitive that when they are plunged into a developer in total darkness the surface becomes "veiled," altho they have not been previously exposed to light. Sensitive plates are sensitive not alone to light; other agents or exterior forces, such as heat, electricity, and mechanical actions, can also impress them. These are sometimes, in the absence of light, sufficient to produce negatives of considerable intensity.

The effects supposed to be due to vital emanations or aura are then, according to M. Yvon, due to this spontaneous "veil," which he calls the "latent veil," and to the action of heat, to which may be added that of red light—if a red lantern is used in the laboratory, as was the case with some of the experiments. M. Yvon's crucial test was performed as follows:

"The facts announced by Messrs. Luys and David are real ones, but they can be explained without any new hypothesis, and a single experiment is sufficient to test them; we can reproduce them by using a hand detached from a dead body—not embalmed, so as to remove any possibility of chemical action.

"The dead hand and the living hand were placed near each other on the same plate plunged in the developer; the length of contact was fifteen minutes. . . . To prevent cooling from taking place too rapidly, the upper side of the hand was kept in contact with a reservoir of acetate of soda heated to 50° [122° F.].

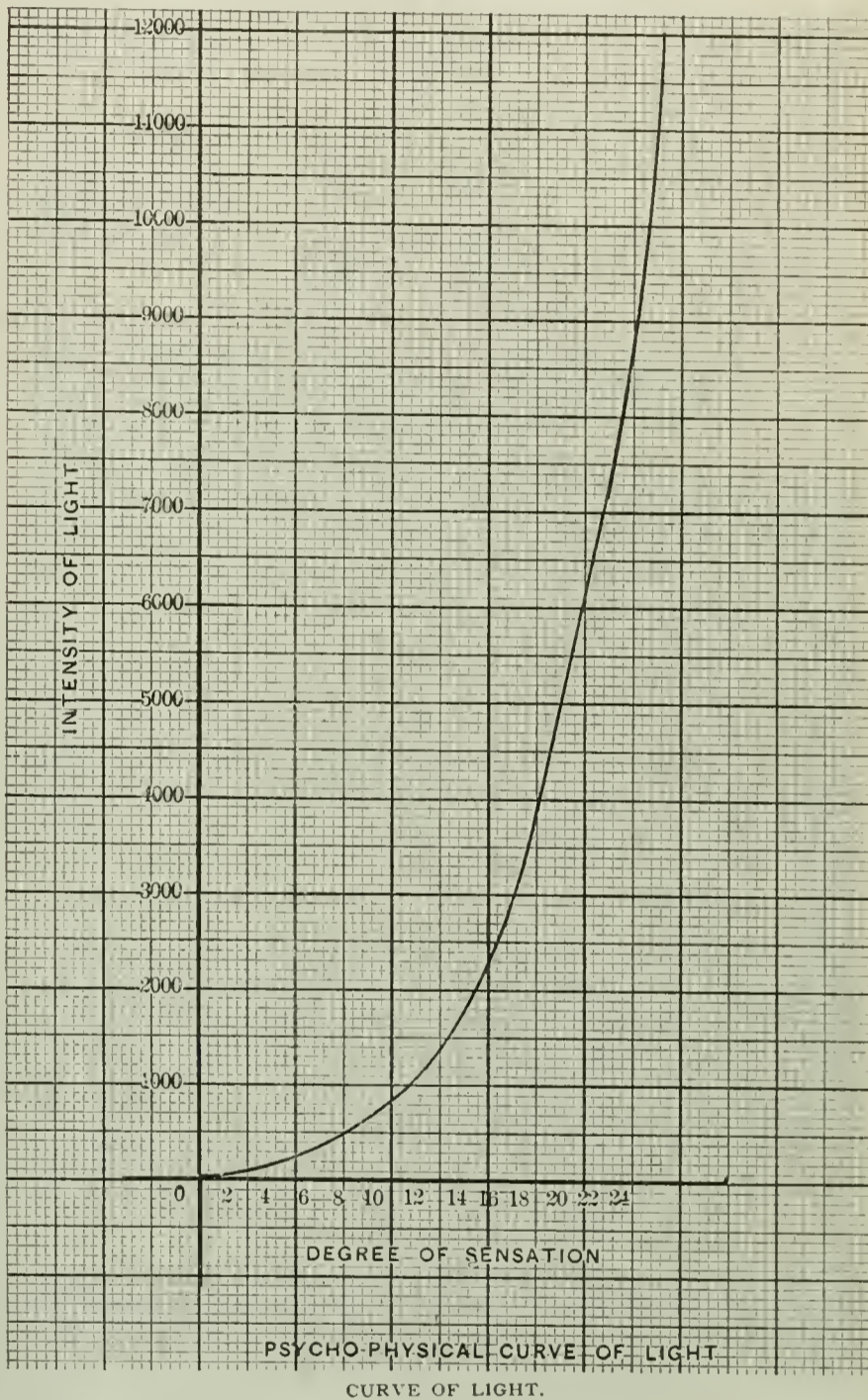
"The experiment showed what it would be easy to foresee: in general, all the impressions obtained with the living hand were more accentuated, since it alone has within itself an active element—heat."

M. Yvon reversed the conditions of his experiment by cooling the object in contact with the plate and heating his developer. In this case he obtained a figure resembling those obtained by the other method, but positive instead of negative. His results are shown plainly by the accompanying photographs.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Brain Fatigue in School Work.—A question of interest to teachers is raised by a recent paper by Dr. Kemsies, the headmaster of a large German school, who gives his personal experience of the conditions which influence the working capacity of his pupils. We quote from an abstract of his article in *The Hospital*: "The best work, he says, is done at the beginning of the week, after the Sunday holiday; and by Tuesday afternoon it has already begun to deteriorate. Again, the mornings produce the best work, and the midday rest, during which the midday meal is taken, does not produce the same recuperation as the night's rest. If these results are to be taken as correct, it would seem as if many of our educational customs might be reformed with considerable advantage. We have long thought that a reversion to the two half-holidays would be a great advantage to the children, however much the teachers might dislike it, and these investigations only tend to confirm our idea. Young ladies, again, used to go to school in the morning and the afternoon, with a two hours' interval between the two sessions. But now it is thought desirable, we suppose, that they should be free to pay calls with their mothers in the afternoons, and everything is crowded into one long grind of four hours in the morning. Moreover, a modern blackboard lesson is a very different thing from the work that used to be done in school hours, much of which would now be called preparation; and, altho as a means of teaching facts its value is obvious, so also is its power of producing fatigue. Curiously enough, the German experience is that gymnastics, which we are apt to class with play, produce the greatest fatigue of all, rendering the work done after it practically useless. But, then, the gymnastics are probably done in a class, each pupil having to do as he is told. This is practically another lesson, and is not to be put into the same category with half an hour in a fives-court, or at football. It must not be forgotten that the effort to make teaching interesting, which is its great characteristic in modern times, does not really lighten the burden on the child. It makes learning easier, but it makes him learn more; it keeps him always at it, and it steals from him those moments of torpor and stupidity, of dreams and vacancy, in which his little brain used to take furtive snatches of repose."

HOW FAR CAN WE TRUST OUR SENSES?

EVERY one knows that our senses occasionally deceive us, but few realize that in normal condition they habitually give wrong indications, in one respect at least: they do not indicate accurately the intensity of the force, whatever it may be, that excites the sense-organ. That is to say, of two lights, one that is of double intensity does not seem twice as bright; of two sounds, one that is twice as loud as the other does not appear so to the ear. Scientists have long known this, and many efforts have been made to determine what the exact relation is between



the intensity of the exciting agent and that of the resulting sensation. An account of recent experiments in this direction is given in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 5) by M. Casslant.

The question, we are told, has been taken up recently anew by M. Charles Henry, who has endeavored to solve it by trying a series of experiments for each sensation, representing their results graphically by drawing a curve, such as those that are used to show varying heights of barometer or thermometer for a series of days, and then deducing a mathematical law by a study of these curves. The method followed consisted in determining the intensity of the excitant corresponding to the smallest sensation perceived, then to increase this intensity, and to determine the degrees of sensation produced. The principle difficulty in the experiments consisted in measuring the intensity of the excitant with sufficient exactitude. We give M. Henry's method for the sensation of sight, as a type of all his experiments. Says M. Casslant:

"This depends on the well-known principle that the intensity

of the light passing through a screen is proportional to the area of the opening; in this way the measure of the luminous intensity depends on the measure of a surface—an elementary problem. . . .

"To make the experiment practically, we observe the source of light, such as a candle or a lamp, with the aid of the photometer, a sort of telescope devised by Radiguet, having a diaphragm with a variable opening.

"As we have said, the intensity of the light is caused to increase from the least perceptible amount, and at each new degree of sensation the corresponding intensity is measured. To obtain all the intensities within sufficiently wide limits, the source of light is moved or its intensity is varied, the diaphragm serving to determine intermediate degrees only. Usually the experiments were made between 0 and 60 candle-meters [a candle-meter is the intensity of a standard candle at the distance of one meter], but much greater intensities are to be tried.

"Once in possession of the necessary values, the curve is drawn, as represented by the annexed figure, in which the distances of points on the curve from the base-line are intensities of illumination, and the corresponding distances from the side-line represent the corresponding degrees of sensation."

It only remains to deduce from this curve the mathematical formula that expresses the general relation between intensity and sensation in the case of light. This, altho difficult, has been accomplished by M. Henry, but his result will interest mathematicians alone. From a general study of the curve we see that sensation does not increase proportionally to intensity. At first it is nearly so, but afterward its increase is much slower. Thus the degree of sensation for an intensity of 250 is 6, while for 500 it is not 12 but only 8, and for 1,000 it is only a little over 12. It does not reach 24 till the intensity goes up to above 12,000. The results for the sense of hearing and for that of heat and cold are very similar. The shape of the curve depends of course somewhat on the person; in mathematical terms, the formula contains "parameters" that depend on the individual and on the previous state of his sense-organ, but its characteristics remain the same. Passing now to practical applications, we quote M. Casslant's closing paragraphs:

"The formulas of M. Charles Henry have led to numerous practical applications. In particular, the psychophysical law has enabled M. Bourdelles, inspector-general of roads and bridges, to improve our lighthouse system by the use of flashlights. For the fixed illumination are substituted flashes that occur every five seconds and last for the time necessary to produce the full luminous sensation—a time given by M. Charles Henry's formula for a given distance. The result is that by this new arrangement the material is simplified, and without altering the character of the light it answers better the requirements of navigation, its intensity is increased, it is clearly defined for a given distance, and the result is a notable degree of economy. M. Henry's studies of the psychophysical law in the case of colored light will doubtless enable us to make new progress in the use of such light.

"These facts show that altho serious progress has been made during the past few years in our knowledge of the psychophysical law, there yet remains much to be accomplished in this direction, and it is probable that in the near future we shall have new results to announce."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Shall We Live on Fruit?—The advice of those modern dietetic reformers who tell us to subsist largely on fruits does not commend itself to *The Alienist and Neurologist* (St. Louis), which has the following to say on the subject:

"The fruit-eating craze is possibly the most degenerate of the many recent fads. The fruit-eating and pot-bellied natives of the tropics and their next lower relatives, the apes, are truly inspiring objects of imitation by civilized man; not even their outdoor and arboreal lives save them from the consequences of a meager and irritating regimen. It is truly pitiful to see the army of neurasthenics, dyspeptics, rheumatics, starving their tissues and acidulating their blood at the beck of a few, to put it charitably, harebrained enthusiasts. It is fair to suppose that a troop of rickety children will later rise up and call them anything but

blessed, a fate from which the ape saves himself by abundant potatoes of river water.

"The fact with regard to fruit is, that altho it contains little nourishment it agrees well with many people endowed with a vigorous gastric mucosa and fairly alkaline blood. To them it brings looseness and joy. In many dyspeptic states, it is the first food-stuff to disagree, and to the ill-nourished neurasthenic it is a miserable substitute for the better tissue-builders.

"An appeal to the facts of evolution gives little comfort to the cranks of one dietary idea. Primitive man has as hunter and herdsman thriven on an animal dietary. Nuts and fruits have served his turn as well, and encouraged him to the cultivation of the cereals. There is no evidence to show that the people of any nation have become longer-lived or shorter-lived on account of an exclusively vegetable dietary, or that any association of cranks has increased the longevity of its members by any exclusive system whatever."

RÔLE OF IRON IN THE LIVING BODY.

WE all know that iron is a valuable tonic, but few understand that it is an element absolutely necessary to life, and that it plays an important physiological rôle in the system. The results of recent investigations on the subject are popularly set forth in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, February 1) by M. A. Dastre, from whose article we translate some of the most interesting paragraphs. Says M. Dastre:

"The substances most universally disseminated in the mineral world are also the ones most widely found in living beings. The same simple bodies that enter into the composition of the earth's crust and into that of the atmosphere enter also into the constitution of animal and vegetable organisms. Living matter is not, as Buffon believed, a substance dependent on choice, and chemically distinct from dead matter, being of superior and immortal essence; it is a compound of the humblest and commonest materials of mineral nature. Among the seventy-two elements that chemistry furnishes us, scarcely twenty are found in organisms, and among them at most a dozen may be regarded as essential constituents. These twelve simple substances are the most common in the world; iron is the last and the heaviest of them all.

"If we seek a reason for the fact that the living world is made up only of the most universally disseminated elements, the general reason is not difficult to see. It is a consequence of the universal laws of nutrition and increase. Life is kept up only by continual exchanges with the physical world; under the form of food or stimulant, it gets from that world its substance and its energies, and restores them faithfully. As living beings arise from germs that are always extremely small, the mass of transmitted matter is always small, often infinitesimally so, compared with those that are acquired, that is to say, of course, taken from the soil or the atmosphere.

"It is probable that at the first appearance of the earlier living forms, these beings had a simpler chemical constitution than present organisms. The extremest degree of simplicity that we can imagine still requires four elements: carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, which are necessary to form the fundamental organic molecule. The other elements, iron one of the last among them, were doubtless added successively by a sort of chemical adaptation of the living creature to the environment that constantly offered them. To speak in the language of the chemists, this faculty of accommodation or adaptation depends on the aptitude of the fundamental organic molecule to join to itself successively the atomic groups that are of widest occurrence around it and that correspond best to its functions. In simpler terms, the circulation of matter between living and inanimate nature and the necessary accommodation of these two, one to another, require that animals and plants should be formed of the same clay as the earth on which they live."

Iron, then, the author tells us, is present in plants and animals simply because it abounds in nature. Most of the brightly colored red or yellow rocks owe their coloration to it, and recent experiments show that the brilliant colors of many plants are also due to it. In animals, too, it colors the blood purple and the bile green, and gives brilliant tints to fur and plumage. It seems,

then, to be nature's great colorist. "When nature takes up her brush," said Haiiy, "the father of mineralogy," "it is always iron that supplies her palette."

The great weight of the iron atom necessitates its linkage with a vast number of lighter atoms in the organic molecule. Thus, says the author :

"We find molecular edifices of gigantic dimensions, of which the organic compounds of iron offer a remarkable example. In particular, the molecule of the red matter of the blood of higher animals contains, for one atom of iron, 712 of carbon, 1,130 of hydrogen, 214 of nitrogen, 245 of oxygen, and 2 of sulfur—in all 2,303."

"Thus iron enters into organic matter in the midst of an immense cortège of elements that it carries along with it, which sustain it and float it, as it were, in their substance. It is natural that its atoms, each of which has such a multitudinous escort, should be found in living bodies only in small numbers."

The principle rôle of iron in living beings, we are told by the author, is to aid in combustion, that is, in the assimilation of oxygen within the body. This it does by acting as a carrier of oxygen, which it furnishes to the tissues from its higher or ferric compounds, taking on the lower or ferrous state of oxidation in the act. It has recently been discovered that the liver is the principal seat of this action. Says M. Dastre :

"It [the liver] contains iron, and this iron exists in forms analogous to the ferrous and ferric compounds; on the other hand, it is filled with blood which carries the oxygen necessary for combustion, both in the state of simple solution and in loose chemical combination in its globules. All the conditions necessary to the production of slow combustion are thus found here together. It can not, therefore, be doubted that it really takes place. This is the new function that we must assign to the liver."

This being the case, it is evident that without iron we should die, and it is therefore providential that the metal should occur almost everywhere in the plant world.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EDUCATION OF ANIMALS.

IN an article on this subject in the *Revue de l'École d'Anthropologie*, M. Charles Letourneau tells us that nearly every living creature is more or less capable of education. In many this education is latent and inherited, and manifests its effects in the course of individual development, so that the parents may turn off their young to shift for themselves as soon as they are able to do so. But in other cases preliminary training is necessary. Says M. Letourneau (our quotations are from a translation in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, February) :

"Some species take care for the future of their offspring, and before sending them away teach them to fly, or swim, or hunt, or fish. Dureau de la Malle saw falcons, high up in the air, drop dead mice and swallows in order to teach their young to spring upon their prey when in rapid flight, and to estimate distances; and when the little hawklets were somewhat larger, they dropped living birds instead of dead game. American crested ducks teach their young to find seeds and to snap at flies and aquatic insects.

"It is generally the female that exercises this care for her offspring, while the male concerns himself little about the matter. The female wild duck leads her brood to the water, and takes care to choose places of no very great depth for this first lesson, and trains the little ones to hunt flies, mosquitoes, and beetles. The female of the eider duck gently carries her ducklings one by one in her beak, escorts them to the deep water, and teaches them to dive for fish. When they are tired she glides under them, takes them on her back, and carefully carries them to the shore. It is undoubtedly very largely by virtue of instinct and ancestral education that birds swim or fly, and the mother has only to invite them to the act by her example; but, for a more complete training, the lessons are very useful, if not necessary."

After giving examples of many other cases of parental training

by birds, beasts, and even by insects, M. Letourneau goes on to say :

"All this is because, notwithstanding morphological differences, all living beings have something in common at the bottom; so that the physiological psychology of one species may illustrate that of others, and even of man. In short, we have good grounds for saying that all animals, whether vertebrates or not, but possessing nervous centers, however little developed, are susceptible of education; with all a suitable training long enough continued can to a certain extent derange the hereditary tendencies which we call instinctive, and even create new ones. These perturbations, these metamorphoses of native tendencies, are observable with special ease in domestic animals. We have a right to be surprised that, after having so successfully adapted the few animals with which we are acquainted to his service and use, man has not tamed many others. We may suppose theoretically, and it is made probable by numerous experiments, that there are few among the superior species that would resist a methodical and persistent training."

In the case of the more intelligent animals, like the dog, the process of education is made easier by centuries of association with man. There are other animals that might now be educated and utilized to great advantage if they had only the start that is given by such an inheritance. The author gives the case of the monkey as an example. He says of it :

"If the larger monkeys had been domesticated by man, and associated with him for thousands of years as the dog has been, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that they would have been still more modified, morally and physically, than that animal. They would probably have made a closer approach to the inferior human races; for the dog, different as he is from man, has been remarkably humanized by his contact. This mental humanization of the dog is an extremely important fact, as showing how powerful education may be; how, if time enough is taken, it may modify the organization. The domestic dog is evidently descended from one or several canidian ancestors similar to the wolf, very wild and not very intelligent, but endowed with a social instinct. Many centuries have been required to change it into the devoted companion and worshiper of man that it is, to acquire its expressive bark instead of the wolf's howling, and to assimilate the many qualities and capacities it exhibits so foreign to its nature. Its civilization has not taken place all at once. We still find half-wild dogs among the Australian hordes and other lower races, that do not know how to bark, that have no affectionate relations with their masters, and are nothing more than selfish auxiliaries in hunting or fierce sentries of the camp or village."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROF. F. E. NIPHER has recently measured the frictional effect of moving trains upon the air near them," says *The Scientific American*. "His apparatus consisted of a hemispherical cup, which he could fix at distances up to thirty inches from the window of a railway carriage. The mouth of this collector was turned toward the direction in which the train was moving at the time of observation; and the pressure due to the motion was conveyed to a pressure-gage by means of an india-rubber tube attached to the back of the collecting-cup. The results obtained showed that a large amount of air is dragged along with a rapidly moving train, the motion being also communicated to air many feet away. Most people believe that it is dangerous to stand near a train going at full speed, and Prof. Nipher has now proved that the moving air is a real source of danger. The air not only possesses sufficient power to cause one to topple over, but it also communicates a spinning motion tending to roll a person under the train, if the nature of the ground does not prevent such a result."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.—"*The London Times*, in a recent issue," says *The Industrial World*, "publishes the report of a conversation between an English engineer and an American manufacturing engineer upon the relative industrial conditions of the two countries, and comments at some length upon the facts revealed. The American, as was to have been expected, dwelt upon the superiority of the American workman and machinery and on what an economic writer of ability characterized as the 'cheapness of high wages.' He alleged that the American workman receives higher wages, but the labor-saving machinery makes possible a profitable export trade. As a matter of fact, the high wages, more than any other factor in the industrial life of the country, makes the profitable export trade possible. The high wages command the services of the best mechanics in the world, and the greater the skill of the artisan the larger the product of his labor and the less the waste from his work. The superior labor-saving machinery in this country has a good deal to do with the growing exports of manufactured products, but the most important agency of all is the higher wages."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC ABROAD.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. KEANE, formerly the head of the American Catholic University in Washington, finds it very difficult to make the European mind comprehend American ideas and appreciate the American spirit. The people abroad he finds puzzled by our political system, incapable of understanding the processes by which the diverse elements of our population become fused into homogeneity, and, most of all, at a total loss to understand the relations existing here between state and church. "A condition in which the church neither seeks patronage nor fears persecution seems to them almost inconceivable." The relation between Catholics and non-Catholics in America is equally a stumbling-block abroad. On this, and on the view with which the Chicago Parliament of Religions is regarded by European Catholics, the Archbishop discourses as follows (*The Catholic World*, March):

"They have for centuries, and with very good reason, been used to regarding Protestants as assailants of the church, to be met, as it were, at the point of the bayonet. When the American assures them that, with the exception of a small minority of fanatics, such is not at all the attitude of our non-Catholics; that they are Protestants simply by force of heredity, and mostly in perfectly good faith; that we regard them as fellow-Christians who, through the fault of their ancestors, have lost part of the Christian teaching and are in a false position as to the church and the channels of grace; and that we, in the spirit of fraternal charity, are striving to lead them up to the fulness of truth and grace; again he will seem to them more than ever a dreamer, and more probably than ever tainted in his orthodoxy.

"Hence their almost insuperable difficulty, for instance, in understanding and doing justice to the part taken by Catholics in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago. To them it seems treasonable collusion with the enemies of the Catholic Church and the Christian religion. Our American may show them that it was neither meant to be nor understood to be anything of the kind; he argues in vain. He may show them the printed record of the Catholic discourses pronounced day after day, demonstrating that not in a single instance was there any minimizing of Catholic belief; but it is of no use. He may tell them of the missionary work done from morning till night every day in the Catholic hall; of the enormous amount of Catholic literature distributed to eager inquirers; of the general impression produced that only the Catholic Church could stand up among all the religions of the world, in the calm majestic dignity and tender pitying charity coming from her consciousness of alone possessing the fulness of the truth, and from her consciousness too that it is still and ever her right and her duty to teach that fulness to the whole world; they only look on him in wonder, and go away staggered but not convinced. Occasionally, indeed, he will meet with more open minds, more capable of understanding and appreciating. Thus, when the plain facts of the case were stated to the Catholic Scientific Congress at Brussels, three years ago, the audience, not to be matched in Europe for intelligence and judiciousness, showed their sympathy and their approval in an outburst of enthusiasm not soon to be forgotten. Yet, once again, our Holy Father, knowing full well how totally different are the religious conditions and mental tendencies of Europe, has most wisely decreed that a parliament of the kind would there be unadvisable."

The Archbishop is generally regarded as one of the leaders of the "Liberals" in the Catholic Church of America. Apparently he has found the term Liberal associated, in the minds of European Catholics, with all sorts of objectionable views. They regard modern ideas and the spirit of the age, he tells us, as "essentially and hopelessly Voltairean, infidel, anti-Christian." Reference is made to the spirit, still existing, that filled the last days of Bishop Dupanloup with bitterness, because of his "magnificent commentary" on the Syllabus, demonstrating that it was not incompatible with modern life and civilization. The bishop

and all who sympathized with him, says Dr. Keane, "were denounced as traitors selling out the Christian faith to modern infidelity," and were branded as "Liberals." "Since that day Liberals and Liberalism are terms far more awful and condemnatory than heretics and heresy. And so our American, altho laudably ready to thrash any man who would accuse him of deviating in the least from the church's teachings, has but a poor chance for a reputation of orthodoxy, since the survivors of this school have pinned on to him the label of Liberalism."

Nothing has for a long time done more, the Archbishop says, to enlighten European Catholics on the true nature of Americanism than the publication, in French, of "The Life of Father Hecker." The book has not received much attention here, but it has been a revelation abroad and has run through four editions there in a few months.

EVANGELISTS AND THE METHODISTS.

THERE seems to be a divergence of views among the editors of some of the Methodist Episcopal journals of the country in regard to the usefulness of evangelists, or of what are known as evangelistic services in the churches of that denomination. As the Methodist Episcopal Church has been specially known in the past for its frequent resort to these methods in awakening religious interest, the discussion of their utility in Methodist journals has more than ordinary interest and significance. Thus the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* raises the point whether the conditions are not such to-day as to require a change of procedure in the conduct of religious services and the possible employment of new agencies. It says that the time was when the work of the ministers in the Methodist Church was largely evangelistic, this rather than anything else. But there is now, it adds, not a little well-founded opposition to the employment of the old-time methods. This opposition comes, in part, from the feeling that the professional evangelists come into the churches as strangers, and that it is difficult to learn their true character oftentimes, and whether they always teach sound doctrine and are to be trusted in all respects. To give a concrete case on which to base its conclusions as to the value of evangelistic work in general *The Advocate* refers to the special meetings recently held in Pittsburg by Mr. Moody and Dr. Wilbur Chapman, and says:

"As to actual practical results, the general evangelistic movements, such as those of Mr. Moody, or those of Dr. Chapman, lately held in this city, are of doubtful utility in themselves. If the efforts end with them, as is too often the case, but little good follows. One faithful pastor leading an earnest church will often in a comparatively quiet way reap a much larger harvest than is gathered as the result of all the noise and show of one of these great public demonstrations. Nevertheless, there is a place for such movements as these. If the pastors of a community purpose a forward movement in all their churches—as it would be well that they should frequently—then let them arrange for one week of preparation in a union meeting, call to the leadership some godly, devoted, wise man of experience; and after the churches and Sunday-schools have thus been enlisted and public attention attracted, let each pastor take the battle into his own particular field, and wage a hand-to-hand conflict. Thus the best results might be secured."

For a view of a different sort from the same denominational source, we have an article in *The Northern Christian Advocate* (Syracuse), in which the writer contends that "evangelism is the crying need of Methodism" to-day. The writer deplors the decline of spirituality in the Methodist Church, and charges it, in part, to a lack of spiritual depth and fervor in the preaching of Methodist pulpits. He proceeds to say:

"Revivals appear to be more and more superficial; conversions not deep; character not changed; converts, tho entering and remaining in the church, speedily returning to their former associates and practises. Nor do revivals take hold of intelligent and

strong character as formerly. The 'formerly' of Dr. Buckley was the time of evangelistic power in Methodist history. Ministers felt and knew they were called of God to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to a lost world, and they had the holy boldness to obey the commission with all that it involved. To them sin was a most ghastly fact, a horrifying reality, an outrage upon God, eternal damnation to the sinner, and the purpose to save men from its guilt and consequences aroused an earnestness and gave to their sermons such effectiveness that sinners were induced to 'flee from the wrath to come.' This passion for souls was not confined to the itinerant, but shared by the laity as well, until Methodism came to be known as 'Christianity in earnest.' The most noticeable weakness in the Methodist pulpit of to-day is the absence of a mighty conviction of the awfulness of sin, the necessity of regeneration, and an abiding, Scriptural faith in the power of the Holy Spirit. There is a ruinous tendency in many quarters to make of the church a religious club, and far too many pulpits are discussing current reforms, philosophical theories, higher criticisms, scientific speculations, together with the multiplying 'ologies' and 'isms' of the present-day 'faddists,' instead of the law and the Gospel. Preaching that creates uneasiness in the hearts of the well-dressed, highly respectable, wealthy, influential, and cultured has never received a warm welcome, but it is the only kind to convict of sin and lead to God. Dr. T. L. Cuyler has said truly, 'The minister who blunts the sword of the Spirit, and fails to preach a blood-heat Gospel every Sunday, is hindering a revival.' A downpouring from on high upon our pulpits will infuse moral courage to declare the whole counsel of God, withstand the strongest opposition from the unconverted or back-slidden members within the church, and materially aid in renewing the spirit of true evangelism."

The Central Christian Advocate thinks the old-time methods of conducting a religious revival are practically obsolete, and it finds that the Methodist Church is in a critical position in reference to this matter. Says the editor:

"In stating the facts as we see them we have not the remotest thought of reflecting upon the type of revivalist and revival methods in vogue in earlier days. They were honored and blessed of God in an extraordinary way. But for them there would be no Methodism in the world. We owe to them, under God, our very existence as a denomination.

"Nor have we any idea in mind that it is possible now to galvanize old revival machinery with new power. The men who fancy that what we most need is the 'old-time class-meeting,' and that the general use of 'the mourners' bench' would revivify the church, have not yet begun to study the problem of our current needs. What we need is a spirit of consecrated ingenuity, of zealous inquiry, of holy zeal, which will devise fresh methods of securing conversions; modern revival helps and appliances, adapted to the spirit and life of to-day."

Secretary Stanton's Religious Faith.—In the course of his war reminiscences, now running in *McClure's Magazine*, Charles A. Dana, who, it will be remembered, was Assistant Secretary of War when Edwin M. Stanton was Secretary, has this to say of his chief:

"Mr. Stanton was a short, thick, dark man, with a very large head and a mass of black hair. His nature was intense, and he was one of the most eloquent men that I ever met. Stanton was entirely absorbed in his duties, and his energy in prosecuting them was something almost superhuman. When he took hold of the War Department the armies seemed to grow, and they certainly gained in force and vim and thoroughness.

"One of the first things which struck me in Mr. Stanton was his deep religious feeling and his familiarity with the Bible. He must have studied the Bible a great deal when he was a boy. He had the firmest conviction that the Lord directed our armies. Over and over again have I heard him express the same opinion which he wrote to *The Tribune* after Donelson: 'Much has recently been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in Waterloo. Who can organize victory? Who can combine the elements of

success on the battle-field? We owe our recent victories to the spirit of the Lord, that moved our soldiers to rush into battle, and filled the hearts of our enemies with dismay. The inspiration that conquered in battle was in the hearts of the soldiers and from on high; and wherever there is the same inspiration there will be the same results.' There was never any cant in Stanton's religious feeling. It was the straightforward expression of what he believed and lived, and was as simple and genuine and real to him as the principles of his business."

TRIBUTES TO MISS WILLARD FROM THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

THE tributes to Miss Willard in the religious press of the country have been earnest, strong, and heartily sympathetic. *The Outlook* has its leading editorial on Miss Willard, and begins it by saying that the death of no woman in the world, with the possible exception of Queen Victoria, would have caused such deep and widespread sorrow. After speaking of her special work for temperance, *The Outlook* continues:

"But even this does not seem to us to have been her chief service. She saw clearly, what other women also have seen, that many of her sisters were letting their activities rust from disuse, and others were frittering them away by misuse in trivialities. More perhaps than any other one person has she opened to her sisters the vision of that large activity in Christian and philanthropic work upon which woman has been entering during the last quarter-century. The rush of women into industrial pursuits may be looked upon by the conservative with suspicion and distrust, and certainly it is not unaccompanied with some industrial evils. But only good has come from the enlarged activity of woman in spheres of unpurchased and unpaid industry devoted to beneficent service in schools, hospitals, asylums, and churches. Of this movement we know of no apostle who has been more eloquent in speech, or in those deeds which speak louder than words, than Miss Willard."

Of her personal influence and power, *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) says:

"Her presence and her appeals energized the work throughout the entire country. It is said that for ten years she averaged one public meeting a day, writing letters, planning articles, and arranging work while in transit between the towns in which she spoke. The World's Woman's Christian Union was the child of her brain."

From an editorial in *The Evangelical Messenger* (Evangelical Association, Cleveland) we take this paragraph:

"Miss Willard's gifts and calling were peculiar. Her mind combined masculine strength with real womanly intuition. She possessed in an unusual degree the genius for organization, and her social and business tact, her gift of oratory, her poetic temperament, her deep insight into the profounder problems of society, her affection for humanity, her high ideal of the mission of her own sex in the elevation of mankind, her intense devotion to the cause with which she stood identified, her broad sympathies, her high-toned morality, her lofty exemplification of womanly virtue, her strength of character, her unfaltering faith in God, her unflinching confidence in the ultimate triumph of right, her genius for practically applying her ideas of reform, and, above all, her profoundly religious life, together formed a combination of elements seldom found in one woman."

The United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) concludes an editorial review of Miss Willard's life and work with the following words:

"Miss Willard was a woman of strong intellectual powers, remarkable energy, and great usefulness, and was by nature and education fitted to be a leader. The success of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is largely due to her capable management. As yet there is no one in sight who seems to be able to fill her place. While some of her plans may be criticized, on the whole they were wise and prudent. All who love the cause

of temperance and social purity will be sincere mourners at her death. It can be said of her, 'She hath done what she could.'

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) says:

"The death of Miss Frances Elizabeth Willard has cast a shadow as far as her name is known and as wide as her influence was felt. She will be mourned the world over, for in every land her name is a household word, and with her name is associated in the thoughts of millions the great principles of temperance and purity and justice to which her splendid gifts of mind and heart were consecrated. What wonder, when the extent of her philanthropic and self-sacrificing work is considered, that the announcement of her death brought cable despatches, telegrams, and other messages from men and women of all social conditions in all parts of the world? But few women have pursued a noble life-work with a more unflinching purpose and unabated energy, and left a deeper and more abiding impress upon mankind."

The Interior (Presbyterian, Chicago) speaks of Miss Willard as "the most famous woman of her day," and says further:

"Miss Willard was a Christian idealist. She was a woman of ideas; she loved what scholars and thinkers delight in; but most of all she was possessed and swayed, sustained and borne on by force of the loftiest ideals. Seldom does one appear among us whose faculty of imagination serves them to such high purpose. It gave reality to her most spiritual conceptions; it gave wings to her reason; it gave vision as of certainties to her faith. It opened to the horizon of her daily life a heaven-wide scope of outlook. How much it has been worth to the women, and to the men too, of our time to have such a personality among them, it would take strong words to say."

In the course of a highly eulogistic editorial, *The Congregationalist* says:

"Miss Willard has sought to realize the ideal for mankind with a chivalry and devotion which knew no limit till they exhausted her vital powers. On the platform, in the pulpit, in the editor's chair, in political campaigns, in organizing and leading new movements against intemperance, impurity, poverty—all human sins and ills—no knight of olden or modern times ever more deserved to be called 'without fear and without reproach' than Frances Willard. Her enemies often, her friends sometimes, have questioned the wisdom of the plans and methods she proposed, but none who knew her have ever questioned the purity of her motives. If her sympathies sometimes controlled her judgment it was because they were always putting forth supreme effort in behalf of needy, suffering, oppressed humanity. She sometimes failed where no one has yet succeeded, but it was in the spirit and with the purpose of Him who was crucified to save the world."

The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) makes this reference to the fallen leader:

"In the generation to which her life and work were given, most encouraging advance has been made in the cause of temperance, and no small part of it may be ascribed to her heroic efforts. There seems to have been in her a rare combination of power and gentleness. The sense of high position had not brought with it any of that personal isolation which so often attends it. She retained her womanly feelings and won the devoted affection of those with whom she was closely connected. In such respects she certainly stands in favorable contrast to many of her own sex who have become prominent as leaders in the various reforms and other 'causes' which form so marked a characteristic of these times."

In the course of a full-page editorial on Miss Willard, the *New York Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal) says:

"There was more sweetness and less bitterness in what she said to and about others in public than is common in the answers of the tongue furnished by those who spend most of their lives in the glare of publicity. Her tact amounted to genius. She was prolific in suggestions, and if one failed could substitute another for it with such rapidity as to obliterate the memory of the first. Her spirit was adventurous; hope springing eternal in her breast. She possessed the power of magnifying the objects in which she

was interested, until they filled temporarily the horizon. All things related themselves to her. In glorifying Mme. Willard she carried all with her, and while wreathing that venerable brow with flowers, unconsciously she covered her own."

In *The Advance* (Congregational, Chicago) Miss Willard is characterized in these words:

"Miss Willard had rare powers as a speaker. As a poet Mrs. Browning has been called Shakespeare's daughter, and as a speaker Miss Willard might be called Gladstone's daughter. She had a clear, strong, logical mind; she could easily grasp a great variety of facts and arrange them in effective order; and then without a scrap of paper she could stand before an audience and speak for an hour or more as tho she could not but speak the thoughts which came from her lips clothed with all the graces of effective elocution and forceful and elegant diction."

CREDULITY OF SKEPTICS.

DISBELIEF of one proposition generally implies belief in another opposing proposition. Rev. Dr. E. Fitch Burr, author of "Ecce Cœlum," takes advantage of this fact to analyze, in *The Homiletic Review* (February), the beliefs of those who deny the Christian theory of the universe. He takes Pyrrho of Elis as the first skeptic known to history, who not only doubted the reality of God but the reality of everything. Hume was the Pyrrho of the last century. Hume admitted, however, the reality of chains of ideas, but held that we had no evidence of the reality of anything else, and he tried to prove this paradox, and professed to believe it. Pantheism, or Transcendentalism, is a later form of skepticism, which only a large-mouthed credulity can swallow. Its postulates are taken for granted. Dr. Burr says:

"Does the totality of the material Cosmos deserve to be called God? Certainly, viewed as vast and mysterious and seething with mighty forces, and essentially eternal, it is a sublime thing. But there are other features that are very far from being sublime. Innumerable low, shameful, distressing, and abominable things belong to the Cosmos. Material Pantheism makes all these part and parcel of God: all the mistakes and follies, all the pains and diseases, all the vices and falsehoods and crimes, all the cruelties and wrongs and wars that disfigure history, even the atrocities and outrages of the unspeakable Turk, belong as vitally to God as do all high and desirable things. Stones, and worms, and monkeys, and beasts of prey, and fiends in the shape of men, and all refuse and loathsome things are as much parts of Him as are saints and heroes and geniuses. There is nothing so vile in character and conduct and experience but has God for its source and substance, and is a wave of the one Divine Ocean.

"A being largely made up of impostures and self-contradictions and all the deeps of wickedness—does such a being deserve to be called God?—to be respected, trusted in, worshiped? The Pantheist, in affirming this, believes on very small capital indeed."

August Comte is taken as the next illustration of credulous skepticism. He taught that the only proper object of worship is collective humanity, especially as represented by women, more especially as represented by his mistress. His scheme "seems to aim at reducing the liberty of the many to a minimum, and at exalting the power of a few, and especially of one, to a maximum. Nothing is left to the judgment or the conscience of the individual; every disciple, with his belongings, is delivered up, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the hierarchy—and of August Comte." And he actually believed such a scheme would have a brilliant future and immense adoption!

"The largest example of credulity on the part of skeptics is found in connection with the doctrine of *natural* evolution." We quote again from Dr. Burr:

"Here is the doctrine of natural evolution. All that exist in the heavens and the earth—including systems of worlds, organic structures, living beings, minds with their wondrous products in inventions, discoveries, literatures, sciences, virtues, religions, histories—all have come from eternal elementary matter by

means merely of such inherent forces and laws as natural science recognizes as belonging to matter. Skeptics of late affirm, not that the existing universe *may* have come in this way, but that this is the way in which, as a matter of fact, it actually did come. And this is the affirmation which they have to prove.

"While there is not a man, the world over, who is not able to see at a glance the sufficiency of a Scriptural God to explain nature in all its depths and heights, there is not one skeptic in a hundred who is able to judge for himself of the sufficiency of the evolution hypothesis to do as much. Nearly all rely, and are obliged to rely, on the testimony, contradicted and paradoxical, of a few leaders of whose merits as guides they are as little competent to judge as they are of their arguments. Certainly, the men who have no better ground for confidently believing in natural evolution than the bare word of a few leaders can properly be considered credulous."

Dr. Burr dwells upon the details of the evolutionary hypothesis. That eternal matter produced, from the inorganic, miracles of organization infinitely superior to anything made by man; produced the living from the non-living, the intelligent from the non-intelligent; generated free-will and a responsible human history; that species of plants and animals began by spontaneous generation,—these and many other similar propositions are *affirmed*, and they demand enormous credulity. Dr. Burr concludes:

"In short, credulity is the common law of skepticism. The whole scheme has credulity for veins and arteries. It appears in its grossest form among the Nihilists and Communists and Anarchists and Free Lovers of our time, who are, to a man, skeptics, and who affirm their monstrosities to be nothing less than eternal truth. In its mildest form it appears in the readiness with which unbelievers have ever accepted baseless stories to the discredit of Christians and their Master. Ancient unbelievers pronounced Him a glutton and wine-bibber and conspirator, with the scantiest possible color for the charge. Modern unbelievers, met with too often by most pastors in their parish visitations, require very little foundation in fact for accepting and passing on stories to the disadvantage of the professing Christians about them. They catch at them. They make the most of them. A straw is enough to support an accusation. A conjecture is made into a certainty. A hint of misconduct sends a man into the limbo of rascals and hypocrites. Charitable judgments of Christians are almost unknown among unbelievers. What is credulity if not believing on insufficient grounds—say, no grounds at all?"

ZIONISM AS VIEWED FROM JERUSALEM.

IT is probably something in the nature of a surprise that the thirty thousand or more Jews who now live in Jerusalem do not look with favor upon the agitation of the Zionists in Europe looking toward a restoration of the kingdom of Israel in the land of their fathers. They rather "view with alarm" the project of Zionism. A recent issue of the *Bote aus Zion*, a German mission journal published in Jerusalem, brings the following intelligence on this matter:

However much the Jews of Jerusalem, both from a religious and a national point of view, put forth effort to make their individuality in the community felt, and however much their rapidly increasing numbers and their activity in commercial and business life have been making them a noticeable factor in the city of their ancestors, they nevertheless will have nothing to do with the national movement of the Zionists as this found its expression in the convention at Basel. The writer recently asked an old influential Jew of Jerusalem in regard to this matter. He stated that the whole agitation was a swindle, the real purpose of the leaders being to make money; and that this was the reason why the great majority of the rabbis would have nothing to do with the project. He declared that the Jews had never sold Palestine, and that accordingly it was not necessary to buy that country back; the only way to reacquire it is by conquest, and this would be hard, if not impossible.

Every intelligent observer who is in a condition to judge will

acknowledge that the effort to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, in view of the surrounding difficulties, not all of which would be caused by the Turkish Government, would be a matter of extraordinary difficulty. It really seems phenomenal that the Zionist Society has seriously thought of carrying out such a plan and to do so with the aid of money. Even the Jews in the sacred city are so surprised at the method proposed that they almost spontaneously have come to the conclusion that a financial speculation is at the bottom of the whole enterprise.

The object sought by the Zionists is something entirely different from the way by which they are trying to attain it. The old orthodox Jew, while in full agreement with the former on account of his interpretation of prophetic prediction, protests most decidedly against the latter. That Palestine is actually the property of the Jews is, on the basis of the Holy Scriptures, acknowledged not only by the Jews and the Christians, but even by the Mohammedans. The latter have it as an article of their faith, which they too are perfectly willing to acknowledge, that the time will come when they themselves will again return to their southern homes and the Jews will take their place in the Promised Land. It is quite natural that the Jew is not allowed openly to speak of his hopes of realizing this idea, and it has concurred more than once that a public reference to the uprising of the Israelites under the Maccabees, as an example of what should take place again, has been punished by the authorities. But the vast immigration of Jews into the land of their ancestors in recent decades is founded on this hope, as also the establishment of Jewish agricultural colonies throughout the length and breadth of the land, upon which much money and enthusiasm have been spent and some of which are in a flourishing condition. The fact that in a comparatively short time the greater portion of the trade of the country has fallen into the hands of Jews who have permanently settled in Palestine, was something to be expected. Then, too, that all branches of artisan work, such as masonry and stone-cutting, are now being practised by the Jews of Palestine, can probably be explained on the ground that the Jewish immigrants from southern Russia and southeastern Europe in general were accustomed to such work. But that the Jews have founded agricultural colonies and are zealously working them, is remarkable; yet there are more than twenty of these now in Palestine, especially along the coast districts and in the upper Jordan valley, all controlled and worked by Jews. They have been thriving to a notable degree, having learned what crops can be successfully raised. An important factor in the prosperity of these colonies is the fact that they are liberally supported by wealthy Jews in Europe, especially the Rothschilds.

It must be confessed that the success of these enterprises is a credit to Jewish perseverance and intelligence. They have demonstrated the fact practically that national farming, especially on the sea-coast districts, can satisfy even the demands of European agriculturists, and more than this would not be asked in case a Jewish state were reestablished in Palestine. These colonies show that the Jews can live and thrive in their ancestral patri-mony, even if the Zionist methods do not find their approval.
—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE London *Methodist Times* proposes a universal Methodist hymn-book, one and the same throughout the English-speaking world, and suggests the subject as a very legitimate one for discussion at the next Ecumenical Conference.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN, of Mansfield College, Oxford, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Haskell lectures in India this year. The Haskell lectureship has been founded by a Chicago woman for the purpose of making English-speaking Hindus acquainted with the leading features and doctrines of Christianity. The first series was delivered by Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D.

A NEW hymnal has been introduced into the Jewish synagogues in this country. Some of the hymns have excited criticism because of alleged verbal infelicities. Here is one verse:

"Yet died he not, as men who sink
Before our eyes to soulless clay,
But changed to spirit like a wink
Of summer lightning passed away."

And another couplet runs as follows:

"All is echo sent from Thee,
God of gladness, God of glee!"

To those who criticize the use of the words "wink" and "glee" the compilers reply by informing their critics that Thomas Moore is responsible for the first, and John Stuart Blackie for the second.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN IN AN INTROSPECTIVE MOOD.

THE British press, while it is rarely in doubt of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and of its world-wide destiny, does not let this consciousness of power blind it to defects that may be remedied. The status of the army has given much concern of late, and with a view to attracting into the ranks a better class of men, certain features of the continental system for the employment of reserve soldiers have been adopted. Hitherto the duty of finding employment for these men in time of peace has been left to philanthropic societies; but the Government has now set aside for time-expired soldiers one thousand positions in the post-office department and one thousand positions for laborers in the war department. In addition, officers have been appointed to furnish, on demand, a certificate of character to all discharged soldiers deserving it, and Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has appealed directly to the Lord Mayor of London, and probably to others, asking them to appeal to the patriotism of private employers in behalf of these men, since their employment "has become a matter of national importance," "in order to maintain a better supply of recruits."

Great Britain is undoubtedly still mistress of the sea and supreme in the field of trade and industry. Yet the warnings lately given of the rise of other nations have not fallen upon deaf ears, and some searching self-examinations are the consequence. A writer in *The Investors' Review* expresses himself in the main as follows:

The success of the foreigner is due to his push, to the high finish he bestows upon inferior goods, and to the easy terms of payment granted by him to buyers. The British manufacturer, who has turned up his nose at orders for cheap goods, must remember that people have not always the money to purchase the best. He must be prepared to compete with the foreigner, for a market once lost is not easily regained. The very fact that the machinery of the Continental manufacturer allows him to give a superior finish to cheap goods should convince us that he can produce the higher grades quite as well as, if not better than, we can, if he is given an order for better class goods. Moreover, the British workingman must look the fact in the face that his halcyon days are over. If his foreign competitor is willing to work harder in order to win new markets, he must work harder himself to preserve what has already been gained. The British employer has learned the lesson already, for he works much longer hours than his men.

Turning to the question of colonial administration we find that here also the demand for reform is getting stronger. At a meeting of Anglo-Indians in London, Mr. Ray, a retired Indian official, made a strong speech which would in ordinary times have been greatly censured, but has now been received with remarks of assent in many quarters. He said in effect:

British rule stood out as a dismal failure. The fact had been demonstrated by the events of the past few months in famine, plague, and war. . . . A policy unworthy of England was being pursued. Selfishness and suspicion were at its root. If the system was not altered Indians who were at present friendly to British rule would be turned into bitter and unbending enemies, and the end would be a terrible catastrophe. Sedition was fermenting on all sides.

In the field of foreign politics there is a strong demand for moderation, if not in the daily papers, at least in the weeklies. *The Spectator*, London, warns its countrymen to abstain from further annexation of territory as follows:

"We have already so much to do that we see signs of exhaustion not only in our recruiting arrangements, but in the mental caliber of the classes from which we draw our statesmen. . . .

We are going to have ten years at least of strain and difficulty in India; after a quarter of a century we have not legalized our position on the Nile; we have not thoroughly digested one morsel of the immense and hurried swallowings we have made in Africa; and to begin a new meal, even if the diet is appetizing, in Asia would be to the last degree unwise.

"We do not suppose anybody will mistake our meaning, but still we will boil it down into an index line. This country is full for to-day. Let it eat no more till to-morrow, unless it is prepared for blood-letting by a doctor who calls his lancet 'the prescription.'"

There is also a faction in England which makes it its business to soften the tone generally adopted by Britons when commenting upon the actions of other nations. We summarize the following from the *London Echo*:

England is the greatest "expansionist" of all; why should she be envious of others? We have subjected 200,000,000 Asiatics to our rule by force of arms. We regard to this day India as the brightest jewel of the British crown. Yet we have obtained and hold India by force, not by right. Germany and Russia have as great a right to annex and conquer as we have. Let us remember that, if their power is equal to their wish, they will do what they please, whatever we may say. England has enemies enough throughout the world. This enmity became specially great when we occupied Egypt and refused to leave it, and when we undertook that shameful attack upon the Transvaal. The former incident estranged France and led to the Franco-Russian alliance; the latter made Germany, our greatest competitor, an enemy. We are now isolated, and will need all our energy to preserve what we have. Our statesmen must be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves, else they will bring misfortune over us.

If we add to this that such men as Lord Charles Beresford call upon the "upper ten thousand" to worship less at the shrine of the golden calf, and that colonial papers urge British merchants to send a more polished and better educated class of men as commercial travelers, it will readily be understood that a large percentage of the British people know that it is no time for Great Britain to fold her hands, but for her to call forth all the dormant energies of the race.

THE DEFENSE OF CANADA.

THE Dominion every now and then is aroused to the fact that its provisions for defense in case of war are quite inadequate. Beside a small force of British regulars, Canada has only her militia, which, from a military point of view, is hardly superior to our own, and numerically so weak that it could easily be overpowered. *The Gazette*, St. Johns, N. B., quotes Sir Charles Diblee as follows:

"There is a war party or a jingo party in the United States which openly avows the intention to humiliate and weaken us and ultimately to drive us into war. Canada has not sufficient arms for war, and if she wishes under all circumstances (as her recent trade action seems to show) to stand apart from the United States and to remain a portion, and an increasingly important portion, of the British Empire, she is bound to raise the numbers of her active militia and improve their training, and to supply them with proper transport and fitting reserve of arms. . . . Canada as a military power is altogether behind not only Rumania or Switzerland but even Bulgaria, and is not in a position to defend her territory west of the Great Lakes. If she is to be defended under present circumstances, she will call on us to play a leading part in her defense."

But a prominent Minneapolis lawyer, Judson N. Cross, in a communication to the Senators of his State, declares that Canada will have the support of the United States rather than her enmity. His letter has been extensively noticed in Canada, and we quote from it as follows:

"If rightly interpret the principles of the Monroe doctrine, the United States would not stand by and permit any European or other non-American power, by force, purchase, or treaty, to

acquire any territory from any other European power now holding the same on the American continent, any sooner than it would permit such acquisition from any American State. . . .

"If the above premise and conclusion are correct and properly state the attitude of this people, through the principles of the Monroe doctrine, in their broader and more general scope, why should not the United States propose to Great Britain that in case of war by England with any other power this nation would protect Canada from invasion or attack; that is, do just what our Monroe doctrine would require that we should do in order to uphold it, and in order that we should be consistent?"

The Globe, Toronto, does not think such an agreement is necessary, and says:

"If such a danger should become real we can very well believe that the United States would intervene for their own sake, because they would certainly find Germany or Russia a much more troublesome neighbor than Great Britain. A European power which was aggressive enough to seize Canada would not be likely to stop there. The Emperor William, with 50,000 of his soldiers in Canada, might cast longing eyes at New York, Michigan, and Dakota. The possibility is remote, but the danger is just as great for the United States as for Canada, and self-interest would certainly prompt them to prevent others from invading Canada. No bargain is necessary to bring about that alliance should the occasion ever arise. If it were quite certain that the great body of Americans were as friendly to Canada as Mr. Cross there would be no war talk on this continent."

The London *Navy League Journal*, speaking of the subject of Anglo-American reunion, fears that the Canadians prefer to trust to Britain's strength alone. The paper says:

"If we can have the sincere friendship of the United States without alienating Canada we should not hesitate to make the sacrifice, but we are not the absolute possessors, but only the trustees of our empire. Such surrenders as that of our rights in Tunis are acts of treason to posterity. They may 'give peace in our time,' but the peace is a great interest it is not our only one."

That these views are not altogether groundless is shown by an article in the Montreal *Witness*, which says:

"It is a little hard to see wherein Mr. Cross's proposition differs from a demand that Great Britain on her part should hand over Canada to the protectorate of the United States or consent to accept a joint protectorate, and that Canada should so value such a joint protectorate as to be willing to accept vassalage. The assumption is somewhat ludicrous that both Great Britain and Canada would hail such a proposition. . . . As for protection, we mean to do what we can best to defend ourselves. We know of no power that wants to attack us, and only of one that so much as thinks it could. Even should the British navy lose command of the sea, and a foreign army make its way to our coast, Britons would meet it on the shore. We are only a million men, but we are not of the sort that is cheaply subdued. The only country that has any chance to attack us at all is the United States itself. . . . Canada reciprocates warmly every kindly feeling toward her on the part of her neighbors. She does want closer relations with them—that is, closer commercial relations. In these she has at all times shown herself ready to reciprocate to the utmost. Canada has at all times welcomed the closest social relations with the United States. But if that country wants closer political relations with Canada she must find them in an Anglo-Saxon federation, including the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, and the rest of the world-wide empire of which Canada is proud to be a part."

The Manitoba *Free Press*, Winnipeg, also thinks that closer political relation with the United States is by no means desirable. What the United States needs, says the paper, is not so much greater expansion and more military power, as better manners. We quote as follows:

"If the United States will hold to the traditions which have come down from the fathers of the country, its geographical position alone will be protection enough, without army or navy. No European power has any thought of attacking the republic. There is nothing to be gained by it. . . . If the country would

but mind its own business, there is no reason why its people should be taxed to make it either a military or a naval power. It is thought that the United States may intervene in Cuba, and that would, of course, render the creation of a strong army and navy necessary. The worst enemies of the United States could not desire anything better than to see it load itself down with these expensive and exhausting accessories. But even its friends might extract some comfort from the situation. . . . There is no disputing that the United States as a nation is rude and even insolent. That is because it does not know any better, and it does not know any better because it has been tied up in itself, and only rarely has it come into close relationship with other countries. Indeed, it has had little to say or do with any country but Great Britain, and by right of descent, we suppose, it has presumed to bully her without intermission. It has thus cultivated very bad diplomatic manners, manners of the coarse, shirt-sleeves variety. When it gets possession of Hawaii, and perhaps Cuba, and builds a big navy and creates a big army, and for the first time becomes one of the family of nations, it will require to improve its manners."

THE DE LOME INCIDENT.

THE abstraction of the letter addressed by Sr. Dupuy de Lome to Sr. Canalejas has excited a good deal of unfavorable notice abroad. In most cases the text of the letter is ignored, and the manner in which it was published is alone commented on.

The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"The Yankees, whose diplomats are in the habit of committing the most flagrant indiscretions, have no right at all to go wild over the text of this letter. It was altogether private and confidential, and was got hold of in a criminal and villainous manner."

The *Heraldo*, Madrid, after dilating upon the manner in which the letter was obtained, goes on to say:

"If we had done such a despicable thing when Hannis Taylor was here, goodness knows what we would have seen! We would not have been forced to make use of a private and confidential letter to get rid of him. His official opinions bristle with attacks upon our people, our generals, our Government, and even the highest representative of our country. . . . Sr. Dupuy has certainly acquitted himself with exquisite tact in the matter. He could, of course, have pointed to the private character of the letter. But he preferred to hand in his resignation, enabling the Government to change its Washington representative without the appearance of having given way to the influence of the American Government. But it does seem hard that we should lose the services of so excellent a man on account of a private letter, while we are subjected to official attacks."

The *Nacional* wants to know how long the Spanish Government will let the Americans "boss" them. The *Correo Español* thinks a crisis is near. "Here in Spain we are certainly at the end of any respect we may have felt for the United States," says the paper. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, asks if respect for the correspondence of other people is to vanish in future. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Since this letter was not only private, but was obtained by fraudulent means, the United States Government need not regard it as official Spanish opinion. Certain American journals demand that Spain offer excuses, and even claim that she has done so. But if they mean that a disavowal of Sr. Dupuy's opinions amounts to that much, they stretch the point considerably, and one could not but blame the United States if, from an excess of jingoism, they demand more than the satisfaction already obtained."

The London *Times* is sorry that Señor Dupuy de Lome has been compelled to resign, as he is undoubtedly a man of great ability. It adds:

"The relations between the two governments during that period have always been delicate and have sometimes been strained almost to breaking point. That they have never reached that point must be ascribed in great measure to the personal qualities and exertions of Señor Dupuy de Lome, whose services to the

United States and to the peace of the world are hardly less important than those he has rendered to his own country. It is from every point of view deplorable and lamentable that so useful a career should have been terminated by an act of the basest treachery."

The Daily Telegraph, London, says:

"No doubt the letter the Spanish Minister wrote to Señor Canalejas was a private one; but a public man in a foreign capital must often deny himself the luxury of making even personal communications to a friend. The letter found its way into the papers, as such things have a knack of doing, and, forthwith, the position of the Spanish Minister became untenable. . . . President McKinley was referred to as 'a low politician,' a man 'weak and catering to the rabble,' who, with 'natural and inevitable coarseness,' repeated all the current gossip of Madrid. This is hardly the language which, even in the pages of a private letter, is consonant with the tenure of a high diplomatic post."

United Ireland, Dublin, is jubilant because Señor Dupuy expressed the same opinion which has been expressed by our Home-Rule contemporary all along, and is sorry that the Spanish Ambassador had to resign "because his position became untenable, tho the infamy of the trick revolts every honest man." It adds:

"One of the objects of the Yankee-negro intrigue is to secure Cuba for an extensive migration of the American negroes from the Southern States, in order to remove the growing danger to white supremacy in that region. . . . A more important side of the negro rising in the great Spanish colony is to be found in the active participation of English agents in the work of the raiders, the great object of the English being at the same time to embarrass Spain and to occupy the Washington politicians. If Spain were free to act, she would certainly help France against England in the Mediterranean, while if the United States are embroiled in hostilities with a non-English nation *so much the better for the tyrants of Ireland*. That is the Anglo-Yankee situation in Cuba in a nutshell."

Saturday Night, Toronto, is certain that an apology ought to be rendered. It says:

"De Lome entrusted his letter to the mails of a country that boasts of its freedom—*not* to the mails of a country where spies abound and correspondence is carefully watched by the agents of a despot, but to the mails of a country that boasts itself the home of freedom; and the letter is stolen and made public. Is it Spain or the United States that owes the apology? . . . McKinley's Government is in the same position as a host who holds in his hand the stolen letter of his guest."

Speaking of the pride with which some American papers mentioned the fact that foreign ambassadors are so often compelled to resign at Washington, the same paper says:

"No other nation has found it necessary to bundle so many ambassadors out of the country for failing to show proper respect. We submit that nations, like individuals, win respect by deserving it, and the United States does not improve its claims to the respect of the nations by availing itself of a sealed letter that was entrusted to its care. Why does not the United States Government trace the movements of that letter and clear its postal service of suspicion, if that can be done?"

The *Montreal Witness*, the great Prohibition organ, says:

"A press despatch from Washington thus reads: 'Actuated by a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice, the State Department has taken steps to place in the hands of Señor Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, the epistle written by Señor De Lome which led to the resignation of the Minister.' The above appears to have been written in good faith, and without any suspicion on the part of the author of the fine irony pervading the statement. . . . To say that the course of the United States Government has been undignified fails to express the utter meanness characterizing the whole business. . . . It is safe to assume that indiscretions of the kind attributed to Señor De Lome are not strictly confined to foreign representatives at Washington, yet how rarely is publicity given to incidents of the kind occurring at other capitals? . . . It may be also that the stealing of private letters is

not a practise with which foreign governments are anxious to be openly identified, and certainly it is one that reflects small credit upon either governments or individuals—one utterly opposed to 'a sense of honor and a strict idea of justice.'"

The German papers regard the incident as perfectly in keeping with the whole Cuban business, and express no astonishment.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PRESIDENT KRÜGER AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

PRESIDENT PAUL KRÜGER has been reelected to the chief magistracy of the South African Republic. This is his fourth term, and his majority is larger than ever. He received 13,000, Burgers 4,000, Joubert 2,000 votes. Even in Johannesburg he polled nearly 800 votes as against 333 for Burger and 52 for Joubert. Moreover, a colossal statue is being erected in his honor. What this means can only be appreciated if we remember that the Boers have an almost Mohammedan objection to "idolatrous images." Many English papers are very much dissatisfied with the result of the election. They first predicted that the President would be elected by a very narrow majority, obtained by juggling with the returns. Then they hinted that a panic in South African stocks would be the result of his reelection. It did not come. At present they confine themselves to expressions of a decidedly personal character. Henry M. Stanley writes as follows in *South Africa*:

"I do not suppose there are any people in the world so well represented by a single prominent man as the Boers of South Africa are represented by Mr. Krüger. He is preeminently the Boer of Boers in character, in intellect, and in disposition, and that is one reason why he has such absolute control over his people. His obstinacy—and no man with a face like his could be otherwise than obstinate—his people call strength. Age and its infirmities have intensified it. His reserve—born of self-pride, consciousness of force—limited ambitions, and self-reliance, they call a diplomatic gift. . . . The real Krüger is a Boer Machiavelli, astute and bigoted, obstinate as a mule, and remarkably opinionated, vain, and puffed up with the power conferred on him, vindictive, covetous, and always a Boer, which means a narrow-minded and obtuse provincial of the illiterate type. . . . Far from deserving the title of great which some English visitors have bestowed upon Mr. Krüger, it seems to be that the most fitting title would be 'little.'"

Not all Englishmen are willing to concede the justice of Mr. Stanley's remarks. *The Saturday Review*, London, which can not be called a "Little England" organ, openly confesses its admiration for the sturdy Boer President. It says:

"We would not judge Mr. Stanley as he has judged Paul Krüger, but we do say that, whether the measure be just or unjust, men of action are always judged by their achievements, by the immediate results of their enterprises. We have heard African explorers say that Mr. Stanley had no merit except good fortune, but at the same time Mr. Stanley could point triumphantly to the fact that he had never undertaken any feat that he had not accomplished. He is confessedly, therefore, in the first rank of African explorers. And yet he has never done anything to be compared in difficulty with Paul Krüger's daily task. Take Krüger's ignorance into account if you will, it only adds to the wonder of his achievements. He was the first to fight for the independence of his country, and he has now preserved its freedom, in bad times and good times, against force of gold and hand for nearly twenty years. He fights with a daring and resolution that even his enemies honor, and he treats the conquered with a magnanimity that has never been outdone. And this is the man Mr. Stanley calls 'little.' He might call Cromwell 'little' with as good reason."

But the great majority of the English papers have begun another crusade against the Transvaal similar to the one which ended in the Jameson raid. *The Globe*, London, declares that

the Boers are preparing to attack the British possessions. The demand for reforms according to English views is again put forward, while the demand of the Transvaal Government for reparation is ridiculed. *The St. James's Gazette* asks: "Is it too much to hope that Mr. Krüger will turn over a new leaf, now that he has his majority?" and declares that his claim against England is not likely to be settled "unless he climbs down a bit." For moral and intellectual damage England will pay nothing. The paper continues:

"As to the item for material damage, he [Mr. Chamberlain] would be glad to know how it is made up, for £617,938 3s. 3d. seems a large sum, seeing how short a time Dr. Jim was at large in Oom Paul's country. It will be interesting to know what the three and threepence is for; but Mr. Chamberlain's curiosity is not yet satisfied by a reply from Pretoria."

Mr. Chamberlain will not consent to arbitration. So he has informed President Krüger. He further reiterates the claim that H. B. Majesty is really the sovereign ruler of the Transvaal. The *Volkstem*, Pretoria, nevertheless, says:

"The South African Republic can nowadays afford to receive Mr. Chamberlain's telegrams and lay them on the table, however arrogant and unjust such messages may be. The time is past when English ministers could enforce their narrow-minded dictates in South Africa. The only effect of Mr. Chamberlain's telegraphings will be that President Krüger's influence is enormously increased."

The Continental press speak in very different terms of Mr. Krüger. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, admits that the continual defeat which British arms and diplomacy have suffered at the hands of the Boers is very provoking, but thinks that, for their own sakes, the English should show greater courtesy to a nation which proves itself so much their intellectual and physical superior. Concerning the demand for reform the paper says:

"That the Boer Government does not favor the mining industry as much as could be desired will be readily admitted. Progressive reforms are undoubtedly necessary in the Transvaal, and the Boers, their chief included, no doubt know it. But they can not, as matters stand, extend greater privileges to the foreign element, for self-preservation is the first law in nature. The manner in which *The Times* and other English journals behave to President Krüger can not but arouse his antagonism and that of his supporters."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that President Krüger has no reason to deviate from his course, for his reelection proves that the people wish him to manage the affairs of the country as heretofore. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* does not believe that the mining population could easily be led to support another raid, as the fortifications around Johannesburg completely command the city.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FILIBUSTERING IN MOROCCO.

AN incident not dissimilar to the Jameson raid has created some excitement in Europe. An English filibustering steamer, the *Tourmaline*, landed arms and ammunition for the Riff pirates on the coast of Morocco. The Riffians, who give the Sultan of Morocco no end of trouble, had but recently robbed some French and Italian ships, and the Sultan had to pay the indemnities. He sent an expedition to punish them, and the Globe Venture Company decided to supply the pirates with war material. But the Moroccan Government steamer *Hassani* caught the *Tourmaline* in the act, exchanged some shots with her, and took three of her crew prisoners. The Riffians were defeated at the same time ashore, and their villages burnt. The British press almost unanimously condemn the action of the Globe Venture Company, and regret that Englishmen should be mixed up in the affair. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"We have neither the space nor the inclination for a critical inquiry into the whole sordid tissue of lies framed for the hoodwinking of the British shareholder. We care not to examine the syndicate's transparent pretense of Christianizing the people of Sus (with a trifling perquisite of cent. per cent. on rifles). . . . General Sir Luther Vaughan, also a director, declares, presumably on his word as an English gentleman, that the *Tourmaline* was not attempting to land arms, and that their trading with the natives had been in 'Manchester goods and tea.' Comment is unnecessary, as we are left to infer either that 4,000 rifles and nearly half a million of cartridges are, in the estimation of a British officer, no more than sufficient for the self-defense of fifteen men, or that they are included in his privately compiled catalog of 'Manchester goods.'"

"We protest against this hazarding of imperial prestige in foreign waters for the benefit of a band of needy adventurers; our hands are all too full in the East. We protest against this vulgar introduction of the proselytizing 'gag' to befog the shareholders, and to enlist suburban sympathy. We hold that the interests of honest imperial expansion can not be worse served than by these bogus enterprises of unpicturesque freebooters. . . . We regret the raid, not the failure. Nay, we should be unable to repress our satisfaction were the Sultan of Morocco to bring and win a claim for damages against the syndicate for this most flagrant breach of international faith. Both he and his forbears have had experiences innumerable of such claims made and enforced on the treasury, and it would be a pity were a British jury to miss the opportunity of inducing these commercial missionaries to set his Shereefian Majesty a holy example of Christian resignation, even with the dignity and savings of ex-diplomatists and officers at stake."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE ancient republic of Andorra has just remodeled its law court. This changes the character of one of the most ancient legal institutions in the world. The court was established by royal charter under Louis the Pious, son of Charlemagne, in the ninth century. Since then there has been no change in its rules, formulas, and privileges.

THE horse will probably find its occupation gone in Germany sooner than anywhere else. The Berlin Omnibus Company has now electric motors on nearly all its vehicles, and the number of electric cabs is daily increasing in that city. Moreover, the good roads enable farmers to use motor wagons, and they are already used to a great extent for transportation purposes.

IT is rumored that Persia is in a state of ferment because the Shah is endeavoring to introduce Western reforms. The mullahs, who in Mohammedan countries take the place of the Western politician, think that what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them, and they fear that the importation of foreigners from Europe will destroy good old Persian morals.

TROJAN, the editor of the *Kladderadatsch*, who was sentenced to two months' "fortress" for publishing a cartoon considered insulting to the Emperor, has been pardoned immediately at the instance of the crown. His appeal, therefore, has been withdrawn. "Fortress" means that the person thus disciplined has to live within the confines of a walled town, be at his lodgings at a certain hour, and report to the authorities.

HERE is a curious lawsuit: A Vienna specialist received \$35 for ridding a man of a tapeworm. Afterward the patient thought he had paid too much, and demanded \$20 back. The doctor demurred and was sued. He could not, he argued, put the tapeworm back where he took it from, and if he could he was not sure that either the patient or the law would let him. Besides, the tapeworm was dead. The patient complained that it was only a short one. The doctor said he could not find any precedent for removing tapeworms at so much per yard. Finally the doctor gave the patient back \$2.50!

THAT English papers are occasionally guilty of "faking" news may be gathered from the following note in *The Saturday Review*, London: "We have received a letter from Mr. Robert Sherard, the well-known English journalist in Paris, in which the following passage occurs: 'I am authorized to state most emphatically by M. Émile Zola that he has granted interviews to no single journalist for more than two months—with the exception of myself—that consequently the alleged interviews which have appeared in various English papers to bolster up the cause which is popular there are the inventions of their writers, and that notably a much-quoted interview in *The Daily Chronicle* was a "fake" from beginning to end.'"

The St. James's Gazette thinks the Japanese have yet to learn a great deal in Western statesmanship. If the Japanese Government needs the telegraph lines, or wishes to keep news from leaving the country, private telegrams are brutally handed back to the intending sender. Now, this is the unrefined way in which such business is managed in Russia. They manage these things better in England. In Britain, says the paper, when there is reason to think that public messages may suffer delay, no matter what the cause, a post-office notification warns the intending user of the lines that his message may be hung up somewhere for a few hours. But in Japan the more drastic method is pursued of preventing any one "wiring" until the crisis is past.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINCOLN AS A LAWYER.

JUDGE ABRAM BERGEN, an attorney of Topeka, was a citizen of Cass county, Ill., when Lincoln was a practising attorney there, and had many opportunities of studying him before he achieved fame. James L. King, state librarian of Topeka, has taken the pains to get from Judge Bergen some reminiscences regarding Lincoln's skill as a lawyer, and to contribute them to *The North American Review* (February):

"I have read all the descriptions of Lincoln's remarkable face [said Judge Bergen], and examined all his portraits as they have appeared in magazines and elsewhere, but to my mind none of them conveys a perfect idea of the irregularity of his features. Studying his face directly from the side, the lowest part of his forehead projected beyond the eyes to a greater distance than I have ever observed in any other person. In the court-room, while waiting for the celebrated Armstrong case to be called for trial, I looked at him closely for full two hours, and was so struck by this peculiarity of his profile that I remember to have estimated that his forehead protruded more than two inches, and then retreated about twenty-five degrees from the perpendicular until it reached the usual height in a straight line above his eyes."

Lincoln's most prominent characteristic as a lawyer, we are told, was his rare faculty for detecting and disclosing the controlling point in a legal battle. After he had summed up the facts in a case, so fair and so clear was he that it was often said he left nothing more to be said on *either* side.

Judge Bergen narrates the following incident in Lincoln's practise at the bar in a case in which he defended a wealthy Democrat, Colonel Dunlap, for administering a cowhiding to an abolitionist editor:

"I ran off from my recitations for the sole purpose of hearing Lincoln. Edwards [the editor's lawyer] used all the arts of the orator and advocate. He pictured, until it could almost be felt, the odium and disgrace to the editor, which he declared were worse than death. He wept, and made the jury and spectators weep. The feelings of those in the court-house was roused to the highest pitch of indignation against the perpetrator of such an outrage. It was felt that all the colonel's fortune could not compensate for the lawless indignity, and that the editor would in all probability recover the full \$10,000. No possible defense or palliation existed.

"Before all eyes were dried, it was Lincoln's turn to speak. He dragged his feet off the table, on the top of which they had been resting, set them on the floor, gradually lifted up and straightened out his great length of legs and body, and took off his coat. While removing his coat it was noticed by all present that his eyes were intently fixed upon something on the table before him. He picked up the object, a paper, scrutinized it closely, and, without uttering a word, indulged in a long, loud laugh, accompanied by his most wonderfully grotesque facial expression. There was never anything like the laugh or the expression. It was magnetic. The whole audience grinned. Then he laid the paper down slowly, took off his cravat, again picked up the paper, reexamined it, and repeated the laugh. It was contagious. He then deliberately removed his vest, showing his one yarn suspender, took up the paper, again looked at it curiously, and again indulged in his peculiar laugh. Its effect was absolutely irresistible. The usually solemn and dignified Judge Woodson, members of the jury, and the whole audience joined in the merriment, and all this before Lincoln had spoken a single word.

"When the laughter had subsided, he apologized to the court for his seemingly rude behavior, and explained that the amount of damages claimed by the editor was at first written \$1,000. He supposed the plaintiff afterward had taken a second look at the colonel's pile, and concluded that the wounds to his honor were worth an additional \$9,000. The result was at once to destroy the effect of Edwards's tears, pathos, towering indignation, and high-wrought eloquence, and to render improbable a verdict for

more than \$1,000. Lincoln immediately and fully admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment for some amount, argued in mitigation of damages, told a funny story applicable to the peculiar nature of the case, and specially urged the jury to agree upon some amount. The verdict was for a few hundred dollars, and was entirely satisfactory to Lincoln's client."

Judge Bergen disposes of the story that has found wide acceptance that Lincoln in 1858 got one of his clients, Duff Armstrong, acquitted of murder by using a doctored almanac in court. The almanac, the judge declares, was not doctored and was just what it was represented to be, and the point Lincoln made is borne out by the almanacs (for 1857) now in historical libraries. And the judge adds:

"It is the judgment of every man who has written or spoken of Lincoln that the most pervading and dominant element of his character was his love of truth; not merely the moral avoidance of a falsehood, but truth in its most comprehensive sense; correctness and accuracy in fact, in science, in law, in business, in personal intercourse, and in every field."

A WOMAN'S NEWSPAPER IN FRANCE.

THE new Paris daily paper, *La Fronde*, edited, written, printed, and published by women for women, is attracting a good deal of attention. Of it *The Home Journal*, New York, recently said:

"To realize the importance of the present movement, it should be remembered that the women of France have hitherto refrained from joining in any organized association to attain, by steady, systematic perseverance, the degree of freedom enjoyed by their English-speaking sisters. There has been plenty of individual energy and disconnected effort—a great deal of guerilla warfare—but this is the first time that *féminisme* has been marshaled and united under one banner with one common object in view. This centralization is due to Mme. Marguerite Durand de Valfère, who at the Woman's Congress, at Brussels, was made a high commissioner, instructed with the task of collecting and classifying the most urgent needs of modern woman, and bringing them in the most effective manner before the proper authorities."

Mme. Durand, who edits *La Fronde*, was formerly an actress at the Théâtre Français, but gave up the stage to enter the "feminist" movement. Of her new enterprise she speaks as follows in an interview with a correspondent of *The Tribune*, New York:

"I hope that the present movement will not be misunderstood in America. It is not at all a revolution, as some people seem to suppose, but an evolution, which we are resolved to carry out with untiring perseverance and with that ceaseless vigilance which can be most effectively insured by a daily newspaper. It is by combined action that we shall succeed. French women have now attained an intellectual position far in advance of the degree and independence accorded them by law and custom. Public opinion is already alive to this; but the legislature in France, as in most other countries, is essentially an automatic instrument, and, like an eight-day clock, has to be wound up; otherwise it comes to a standstill. This winding up will be done by *La Fronde* whenever necessary, and the senators and deputies will not be allowed to forget that the women of France have their eyes upon them, and expect them to act."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Voodooism among Southern Negroes.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of February 12 T. J. B. Neely denies that the Southern negroes believe in voodooism. I was among the negroes in our late Civil War in Louisiana, and belief in voodooism was very common. It was a frequent threat of one negro to another, "If you do that, I'll put voodoo on you." I never heard, however, of any serpent myth in connection with it. While it was difficult to get negroes to talk of it, it was manifestly connected with fetichism. Hair, blood, and feathers were most commonly connected with voodoo spells.

H. L. BOLTAND,
EVANSTON, ILL.

Chaplain in a negro regiment.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The business situation for the week, according to *Bradstreet's*, has been remarked by "aggressive strength of prices, record-breaking bank clearings, continued large exports, and a very heavy volume of business in iron and steel and kindred lines." The possibility of war with Spain still makes the market in speculative stocks nervous, and "aggressions" of the Canadian Pacific Railroad (in cutting transcontinental rates) have been the subject of protesting resolutions to Congress on the part of a number of chambers of commerce. Business failures footed up 232 as against 262 in the same week of last year. The Treasury Department has issued a circular which shows a small net decrease of \$3,614,569 in the volume of currency in circulation for the month of February. The total amount of all kinds of money in circulation on March 1 was \$1,726,376,659, which represents an increase of over \$50,600,000 as compared with the corresponding date last year. The circulation per capita is put by the Treasury experts, on the basis of an estimated population of 73,990,000 on March 1, at \$23.33. This represents a decrease of 9 cents for the month.

Heavy Bank Clearings.—"Tho showing a decrease from January's record-breaking totals, this appears to have been the case only for the reason that February was a short month, and also because two holidays curtailed the time available for business transactions at most cities, inasmuch as the average daily clearings during the month of February were considerably larger than were those for January, and with the same number of business days the grand total would have far surpassed that of the opening month of the year. The aggregate clearings of seventy-seven cities during the month just closed amounted to \$5,533,645,112, a decrease of 7 per cent. from January, but an increase over February last year 51 per cent., over February, 1896, of 35 per cent., and over February, 1894, the low-water mark in bank clearings since the panic, of 73 per cent. Compared with 1892, the heaviest February on record, there is a gain

- ARMSTRONG & McKELVY } Pittsburgh.
- BEYMER-BAUMAN } Pittsburgh.
- DAVIS-CHAMBERS } Pittsburgh.
- FAHNESTOCK } Pittsburgh.
- ANCHOR } Cincinnati.
- ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
- ATLANTIC } New York.
- BRADLEY } New York.
- BROOKLYN } New York.
- JEWETT } New York.
- ULSTER } New York.
- UNION } New York.
- SOUTHERN } Chicago.
- SHIPMAN } Chicago.
- COLLIER } Chicago.
- MISSOURI } St. Louis.
- RED SEAL } St. Louis.
- SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
- JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO } Philadelphia.
- MORLEY } Cleveland.
- SALEM } Salem, Mass.
- CORNELL } Buffalo.
- KENTUCKY } Louisville.

EVERYBODY who knows anything about painting knows that Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil make the best paint; but there is a difference in White Lead. The kind you want is made by the "old Dutch process." It is the best. Let the other fellow who wants to experiment use the quick process "sold-for-less-money," sorts.

See list of brands which are genuine.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing pictures of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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shown of more than 6 per cent. Additional features of interest are that the percentage of gain shown in February was the largest on record, even exceeding some months last fall, when gains were very heavy, and further, that only two cities out of the seventy-nine, comparing with February last year, show decreases. For two months of the calendar year clearings aggregate \$11,257,225,315, an increase of 41 per cent. over last year, 59 per cent. over 1894, and nearly 5 per cent. over 1893. Bank clearings for the current week break all weekly records in a total amounting to \$1,541,855,208, an increase over last week of 28 per cent., a gain over last year of 69 per cent., over 1894 of 65 per cent., over 1893 of 13 per cent., and larger than the previous heaviest week's total, that of December, 1892, by nearly 2 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, March 5.

Large Production of Pig Iron.—"Production of pig iron is the greatest ever known, some furnaces having started in the past month, but Bessemer billets are so scarce at Chicago that some works are embarrassed, and heavy purchases at Pittsburgh, including one of 25,000 tons, have stiffened the price so that Bessemer pig and local coke at Chicago are stronger than since November 1, with gray forge unchanged at Pittsburgh. Foundry at the East is slightly lower, basic pig having been offered in a sharp competition at about \$10, the Southern makers in Alabama and Tennessee, excepting two, have agreed upon a plan of sales through a commission. The demand for finished products covers work far ahead in plates, structural forms, sheets in pipe since the advance in oil, and in rails with a Chicago sale for a Canada road to Alaska, but bar is weak with increasing use of steel, and tin plates are quoted at \$2.85, against \$4 for the same quality of foreign. Tin is stronger at 14.2 cents, and Lake copper at 11.87 cents."—*Dun's Review*, March 5.

Exports of Wheat and Corn.—"A further shrinkage in wheat exports, but a corresponding enlargement of the shipments of corn and the lower-priced cereals, is indicated this week. The total exports of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada aggregate 3,252,000 bushels, against 3,722,000 bushels last week, 2,075,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,407,000 bushels in 1896, and 3,272,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports amount to 5,054,694 bushels, as against 3,692,000 bushels last week, 5,255,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,775,000 bushels in 1896, and 498,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, March 5.

Boots, Shoes, Cottons, and Woolens.—"The moderate concession made by boot and shoe manufacturers, averaging less than 2 per cent., as quotations given this week show, were largely in contracts for payment within thirty days after

The Railway Train of the Twentieth Century

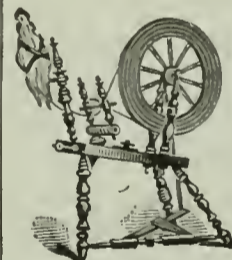
Is indicated by the New Pennsylvania Limited. Stenographer, stock reports, library, barber shop, bath room, and a ladies' maid are some of its novel features. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

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The colors run the gamut from light to dark; we have white grounds with daintiest bits of color in stripes, checks, or figures, and Tartans in the rich dark colors of this season's silk fabrics. The checks in combinations of



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helio and green, helio and white, blue and green, as well as in the colors of the Roman Stripes, are perhaps as stylish as any; but with more than 400 patterns to select from, we anticipate no difficulty in suiting any individual taste.

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WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the curative treatment of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

A copy of Dr. Hunter's book will be sent free to all subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested, by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

delivery, thus getting rid of a graver danger to the trade. They have secured orders far larger than at this time in any previous year, while sales in February were 11 per cent. larger than last year and 28 per cent. larger than 1892. Leather has yielded slightly, and also hides, both being yet relatively higher than boots and shoes. The strike in cotton-mills does not spread, but helps to a slightly better demand for some goods, while in woollens the business is slow in some of the finer qualities, which have been much advanced in prices, and in these and other grades as well cancellations have often exceeded reorders, indicating less distribution than was expected at the advanced prices. Wool has yielded a little, the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers for domestic being 20.23 cents, against 20.83 cents February 1, and while yielding is thus far mainly in inferior qualities, stocks at least three years old are pressed for sale."—*Dun's Review, March 5.*

Canadian Trade.—"Favorable trade reports come from the Dominion of Canada. Spring business is reported opening well and stimulated by reduced railroad passenger rates to leading markets. Toronto reports an increased business in dry-goods and millinery, with knitted goods higher in price. What is described as a butter famine exists there, and quotations have been marked up. Good roads make for enlarged grain deliveries and prices of wheat are lower, as are also those of hides. Cut railroad rates have helped business at Montreal. The millinery trade opened well. Trade is light in the maritime provinces, partly because of bad roads, and collections are complained of. Trade at Victoria and Vancouver reflects the Klondike activity in a considerable increase in business, with collections good at coast cities, but slow at the interior. Business failures in Canada for the week number 27, as against 45 last week, 51 in this week of 1897, 66 in 1896, and 53 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings

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for February aggregate \$110,396,000, a gain of 44 per cent. over a year ago, while for the two-months' period of 1898 the increase is fully 36 per cent. Weekly clearings aggregate \$26,420,000, a decrease from last week of 4 per cent., but a gain over last year of 53 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, March 5.*

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Dr. Jennison, who has made a life study of stomach troubles, says: All forms of indigestion really amount to the same thing, that is, *failure to completely digest the food eaten*; no matter whether the trouble is acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, belching of wind, nervous dyspepsia or loss of flesh and appetite, a person will not have any of them if the stomach can be induced by any natural, harmless way to thoroughly *digest* what is eaten, and this can be done by a simple remedy which I have tested in hundreds of aggravated cases with complete success. The remedy is a combination of fruit and vegetable essences, pure aseptic pepsin and golden seal put up in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets and sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. One or two of these tablets should be taken after meals and allowed to *dissolve* in the mouth, and, mingling with the food in the stomach, digests it completely before it has time to ferment, decay, and sour.

On actual experiment one grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest three thousand grains of meat, eggs, and similar wholesome foods.

It is safe to say if this wholesome remedy was better known by people generally, it would be a national blessing, as we are a nation of dyspeptics and nine-tenths of all diseases owe their origin to imperfect digestion and nutrition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not a secret patent medicine, but a fifty cent package will do more real good for a weak stomach than fifty dollars' worth of patent medicines, and a person has the satisfaction of knowing just what he is putting into his stomach, which he does not know when widely advertised patent medicines are used.

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A little book on cause and cure of stomach troubles mailed free by addressing The Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Current Events.

Monday, February 28.

The Navy Department receives its first official information from the *Maine* court of inquiry in a letter from Captain Sampson; nothing definite is stated. . . . The operations of the **National Treasury for February** show a surplus for the first time in six years for that month. . . . It is reported from Guthrie, Okla., that **evidence has been found that both the Indians burned to death by the mob at Mound, Indian Territory, were innocent of the crime with which they were charged.** . . . A **10-per-cent. reduction in wages** goes into effect in all departments of Boston Manufacturing Company's cotton-mills, at Waltham, Mass. . . . Congress—Senate: The **claim of Henry W. Corbett** to the vacant seat from Oregon is rejected by a vote of 50 to 19. House: The **sundry civil bill** is passed with the appropriation for the Paris Exposition stricken out; two bills providing for the increase of the navy are introduced.

Cloudy weather adds to the difficulty in securing bodies in the wrecked battle-ship *Maine*, at Havana. . . . **One of the men who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece is arrested.** . . . Sixty-three passengers of the disabled French line steamer *La Champagne* start from Halifax for New York by rail. . . . The **claim of Italy against Haiti** has been settled by the payment of the full amount.

Tuesday, March 1.

Secretary Long says that in his judgment the element of Spanish official participation in the *Maine* disaster has been practically eliminated. . . . The War Department decides to abandon the Klondike relief expedition. . . . Sheriff **Martin** is a witness for the defense in the Lattimer shooting trial at Wilkesbarre. . . . The cabin passengers of the steamer *La Champagne* arrive overland from Halifax. . . . Congress—Senate: A **resolution providing for the erection in the Capitol of a bronze tablet** to the memory of the victims of the *Maine* disaster is adopted. House: Consideration of the Loud bill, amending the law in relation to second-class mail matter, is begun.

The divers succeed in entering the after-torpedo compartment of the wreck of the *Maine*

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Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, New York, testifies in the *Christian Witness* that it cured him of Kidney disease after sixteen years' suffering. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him of Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this *Great Specific* for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail **FREE**, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. **It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.** Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 409 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Mention this paper.

in Havana harbor . . . A hurricane at New Caledonia sinks a French gunboat and does great damage to shipping. . . . An accomplice of Karditza, who attempted to assassinate King George of Greece, has been arrested. . . . The Spanish cruiser *Vizcaya* arrives at Havana and is given an enthusiastic reception.

Wednesday, March 2.

The Navy Department decides to send two war-ships to Cuba with supplies for relief of the reconcentrados. . . . The *Maine* court of inquiry holds another session at Key West and examines survivors of the crew of the battle-ship. . . . The Democrats gain in nine counties of this State in elections (covering eighteen counties), while the Republicans gain in two. . . . A bill providing for reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is introduced in the Maryland legislature. . . . Congress—The Senate debates the "aggressions" of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The wrecking tug *J. Merritt* arrives at Havana from New York and begins work on the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . Senor Campossalles is elected president and Senor Rosasilva vice-president of Brazil. . . . The anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. is celebrated in Rome. . . . The Bohemian Diet is closed by an imperial order. . . . Prince Albert of Belgium sails on the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* from Southampton for New York.

Thursday, March 3.

Secretary Long denies reports that the *Maine* court of inquiry has indicated that the destruction of the battle-ship was caused by an external explosion; the unidentified body of one of the victims is buried with naval honors at Key West. . . . The presentation of testimony for the defense is finished in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies. . . . Skaguay is reported to be under martial law, and troops are enforcing order. . . . Congress—Senate: A resolution providing for an investigation of the murder of the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C., is introduced and referred to committee; the Alaska homestead bill is debated. House: The Loud bill, amending the laws relating to second-class mail matter, is laid on the table.

One body is recovered by divers from the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . An epidemic of "black blister" is reported in India. . . . The Pope receives congratulations upon the opening of the twenty-first year of his Pontificate. . . . The University of Budapest confers the degree of Doctor of Letters upon "Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Rumania.

Friday, March 4.

The *Maine* court of inquiry sails from Key West for Havana, where the sessions will be renewed; the court reports to Secretary Long that it can not fix even an approximate date for the presentation of its report. . . . Congress—Senate: The Alaska homestead and right of way bill is passed, with a section proposing an extension of the bonding privilege in return for concessions from Canada to the United States fishermen. House: The final conference reports on the pension and consular and diplomatic appropriations bills are adopted; a number of private bills are passed.

It is reported that Spain has bought two war-ships building in England for Brazil, and is negotiating for two more, and also large quantities of war supplies; a war fleet is assembling at Cadiz preparatory to sailing for Cuba. . . . Japan has demanded of Russia an immediate and explicit statement regarding the continued occupation of Port Arthur. . . . The jubilee anniversary of the Italian constitution is



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celebrated with general rejoicing in Rome and throughout Italy.

Saturday, March 5.

High officials of the Administration say that the present military and naval activity is not to be regarded as an indication that war is expected. . . . The Senate foreign relations committee decides to make another attempt to secure ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty; if beaten on a test vote a joint resolution will be resorted to. . . . Postmaster-General Gary issues a circular offering a reward of \$1,500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Baker, the negro postmaster at Lake City, S. C. . . . The closing arguments are begun in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies in Wilkesbarre, Pa. . . . The torpedo-boat *McKee* is launched at the Columbian Iron Works, in Baltimore.

The *Maine* court of inquiry arrives on the *Mangrove* in Havana, and resumes the investigation. . . . In a duel between Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry, growing out of the Zola trial, the latter is wounded. . . . Bulgaria has demanded of the Porte an explanation of the movements of Turkish troops toward the Bulgarian frontier. . . . The resignations of the Austrian ministers are tendered and accepted, and the Emperor entrusts to Count von Thun-Hohenstim the task of forming a new Cabinet.

Sunday, March 6.

Hugh J. Jewett, ex-president of the Erie Railroad Company, dies in Augusta, Ga. . . . The occupation of White and Chilkoot Passes, leading to the Klondike, by Canadian mounted police is confirmed; a Canadian collector is collecting taxes at Lindermann.

The Spanish Government recently intimated a desire that Consul-General Lee be recalled from Havana, and that supplies for the destitute Cubans be conveyed in merchant vessels; the Washington Government declines to comply with these requests. . . . It is expected in Havana that the investigation by the *Maine* court of inquiry will be ended within four days. . . . In a duel with swords at Rome Felice Carlo Cavallotti, deputy for Corte-Olona and a well-known poet and dramatist, was killed by Signor Macola, also a deputy and editor. . . . The Eastern question again assumes a dangerous phase owing to the action of Japan over Port Arthur, and the Anglo-German loan, against which Russia has lodged a formal protest.

About half the lamp-chimneys in use are Macbeth's.
All the trouble comes of the other half.
But go by the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

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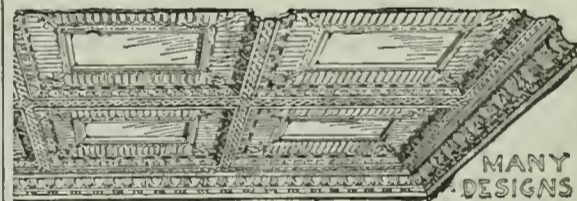
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CHESS.

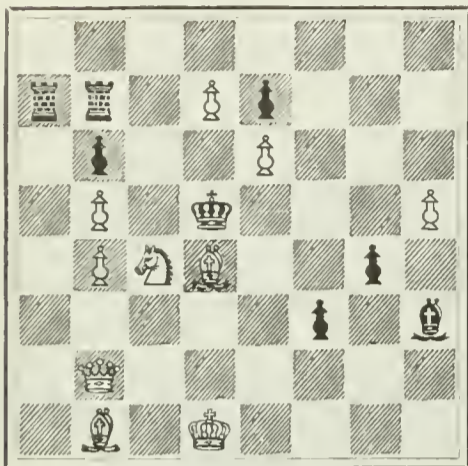
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 267.

BY J. JESPERSON.

Third Prize Italian Chess-Clubs' International Tournament.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 262.

Table with 3 columns and 4 rows of chess moves and solutions for No. 262.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; "Spifficator," New York City; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; E. L. Antony and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. J. M. G., Elon, Iowa; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Comments: "An elegant composition, the key is obvious"—M. W. H. "A classic"—S. "A Lemon soon squeezed"—I. W. B. "A Lemon hard to squeeze"—R. J. M. "There is something beside the key"—A. B. C. "A fine composition, but easily solved"—J. G. O'C. "A deep hole in the second move"—W. W. F. "Neat, but not perfect"—J. C. E.

No. 263.

Table with 3 columns and 4 rows of chess moves and solutions for No. 263.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., S., I. W. B., J. G. O'C., D. S. R., C. R. O., F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.

Comments: "Exceedingly subtle. White's 2d is the hardest to find that I have ever encountered in

a 3-er"—M. W. H. "One of the grandest conceptions I ever saw; the key-move is rather apparent, but the 2d move!"—S. "A handsome, artistic Valentine"—I. W. B. "The king of problems"—D. S. R. "Very fine"—J. G. O'C. "Worthy of the prize"—C. R. O. "A remarkably difficult problem"—F. S. F.

Several of our solvers got tangled by Q-K 5. The reply is R-R 5. They give as White's 2d Kt-B 4, mating with Kt-K 2; but Black's 2d is Kt P x R, stopping the mate. It is probable that the error in making the White K on R 8 a Black one accounts for the few names of those who sent correct solution.

Correct solution of 258 and 259 have been received from Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn. He says that in these problems there are many snares for the unwary. N. W. G. and T. H. Varner, Des Moines, got 260, and Matt. H. Ellis 261.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 2; Showalter, 1; draws, 0.

FIRST GAME.

French Defense.

Chess game notation for the first game, French Defense, between Pillsbury and Showalter.

Notes by Emil Kemyen in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

- (a) Had Black played B x P, or Kt x B P then P-Q Kt 4 and eventually P-Q Kt 5 would have followed, somewhat compromising the Queen's wing. The text-move prevents this.
(b) He might have delayed this move and played Kt-R 4 or Kt-Q Kt 5 first, so as to avoid the doubling of the Q B P. However, White will obtain a King's side attack.
(c) A powerful move, which threatens Kt x R P, followed by R x P ch and R x B, with a winning game. Black is obliged to weaken his King's side by moving P-K Kt 3.
(d) More promising was P-Q B 4, followed by Kt-K 4 should Black capture the Pawn. White then threatens R x P ch, as well as Kt-B 6 ch or Kt-Q 6 and Kt x Kt P.
(e) Inferior play, which endangers the game. White should have moved Kt-Q 4. Black then had no other reply but R-B sq, for if R-B 2, White continues P-B 5, followed eventually by P-K 6.
(f) P-B 5 could not be played now, for K P x P would be the reply; if then P-K 6, Black plays B x P.
(g) Which enables Black to continue B-Kt 4, obtaining the superior game. White should have played R x P or R-Q 4, both resulting in an even game.
(h) Better perhaps was R (Kt 3)-K B 3, giving up the Q Kt P. Black then would have the preferable position, yet he had hardly any winning chances.
(i) The text-move in connection with R-Kt 8 gives White a chance to bring both Rooks in action, which, however, does not prove satisfactory, as Black's correct continuation shows.
(k) After this move White surrenders. He cannot stop the K Kt P.

Chess-Publications.

Nearly every week we receive inquiries concerning Chess-literature. We have received from E. B. Escott, Sheboygan, Wis., a catalog which is very complete, and he writes us that he will send the catalog to any one who may desire it.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FORTY-NINTH GAME.

King's Bishop's Gambit.

Chess game notation for the 49th game, King's Bishop's Gambit, between W. R. Van de Grint and W. R. Van de Taylor.

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Van De Grint.

- (a) A move which should have resulted disastrously for White. P-Q 4, Kt-Q B 3, or Kt-K B 3 was far superior.—Mr. V. Kt-K B 3 is the move.
(b) Kt-K B 3, followed by B-Kt 2, was stronger every way.—Mr. V.
(c) A lost move, giving White a cramped position.—Mr. V.
(d) This can hardly be called Chess. There is nothing whatever accomplished by this move. Black should not have cut off his B by Kt-Q 2. At that point he should have forced the fight, with all the chances of a win in his favor. So long as White delayed the development of his minor pieces, and got rid of his splendid K B, Black had every encouragement to go in and win.
(e) When we read (12) P-Q 5 we said: "Now, Black has him by Kt-K 4"; but he takes his Kt out of the fight.
(f) The best move on the board.
(g) The sooner he got his Kt on K 4 the better.
(h) Kt-Q 2, followed by Kt-K 4, is much stronger.—Mr. V.
(i) No necessity to give up the exchange. P-R 3 is good enough.
(j) If there is a worse move on the board it is hard to find. Why not P-K R 3?
(k) P-K R 4 first, or, P-Q R 4. He ought to get his R into play.
(l) The only way to keep Black from winning.—Mr. V.
(m) White is evidently satisfied with a Draw. Possibly there is nothing else in it, but most folks would have tried R-B sq ch first, then R-Q sq ch, for Black must play K-Q 5.

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In an article contributed to the London Lancet, a Philadelphia physician says: "Tartarlitine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. It is markedly diuretic, and in some cases laxative, in its action. The latter is especially the case when the drug is taken before breakfast. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of distressing symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart in a half pint of water on a reasonably empty stomach. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder, temporarily at least."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MEASURES OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

THE spectacular features of present relations between Spain and the United States consist of warlike preparations in both countries. Such preparations are the more notable in this country because unusual. Last week Congress, without a dissenting vote in either the Senate or the House of Representatives, appropriated a lump sum of \$50,000,000 to be used at the discretion of President McKinley for national defense. This amount was made available until January 1, 1899, in addition to appropriations for urgent deficiencies in the naval establishment aggregating nearly \$120,000.

The House of Representatives gave four hours to the discussion of this appropriation bill. In that time *The Congressional Record* shows that no less than seventy-three separate speeches were made in its favor, a large number of them under the five-minute rule of the last hour, but none the less contributing to an impressive spectacle. Every part of the Union was represented in the speech-making, and we note that the speakers included 40 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 5 Populists, and 1 Silver Party representative. Speaker Reed announced the vote, including his own, as yeas, 311; nays, 0. The Senate promptly passed the appropriation bill, without debate, by the unanimous vote of 76 to 0.

Congress has also authorized the creation of two artillery regiments to augment the five already existing, and the Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, under date of March 11, has ordered a redistricting of military departments, the important changes being indicated by the new names, "Department of the [Great] Lakes" and "Department of the Gulf."

Pending the official report of the Naval Board of Inquiry into the *Maine* disaster (newspaper forecasts are practically unanimous at this date in predicting that the report will declare that the *Maine* was destroyed by an explosion outside the ship), it is to be noted that Spanish criticism of Consul-General Lee's con-

duct at Havana has been withdrawn, and that the President has decided, in order to avoid wounding Spanish susceptibilities, to send relief supplies to Cuba in other than strictly war-vessels.

The American cruiser *Montgomery* is now anchored in the harbor at Havana.

"One Country."—"It has been said, and we believe it to be true, that the Spanish Government is really desirous of war with the United States in order that the revolutionary spirit at home may be allayed, and that the contending factions in that country may be united and rallied to the support of the Government. Much as we dread war, and much as it is to be deplored, and in horror to be avoided, yet we do not overlook the fact that there would be in a foreign conflict some benefit to this country in the same direction.

"We have been as a nation torn into political factions, and a spirit of antagonism has sprung up which at some times has been scarcely less than revolutionary. There has been a determined effort, and with a measure of success we regret to say, to array class against class in this country, with the result that there have come strife and bitterness of feeling. Not only has section been arrayed against section, but the sections themselves have been split into contending factions.

"It is not necessary to go into details. Every man who reads these lines understands full well what we mean, and realizes that we have not overdrawn the picture. We do not mean to say that war is necessary to us, as it appears to be to Spain, and it is our earnest wish that the differences between this country and Spain may be honorably and satisfactorily adjusted without resort to arms. But we do say that as there is some good in everything, so a war at this time with a foreign power would undoubtedly have a wholesome effect in knitting the bonds of the Union closer together, and in allaying the sectional and class strife that has torn the people of the United States during the past several years.

"There is, in our opinion, no occasion for strife in this land, and our troubles have grown largely out of a misunderstanding. We are brethren, and that which tends to allay strife and to promote brotherhood, even tho it be war, will, to that extent, be a national blessing. We sincerely hope that there will be no war; but whether war shall come or not, we trust that out of this crisis will come a closer brotherhood."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Richmond, Va.

Patriotism in a Crisis.—"Congress is as thoroughly united, as eager, and as unselfish as the people for whom it legislates.

"And the temper of the people is admirable. No excitement, no 'war scare,' no feminine fears for the outcome. War is inevitable; it has been inevitable for months. The people await its coming with equanimity. They are even good-natured over it.

"Contrast their calm with the nervous fever of the peace-at-any-price patriots. The only panic to be observed anywhere exists among these curious, futile, witless beings, who may be seen running around the streets or the commercial exchanges, pale with terror, protesting against the publication of the facts, pleading against the logic of circumstances, hoping against fear that some of their own weakness will seize the President and lead him to betray the people into the hands of their enemies.

"Fortunately, they are few in number and inconspicuous in influence. The people, the real people, the flesh and blood and brains people, whether rich or poor, are one in the determination to support the Government as long as it stands by an American policy. If war be necessary for the complete vindication of that policy they will accept the inevitable, not entirely without sorrow, but not without something like a revival of the ancient love of battle.

"It is this feeling that is so splendidly reflected by Congress today. There are no parties in Washington, or rather there is but one party, and that party has for its platform the mem-

orable declaration of Stephen Decatur: 'Our country, right or wrong.'

"The sickness of a peace dependent upon the exigencies of business disappears at such times as these. An undivided nation awaits the signal from the President."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Chicago.

President Supported by Americans.—"A lesson comforting to the nation is afforded by the exhibition of unanimity. It shows that when the country is face to face with a crisis our Congressmen can forget the party differences that divide them into hostile camps and come together, not as Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, but as Americans, willing to support the Executive in a course and cause that commend themselves to the moral sense of the nation. That is a revelation full of encouragement to those who cherish the belief that the Government most capable of great vigor in a great crisis is that which is nearest to the people and can feel or inspire those impulses that give unity of purpose to an entire population.

"The President, with the always great authority of his office immeasurably increased by the special mandate just given him, stands before the world clothed with a greater power than any constitutional monarch wields, and drawn from a purer source than that any despot exercises. It is additionally fortunate not alone for us but for popular institutions everywhere that our President is one who stands for peace, so long as peace can be preserved consistently with our honor and our rights. A soldier of approved courage and skill, he has nothing in him of that militarism that looks upon the world as made solely for strategists; a statesman tried in a great crisis and found firm, he is capable of using the very authority given him by the people to check popular passions and give reason a chance to be heard. If we have war, it will not be for failure on his part to work for peace; and if peace can not be kept, the country will be all the stronger for the moral will power of the President."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

Four Hours of Patriotic Rot.—"There was a fearful waste of high explosives in the four hours' discussion of the national defense bill in Congress on Tuesday. All sorts and sizes of statesmen seized the opportunity to relieve themselves of an accumulation of patriotic gas. The bill would have passed without one word of debate. There was nothing in the situation that required discussion, and there was neither courage nor dignity in what was said. The most sensible speech was made by Mr. Bingham, a Republican Representative from Pennsylvania, who had the nerve to say that while he favored the appropriation he condemned 'the utterance of any declaration that the relations of this country with Spain are otherwise than they have been for years past—friendly, reasonable, international relations.' Mr. Bingham was hissed for his sentiments, but he told the simple truth and told it like a man.

"The defense bill was passed by the Senate yesterday. There were no spread-eagle speeches, no fireworks, no hisalutin references to the altar of our country, no stupid platitudes, no hysterics, but a plain, simple, dignified, unanimous indorsement of the President's request for means with which to strengthen the defenses of the country. The House behaved like a mob; the Senate acquitted itself with credit. Not a single vote was influenced by anything that was said in the House in the so-called debate on this bill. Speaker Reed should have put the snuffers on his unruly crowd. Battles are not won by Congressional blather-skites."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston, S. C.

Prospect of War.—"The President of the United States laid down the law in his annual message, to the effect that there was a time coming for 'intervening with force.' Time was given for the Blanco humanity and autonomy experiment. That is a plain failure. Its success never was within the range of possibility. It must be cast aside, and the next step is the one that crosses the line Spain thinks she has drawn on us. Right there are matters of moment.

"We are not able to believe that the finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the *Maine* will make for peace. We apprehend the contrary will be the result. The President must know what the finding is to be, and he is keeping it to himself.

"Time is needed for us to put our resources into shape to meet emergencies. The dullest and most optimistic observers can not fail to see that no time is lost; not a day passes now but a full day's work is done—in plain terms, getting ready for war.

"There are two shocks coming. The one when the President does what he has described as 'intervening with force,' and the other the shock of the demand, whatever it is—and it must be one that will ring—that is to be made respecting the massacre of our seamen on the *Maine*.

"The chances seem to be that these shocks will come together, and that the Spanish Government will be irresistibly driven by a stupid, vindictive, and desperate public opinion into an attitude of irreconcilable and intolerable defiance that can be dealt with by force alone. We do not need to say this is war, for the logic of events makes proclamation of that fact."—*The Standard-Union (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

President McKinley and Peace.—"The President has not made the mistake on the one hand of treating the members of his Cabinet as so many clerical subordinates, or on the other of sinking his own individuality and unloading his personal responsibility upon the shoulders of his advisers. Every measure which comes before the Administration will be considered by nine able men, tho only one of these will finally pass judgment. The sum placed at their disposal is large, but so are

the interests to be safeguarded. *The Post*, which from the outset has advocated the use of every honorable means to avoid war, is quite as firm in its belief that whatever preparations for defense are made should be made on a scale commensurate with the great stakes involved.

"The next sixty days will probably bring matters to a head, and show us precisely what to look for in our future relations with Spain. We have every reason still to hope for peace, and peace will undoubtedly be maintained as long as we have only the Spanish Government to reckon with. The danger for both nations rests not in the liability of the rulers of either to commit an act of hostility toward the other, but in the sudden freak of some fanatic or the outbreak of a mob."—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

No Threat.—"The rapidity and unanimity with which the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense was made a law this week were most impressive, tho its true significance is likely to be overlooked at a time when so much is being done in some quarters to excite the public mind. The measure is in reality a precautionary one, such as in a time of possible emergency careful administrators charged with the defense of national interests feel constrained to take. As was well explained by the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations in urging the passage of the bill, it is in no sense a threat, but while intended to meet untoward possibilities it is hoped that its passage will tend to in-



CAPT. CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, OF THE LOST "MAINE."

sure the maintenance of peace. The firmness of the people, unswayed by hysterical impulse, and their patient temper have, on the whole, been well represented by the responsible authorities at Washington, both legislative and executive, and while the course thus far followed continues to be pursued, there need be no apprehension as to the light in which the United States will stand before the world under the conditions which render its foreign relations at present more than usually delicate."—*Bradstreet's (Fin.)*, *New York*.

"The Real Hero of the Occasion."—"If Mr. Cleveland had not borrowed that money [by bond issues in 1896], there would be none in the Treasury to-day except what has been received from the Pacific railroads. The vote of \$50,000,000 for national defense would have been a *brutum fulmen*, unless the President had been authorized to borrow it by the sale of bonds. The silly boasting about it as 'surplus' is purely mendacious. It is borrowed money left over from Mr. Cleveland's Administration. It is right and proper to use it, as it is being used, for purposes of national defense; it is right and proper to give the President discretion in spending it, but it is wrong to lie about it.

"Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, joined the ignoble herd of falsifiers and perverters as follows:

"Now, a word in conclusion. We have got the money in the Treasury to meet this appropriation if it is expended, and that, too, without resorting, in our opinion, to further taxation. Therefore there is no coupling with this a proposition that would probably be made in most countries in the world under similar circumstances to levy additional taxes to meet the expenditure. I say again, we are satisfied that revenues to be yielded from present revenue laws will afford sufficient money to meet this expenditure and, in addition thereto, the ordinary expenditures of the Government.' [Applause.]

"Almost every line of this statement contains an attempt to deceive. The suggestion that we have got this money in the Treasury, and, therefore, shall not need, if it is expended, to resort to 'further taxation,' is an undoubted *suggestio falsi*. First, he tries to make it appear that this money is the product of taxation. It is not. It is the product of a loan made by Mr. Cleveland, as Mr. Cannon well knows. Second, he tries to make it appear that if other countries had this amount of borrowed money in the Treasury, they would not spend it, but would levy fresh taxes. This is untrue on its face. Third, he tries to make it appear that the present revenue law has produced or will produce this amount of surplus, when he knows well that the revenue has, since June 30, fallen short of ordinary expenditures by \$52,254,617. There is, therefore, a deficit, not a surplus, of that amount in the Treasury, and but for Mr. Cleveland's loan the Government would be now borrowing money, not only for national defense, but for ordinary expenses. Mr. Cannon knows all this very well.

"It is shocking to the moral sense that at such a moment, when we are all supposed to be more than usually impressed with a sense of public duty, when one of the most solemn problems which can arise in the life of a nation is pressing on us for solution, the leading men of a great party, and its leading journals, should fall to lying like clockwork about the national finances. It is still worse that their lying should be that unusual, base kind which involves the slander and depreciation of a great citizen, whose silence in the presence of it all reflects far more credit on us than our readiness to hand over the money with which he has provided us to President McKinley without restriction. That we have among us one man who, after having done his duty, and deserved well of the republic, can bear being lied about without a sign even of amusement, is worth more to us than half a dozen battle-ships."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Intervention for Political Purposes.—"Intervention in Cuba, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must, is immediately inevitable. Our own internal political conditions will not permit its postponement. Who that has marked the signs of the times does not see that 'war for Cuban liberty' looms before us as the only rallying standard of the legions of our own national discontent.

"To-day the forces of national honor and honesty present a solid front to the disintegrating masses of repudiation and dishonor. All other questions between Republicans and Democrats are insignificant alongside of the currency question. On this the Republicans are united with the conservative element of the people behind them.

"Within the Democratic Party there is dissension and open mu-

tiny over silver. The party leaders are at sea and the camp followers clamor for a party shibboleth.

"Let President McKinley hesitate to rise to the just expectation of the American people in regard to Cuba, and who dare doubt that 'war for Cuban liberty' will be the crown of thorns the free-silver Democrats and Populists will adopt at the elections this fall?

"And who can doubt that by that sign, held aloft and proclaimed by such magnetic orators as William J. Bryan, they will sweep this country like a cyclone?

"In such a campaign, organized under such a leadership, the war spirit would be inflamed to such a degree that all other issues would be ignored. Congress in both its branches would fall into the hands of the free-silver Democracy. The President would be powerless to stay any legislation, however ruinous to every sober, honest interest of the country.

"Cold imagination can not picture the possibilities for national dishonor that lie in the triumph of the Democracy through such a campaign of passion and convulsion.

"No, the United States can not afford to let the settlement of the Cuban question wait a single day after the Court of Inquiry has made its report to the President. The possibilities of further delay are too momentous to justify further consideration of the rights of Spain. Our duty to ourselves transcends our consideration for a nation that has been tried and found both barbarous and impotent."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

THE NEBRASKA FREIGHT-RATE CASE.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has decided the Nebraska maximum freight-rate case on the principle that while a State has power to regulate the rates charged by a railroad, such rates must be reasonable. The reasonableness of rates is subject to determination by the courts; and they are competent to determine whether the rates sought to be imposed take property without due process of law, a proceeding which the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution forbids.

The case involved the validity of a law passed by the Nebraska legislature in 1893, prescribing the maximum rates for the transportation of freight within the State only. The railroads asked the federal courts to prevent the enforcement of this law, and the circuit court of appeals decided in their favor, holding that the maximum fixed was ruinous to the roads. Justice Brewer computed that the reduction called for amounted to an average of 29.5 per cent., which he held to be excessive. The Supreme Court, in affirming the decision of the lower court, covered a large number of points besides this one, and, while holding that the law of 1893 was unreasonable and unconstitutional, as applied to conditions then existing, also declared that:

"If the circuit court finds that the present condition of business is such as to admit of the application of the statute to the railroad companies in question, without depriving them of just compensation, it will be its duty to discharge the injunction heretofore granted and to make whatever order is necessary to remove any obstruction placed by the decree in these cases in the way of the enforcement of the statute."

The case was argued twice before the Supreme Court. W. J. Bryan appeared as one of the counsel for the State at one hearing. It was contended that since the law applied only to rates within the State, the federal courts were without jurisdiction. But the Supreme Court maintains federal jurisdiction on the ground that ownership of the property is vested in parties outside as well as inside the State, and also because the act was attacked as contrary to provisions of the federal Constitution.

Justice Harlan, who wrote the opinion of the court, laid down the following principles to be regarded as settled:

"(1) A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"(2) A state enactment, or regulation made under the author-

ity of a state enactment, establishing such rates for the transportation of persons or property by railroad as will not admit of the carrier earning such compensation as under all the circumstances is just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would therefore be repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"(3) While rates for the transportation of persons and property within the limits of a State are primarily for its determination, the question whether they are so unreasonably low as to deprive the carrier of its property without such compensation as the Constitution secures, and therefore without due process of law, can not be so conclusively determined by the legislature of the State or by regulations adopted under its authority, that the matter may not become the subject of judicial inquiry."

The questions of reasonableness of rates, and the considerations to which courts must give weight when seeking to ascertain the compensation which a railroad company is entitled to receive, and a prohibition upon the receiving of which may be fairly deemed a deprivation by legislative decree of property without due process of law, are covered, in substance, by the following paragraphs from Justice Harlan's opinion:

"Undoubtedly that question [just compensation] could be more easily determined by a commission composed of persons whose special skill, observation, and experience qualifies them to so handle great problems of transportation as to do justice to the public as well as to those whose money has been used to construct and maintain highways for the convenience and benefit of the people. But despite the difficulties that confessedly attend the proper solution of such questions, the court can not shrink from the duty to determine whether it be true, as alleged, that the Nebraska statute invades or destroys rights secured by the supreme law of the land. No one, we take it, will contend that a state enactment is in harmony with that law simply because the legislature of the State has declared such to be the case; for that would make the state legislature the final judge of the validity of its enactment, altho the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The idea that any legislature, state or federal, can conclusively determine for the people and for the courts that what it enacts in the form of law, or what it authorizes its agents to do, is consistent with the fundamental law, is in opposition to the theory of our institutions. The duty rests upon all courts, federal and state, when their jurisdiction is properly invoked, to see to it that no right should by the supreme law of the land be impaired or destroyed by legislation.

"We hold that the basis of all calculations as to reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under any rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and to be given such weight as may be just and right in the particular case.

"What the company is entitled to ask is a fair return upon the value of that which it employs for the public convenience. On the other hand, what the public is entitled to demand is that no more be exacted from it for the use of a public highway than the services rendered by it are reasonably worth. But, even upon this basis, we perceive no ground on the record for reversing the decree of the circuit court. On the contrary, we are of opinion that as to most of the companies in question there would have been under the rates established by the act of 1893 an actual loss in each of the years ending June 30, 1891, 1892, and 1893, and substantially no compensation earned for the services rendered, and that in the exceptional cases above stated the receipts for gains above operating expenses of some of the companies would have been too small to affect the general conclusion that the act, if enforced, would have deprived each of the railroad companies involved in these suits of the just compensation secured to them by the Constitution. Under the evidence there is no ground for saying that the operating expenses of any of them were greater than necessary."

"The Great Railway Decision."—"The railways are very much in the position of a man who has been shot at and escaped, but sees his foe preparing to reload.

"The summary of the court's opinion . . . is of vital interest. Its chief points seem to be that a railway is a person and is covered by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that enforcement of unfairly low rates is a violation of this by depriving

the carrier of its property without due process of law. It is asserted that a State can primarily fix railway rates, but their reasonableness is subject to judicial inquiry.

"This is affirming the decision of the circuit court in the same case. Judge Harlan, who delivered yesterday's opinion, adds that traffic has probably so much improved that the rates prescribed by the Nebraska law in 1893 may, after all, be reasonable to the roads now, and says that if the circuit court finds this to be true it will be its duty to remove any obstructions in the way of the state authorities enforcing their law.

"As Cap'n Cuttle would say: 'If so be as how, why then avast!'"—*The Herald (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Just and Fair Rates.—"The Supreme Court did not deny that Nebraska had a right to fix rates. It only did not possess the privilege of establishing a schedule which was not based on the fair judgment of some proper judicial tribunal. In seeking a remedy the railroads involved were not capable of finding one on law, but must receive one in equity. The decision of the court, therefore, affirms in essence, without doubt and unequivocally, the right of a legislature to establish rates for local traffic. But the State must not declare just what the rates shall be. It must allow the roads to have their situation as regards business discussed in court. The Nebraska legislature permitted the companies to go to the judiciary, but said that the highest rates possible could not be above those charged on a day in 1893. The maximum element in the law, then, is singled out for destruction by the Supreme Court. The railroads must be permitted to have a margin, unlimited in reality, for the exigencies of their affairs. Justice Brewer said the same thing when he heard the case, sitting in the federal circuit court of appeals.

"In one direction the railroad companies failed to justify their case. They sought for a remedy for the statute in law. There was and there is none to protect such as them. They asserted that the Nebraska legislature had enacted class legislation to their harm. The Supreme Court does not grant that they could stand on that claim. Neither the laws of the United States nor those of Nebraska empowered the courts to say that railroads should not be subjected to rate-fixing legislation. The companies were not to be assured of protection in operating their roads for their own benefit, either exclusively or mainly. Primarily they must be devoted to the interests of the public. Yet the opinion of Justice Harlan plainly stated that the adjudication of any important question of rates must always prove embarrassing. That is so far obviously true under the court's judgment that it is possible to foresee that the Nebraska maximum-rate case will embroil railroads in trouble in the future, especially in the States where the corporations do not stand high in public favor. But, on the whole, it should be hoped that the decision will convince reasonable men generally that railroad rates everywhere must, under the Constitution, be just and fair."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, *Providence*.

Overcapitalization.—"It is notorious that the people of the West have long complained of the fact that the railroads were compelled, or insisted that they were compelled, to charge exorbitant rates because of the necessity of making a profit on their extravagant capitalization. And it will be observed that the Supreme Court included the market value of the stock and bonds issued by railroads, thus holding that the people must pay interest and dividends on a vast amount of water.

"There can, of course, be no doubt that the railroads must be allowed to make a fair profit on the actual investment, after paying all operating expenses. But the people are weary of the juggling of our railroad financiers and 'reorganizers,' and are beginning to think that they ought not to be deprived of cheap rates because of the operations of these gentlemen. So far as the court may be deemed to sustain the theory that the people ought to be taxed to pay interest and dividends on inflated issues, it is to be regretted. In the present case some extremely foolish claims were made by those defending the statute. It was urged, for example, that the State would have the power to compel the railroads to do business within the State at a loss, provided they could earn enough in their interstate business to yield them a profit on their whole line, including both domestic and interstate business. The court made short work of this theory, holding that the reasonableness of domestic rates must be determined solely with reference to domestic business."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Indianapolis*.

THE ACQUITTAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN.

AFTER a five-weeks' trial Sheriff Martin, of Luzerne County, Pa., and his deputies have been acquitted of the charge of murdering a striker named Michael Cezlak, during the anthracite coal-miners' strike last September. This charge of murder was one of nineteen indictments for murder and double that number of indictments for felonious wounding, which had been returned by a grand jury against the sheriff and sixty-eight deputies who killed nineteen men and wounded thirty-eight others near Lattimer on September 10.

Much attention has been directed to the progress of the trial, because of prevalent doubt concerning the actual facts upon which the shooting could be justified. It will be remembered that state troops were ordered to the scene after the shooting had taken place, and, under what was practically martial law, local justices of the peace were not permitted to serve warrants for homicide upon the sheriff and deputies. Bench warrants, however, were later issued by judges of the county courts, and a trial ensued in the court of quarter sessions about four months later. Prosecution of the sheriff and his deputies devolved upon the state authorities, whose power, theoretically, the sheriff and his deputies were engaged in upholding when they killed the strikers. The trial was held before Judge Woodward, who has been twenty years on the bench, and who was elected by both Republicans and Democrats to his present position, altho nominally a Democrat in politics. The jury was selected within two days and was composed of Americans from the ordinary walks of life. Their decision in the first test case is obviously important.

In view of the interests involved in this case, some review of the evidence brought out at the trial is necessary to an understanding of the mass of newspaper comment upon it. The strikers (mostly Hungarians) claimed that they were acting within their rights when proceeding peaceably along a public highway, to make a demonstration before men who were still working at Lattimer mines for the purpose of inducing them to join the strike. They claimed that they held a meeting before the march and decided to carry no weapons, and that there was no justification for the deputies to open fire upon them. Scores of witnesses testified concerning the actual occurrences when the sheriff tried to stop them. It was declared that they were unarmed, that they were marching with an American flag at the head of their column, that the sheriff himself first tried to shoot when the marchers attempted to pass by him, and that the deputies continued to fire upon the defenseless men as they fled and dispersed in every direction.

On the other hand, Sheriff Martin related, in his story of defense, how he had been called home to Luzerne county by representatives of the coal companies, and told that he would be held responsible for damages that might result from a continuance of the violence which had characterized the proceedings of the strikers in the region. He testified that he depended upon a Mr. Hall to gather a large number of deputies with arms, and they were sworn in and properly instructed by him in his official capacity. Sheriff Martin detailed the circumstances of his first meeting with the crowd, which obeyed his order to disperse for the moment but took up their march again. The sheriff had issued a proclamation regarding the preservation of the peace, including reference to the state statute against riots, and it appears that these orders had been proclaimed in different parts of the county in various ways. When the strikers started on their march once more the sheriff and his deputies posted themselves on the road ahead of them, and, when they came up, Sheriff Martin alone went out to meet them again. He testified that the leaders refused to obey his order; that several of the men rushed upon him, some of them armed, one threatening him with a knife; that after he had been struck by one of them he tried to fire

his revolver, but it failed to go off, and the deputies, exercising their own judgment, then fired a volley into the crowd with fatal effect. The deputies further testified that the strikers actually opened fire, and that a number of them charged upon the line of deputies before the volley was fired. The deputies explained that the wounds of strikers in the back were due to their crowding about the sheriff in their attack. On the stand one deputy, it is said, admitted knowledge of a shot that he fired. Nobody told who gave the order to fire, if such an order was given.

The defense pleaded justification for the extreme measures taken by reason of the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the region on account of riotous strikers, and the testimony evidently convinced the jury that a reign of lawlessness and terror prevailed at the time. Of the points of law applicable to the case, the defense laid special stress upon the necessity of proving that some particular deputy fired the particular shot which killed Michael Cezlak, in order that a charge of murder should be substantiated.

Judge Woodward in charging the jury, said in part:

"The office of sheriff is recognized in the earliest annals of the English law. It is much older than Magna Charta, and the exact time of its creation is involved in much obscurity. But the place and function of the sheriff is easily determined. He has been for all times the chief peace officer of his bailiwick. Under all the systems of government which have recognized the law as the supreme rule of action it has been found absolutely necessary to vest in some one person the ultimate power to preserve the peace, to quell disorder, and to suppress riot. And this person is the sheriff, and his power is largely a discretionary one. In a time of great emergency, or in a crisis of unusual danger, the limits under which his discretion may be exercised have been held by the courts to be without fixed limits.

"As the employer has no right to compel a man to work who does not wish to work, so also is it true that the employee has no right to compel his fellow workman to quit work if he wishes to work. The distinction between the right to strike and the right to compel others to strike is a natural and palpable one, and is approved by the instinctive law of right and wrong as well as by the statutes and the decisions of the courts, and the compulsion denounced by the law is not alone that which consists in actual physical force applied by one set of men upon another. It may consist in a course of action tending to overawe or frighten or stampede a body of men who are anxious to work, as well as in laying a violent hand upon the individual workmen and forcing them by main strength to abandon their employment and unite in a strike.

"Leaving out of view all the facts on this branch of the case which are controverted and in reference to which the witnesses differ, it is certainly true that both at West Hazleton and Lattimer the great body of the strikers failed to obey the sheriff when he ordered them to disperse and insisted in pushing on. Nor can it be doubted that the sheriff had the right in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law to issue the order. And if it was the right of the sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his command. The right to give the order implies the duty of obedience to the order, and disobedience of it is evidence of a riotous purpose. If I push on when the sheriff orders me to stop I do so at my own peril.

"Of course this obligation of obedience to the authority of the peace officer of the county is not confined to laboring men. It extends to and embraces all the inhabitants of the county, rich and poor, high and low. A company composed of the most wealthy and most prominent men of a community, if marching upon a public highway at a time or under circumstances which, in the judgment and discretion of the sheriff, make such a demonstration dangerous to the public peace, would be bound to disperse if ordered so to do. And compliance with the order should be prompt and complete.

"If you are satisfied, gentlemen, from the evidence that the purpose of the sheriff and of the posse was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one, and the rule of the law which makes the act of one the act of all has no application to the facts of the case. If on the contrary, you are convinced by the evidence that the sheriff was not actuated by a desire and intention

to preserve the peace, but that he summoned his posse with the idea of inflicting upon the body of men known in the case as strikers wanton and unnecessary outrage and injury without reference to their action and conduct; if, in short, his purpose was a base, malicious, and wicked one, then so far as he was concerned and so far as the deputies were concerned, if they understood his motive and acted with the same intent, the fact of a criminal and unlawful combination would be established, and then all the defendants might be convicted, altho the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants. The act of any one would in that event be the act of all.

"If under all the evidence in the case you are not satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the sheriff and his posse were impelled by a criminal or unlawful purpose, then the doctrine of the law which the Commonwealth invokes, that where there are many defendants the criminal act of one of them is under certain circumstances to be regarded as the criminal act of all, has, as we have already said, no place in this case."

It Was Not Murder.—"There never has been much doubt in the minds of unprejudiced persons that the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer last September by the posse under the control of Sheriff Martin, of Luzerne county, was a precipitate act, not justified by actual bodily danger; but there was no such appearance of vindictiveness and premeditation as to warrant a charge of intended murder. At the trial, when time enough had elapsed to collect and sift the evidence of the participants in the terrible occurrence, the crime of murder was not established. There was such reasonable doubt that the jury were bound to acquit, as they did, unanimously and without hesitation.

"But while Sheriff Martin and the deputies on trial with him stand acquitted of deliberate murder, they can not escape the imputation of unnecessary slaughter. Whether as a result of fright, panic, or misapprehension can never perhaps be certainly known, the riotous strikers were shot down without degree of provocation which should immediately precede and make necessary a resort to force.

"The trial at Wilkesbarre was conducted with great fairness. The charge of Judge Woodward was admirably clear and impartial. Notwithstanding this, however, the result will leave, we fear, unhealed animosities which only the lapse of time can soften or obliterate."—*The Record (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

Lawful Decision.—"The question whether or not the sheriff and his deputies were justified in firing upon the strikers at Lattimer has been decided in the way prescribed by law.

"After an apparently fair trial, with the ablest counsel conducting the case on either side, a jury of American citizens has acquitted the sheriff and his deputies of the crime of murder.

"The jury seems to have been one of unusually good composition. So far as appears, there was upon the panel no man who could reasonably be suspected of subserviency to the mine-owners or of prejudice in their favor. All were men who work for their living in honorable ways. The jury consisted of:

"One laborer, three carpenters, one brickmaker, one clerk, three farmers, one tinsmith, one contractor, and one carriage-maker.

"Its members represented all parts of the county in which the trial was held. Surely it would be difficult to make up a better jury than this list suggests for the trial of such an issue.

"The case is ended in the American way. A trial has been held before a judge elected by the people and a jury impaneled from them. The unanimous verdict must be accepted as in accordance with the law and the facts, unless we are ready to discredit the courts and the law and the jury system itself."—*The World (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

Unfortunate "Massacre."—"That the miners had just grievances was undeniable; they were underpaid and their economic condition was about the lowest ever reached by workingmen in America. Therefore, they had public sympathy on their side from the outset, and we have no doubt that many good citizens, who would never defy the law on their own account, were ready to wink at the operations of the strikers, even when they antagonized the public peace and used violence and coercion in order to gain a victory over their employers and thus better their material condition. For when the law is constantly and deliberately violated and overridden by great combinations of capital to serve selfish interests, we must expect an increasing popular sympathy

with these petty physical force attacks by half-starved strikers upon law and order. Both are criminal and deplorable, but the lawless rich will surely find imitators among the lawless poor, and the fact must be taken into account in trying to understand a large body of popular feeling toward Sheriff Martin and his deputies.

"We have conceded that the verdict of acquittal was a just one under the law, yet, at the same time, we are afflicted by a terrible doubt that the slaughter at Lattimer was necessary or justifiable. Might not the tragedy have been avoided? It is not clear that the miners should have been prevented from marching on the highway; it is not clear that they should have been denied the opportunity to show themselves within sight of the miners at work; it is not clear that the deputies should have fired as soon as they did. Hence the fear that the affair was an awful mistake that will inflame still more the antagonism between employer and employed. No doubt Sheriff Martin used his best judgment, yet the Lattimer 'massacre' must be considered as highly unfortunate for the American people."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

A Necessary Lesson.—"If these men had conducted themselves in the outskirts of Prague or Naples as they did here practically in the outskirts of New York and Philadelphia, they would have been shot down at the end of the first day of their revolt, and not, as was the case, at the end of the first week. And there would have been no trial whatever, not even a court of inquiry into the conduct of the captain of gendarmes responsible for the act. Logically, even under our code, of which a basic maxim is that 'ignorance of the law excuses no man,' the foreign system is the better. And to this system we should undoubtedly have been driven had this jury set the ax to the root of local authority by convicting these defendants. No sheriff's posse might, after such a happening, attempt to maintain order, and the inevitable result would be the appeal to the military arm, state and federal, which, after due proclamation, is amenable to no trial by jury. But practically the advantage is with the old and, fortunately, unbroken American procedure. As long as it is admitted, as it is outside of European absolutisms to-day, that government exists by the consent of the governed, government's permanence is further assured every time that it is able to go before twelve men and reasonable and successfully justify its extraordinary acts for its own preservation. In this case, for instance, a great and, we regret to say, a necessary lesson of the sovereign power of life and death which a free people commits to its peace officers has been learned by thousands of common-schooled Americans, as well as by the ignorant survivors of the Lattimer riots."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

Greed to Blame.—"This trial as to the killing of strikers at Lattimer, in Pennsylvania, brings to light again a most unfortunate affair, which, however it is looked at, is a disgrace to the region where it occurred. The strikers, according to unprejudiced accounts, were of the most ignorant sort. They had been told that nobody not in uniform had the power to arrest them, and also that, if they carried no deadly weapons, they could do as they pleased. The sheriff's posse was made up of clerks and such men in their ordinary dress. The strikers had no idea of what such a force meant, and went ahead accordingly. They were accustomed to see armed and uniformed men when they saw the representatives of the law. A half-dozen soldiers would have scattered them all. So they went ahead and stirred up the row that ended just as such a disturbance must end. The deputies were human and did not care to be knocked about and perhaps killed without resistance.

"But how came such an ignorant gang to be there? Ask what their wages were, and you get the answer. The mine-owners get the poorest and least American laborers, and leave society to keep them in order. No crowd of intelligent men would have given the provocation that these gave to the officers. The persons who brought these fellows into the country, so as to save a few dollars and crowd out a better sort of workers, can now see what their parsimony has resulted in. But it is a great thing to save a dollar and greater to save more."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

Martin's Defense Dangerous to Liberty.—"Practically, all the evidence that was produced at Wilkesbarre to justify Sheriff Martin and his men in firing upon the procession of workingmen

at Lattimer was directed to proving that mob violence was threatened or was liable to happen later on. If there was ground for a plea of self-defense it was due to resistance to an interference justified only by something which the sheriff assumed that the strikers intended to do somewhere else and at some other time, and not by anything that they were doing then and there.

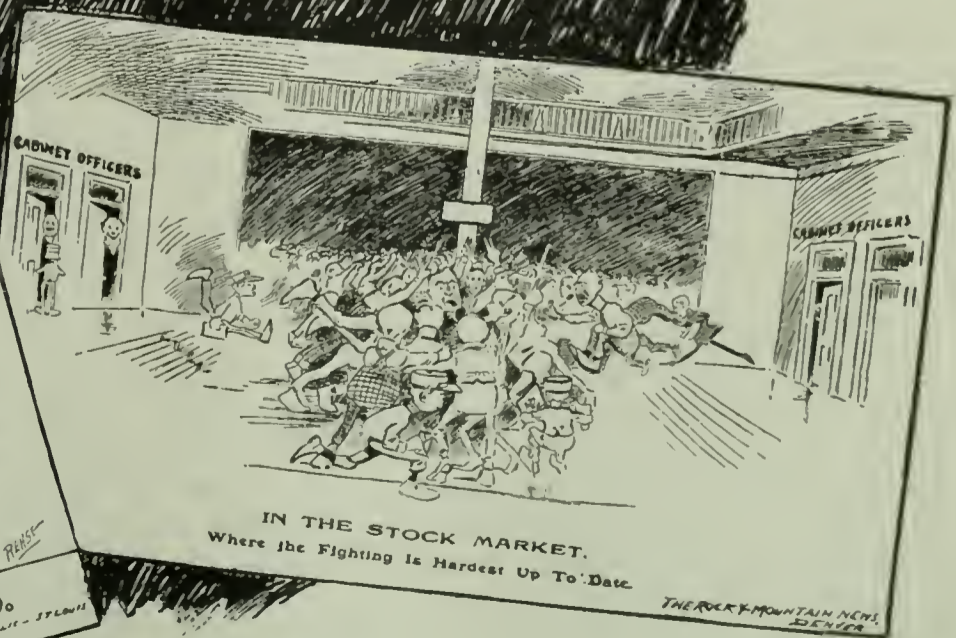
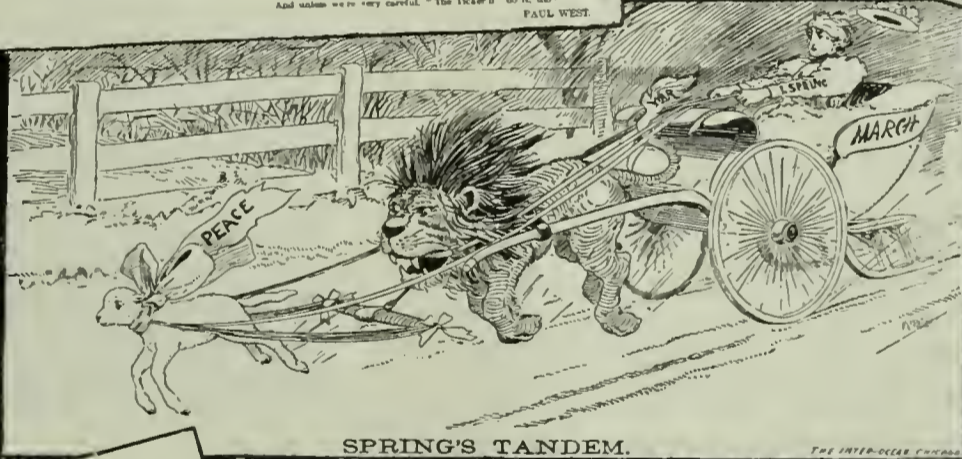
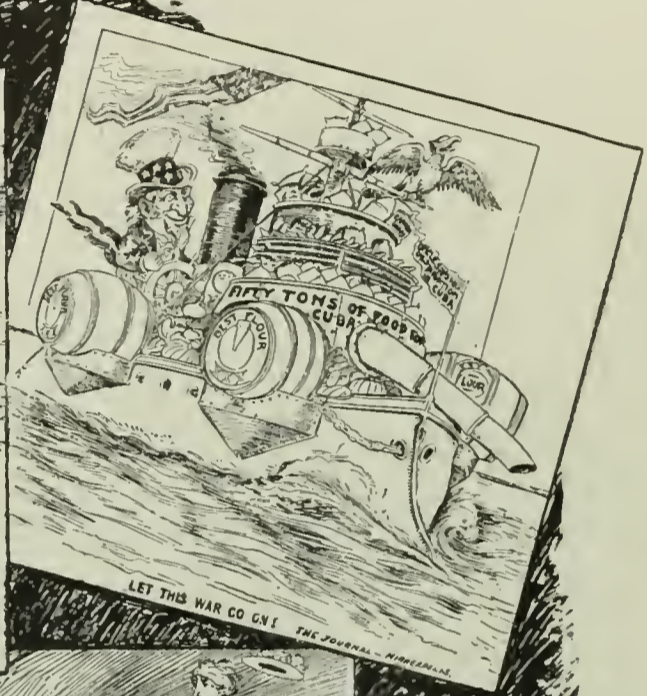
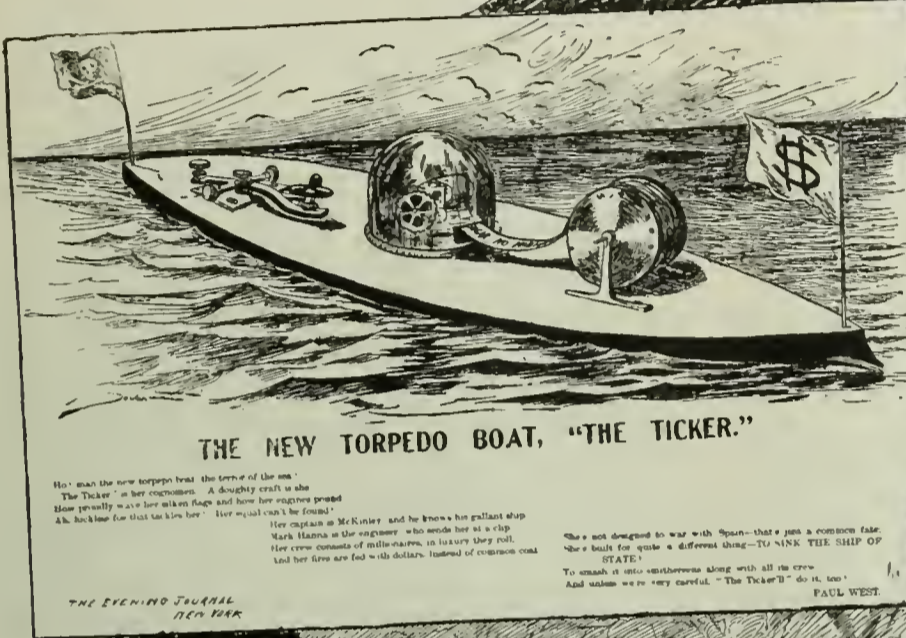
"What might have happened, or the results of an unexecuted intention, is something that can never be proved or disproved in a court of law; and the doctrine that an officer of the law may arrest persons or disperse peaceful assemblies because he believes, or assumes, that they may do something unlawful is dangerous to liberty, and consequently to the peace and safety of the community. Citizens are to be interfered with by the agents of their government only when they do something in violation of law, and not when somebody guesses that they mean to do something of the kind.

"The whole Russian system of espionage and repression, of arbitrary arrest and 'political' trial, rests upon this doctrine that people may be punished for their intentions and for the crimes

they may commit if left at liberty. Sheriff Martin's defense for the murder of the men ruthlessly shot at Lattimer rested wholly upon the assumption that he had a right to deal with them as a mob, because he suspected that they might become a mob if allowed to go their way peaceably.

"And this doctrine has been adopted by an American jury."—*The Journal (Dem.), New York.*

"The law is for all men, and against all men who are not obedient to it. There is no question of the right of men to strike. The strike is often the only weapon. But when the striker learns to keep within the law, to be fair to others, and to respect property rights, he will have made the greatest advances in the direction of public sympathy. An illustration is the case of the Pittsburg miners a year ago. The determined efforts to keep within the law won the friendship of the people, and also saved any serious clash with the law. The law is the defense of the individual and the salvation of the nation. Violence toward it can not win."—*The Times (Rep.), Pittsburg.*



CURRENT CARTOONS.

VALIDITY OF UTAH'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the validity of an eight-hour law in Utah on the ground of police power inherent in the State. Justice Brown, in giving the opinion of the court, expressly stated that, without passing upon the constitutionality of eight-hour laws in general, it was plain that the state legislature had power to restrict the hours of labor in unwholesome employments. The Utah statute provides for an eight-hour day in underground mines, smelters, and all other works for the reduction of ore, and violators of the statute are deemed guilty of misdemeanor. The *Chicago Record* speaks of the significance of this decision to the industrial and labor interests of the country as follows:

"It is contrary to the reasoning of most of the state supreme courts upon cases involving similar points of constitutional law. The Illinois supreme court, more than others perhaps, has freely nullified labor legislation on the ground of its interference with the provision of the Constitution, which stipulates that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. So strict have been some of the state courts in holding that the legislature could not interfere with a person's right to contract for the disposition of his labor that workingmen had begun to despair of relief from certain grievous evils. The decision of the federal Supreme Court in the Utah case will revive hope again in the efficacy of legislation as a means for improving conditions under which workingmen labor. It must have a liberalizing effect upon the rulings of lower courts."

"The position of the Illinois supreme court upon such legislation is succinctly stated in the following excerpt from the opinion in the case of *Ritchie vs. the People*:

"The police powers of the State can only be permitted to limit or abridge such a fundamental right as the right to make contracts when the exercise of such power is necessary to promote the health, comfort, welfare, or safety of society or the public; and it is questionable whether it can be exercised to prevent injury to the individual engaged in a particular calling."

"This extract is from the opinion in the case brought to test the validity of the act of 1893, the object of which was to limit the hours of women in factories and workshops to eight a day. In declaring invalid this statute the Illinois supreme court went further than was necessary to establish the precise point in question, and to a position the reverse of that now enunciated by the federal court. It cited from the New York courts a decision relating to an act forbidding the making of cigars in tenement-houses, in which occurs the following:

"To justify this law it would not be sufficient that the use of tobacco may be injurious to some persons, or that its manufacture may be injurious to those who are engaged in its preparation and manufacture; but it would have to be injurious to the public health."

"A quotation by the Illinois supreme court from Tiedeman on 'Limitations of Police Powers' is still more in point:

"There can be no more justification for the prohibition of the prosecution of certain callings by women, because the employment will prove hurtful to themselves, than it would be for the State to prohibit men from working in the manufacture of white lead because they are apt to contract lead-poisoning, or to prohibit occupation in certain parts of iron-smelting works because the lives of the men so engaged are materially shortened."

"The reasoning which leads to the conclusion that the State has no right to interfere for the protection of life and health of workingmen who may be practically forced to accept such terms of employment as are offered them seems brutal. It is gratifying that the highest court in the land holds otherwise. This decision means the starting of the pendulum in the other direction."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* points out that "as a matter of fact there is not a State in New England engaged in cotton manufactures which has not enacted the same kind of laws. In some of these States the total number of hours is fifty-eight per week, in others sixty. No one has ever questioned the right of these States to enact such legislation." But that paper thinks that the danger in such legislation is in going too far:

"In this State a contractor was arrested for working his men more than eight hours a day, when it was shown that he did so with the consent of the men, that their occupation was healthful, and that they were paid extra for over-time. Under these circumstances his course was held to be justified by the court of ap-

peals. The court of appeals, in passing decision, laid particular emphasis on the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of an occupation and sustained the right of the State to limit the hours of a given employment in the exercise of its police and sanitary power. Look at it on a larger scale. The United States Government established a national quarantine, altho there is not a word about quarantine in the Constitution. Article 3 of section 8, however, gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. Quarantine is a matter affected by commerce, or commerce a matter affected by quarantine. Therefore the right to establish a national quarantine and a national board of health was assumed, altho the assumption appalled the strict constructionists. Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, who was such a strict constructionist that he wanted his State to secede from the Confederacy, was the father of the law. He explained it on the ground that there was yellow fever in the country and that there was no way of dealing with it in the southern portions of our territory. Quarantine went into effect, and the principle then established has never been abandoned.

"In deciding, then, that the State of Utah has the right to limit the hours of labor in an industry affected by sanitary and police regulations the Supreme Court cuts no new cloth. The decision is in line with previous ones to the same effect. It is of interest to those who make a hobby of constitutional interpretation and the rights of the States under the Constitution, and while establishing no new precedent serves only to bring old ones into conspicuous relief."

In view of cotton-mill conditions and propositions for national regulation of working hours, the *Providence Journal* finds broad meaning in the supreme court's affirmation that the State has a paramount police power which it can use essentially as it will:

"This Utah law has now illustrated in a new way the final legislative capabilities of the States within their defined rights. It is not only a constitutional piece of legislation, but it is a sign of the existing rights still held by the States. Each State is shown to be supreme in its power in this direction under the conditions imposed by the federal Constitution. Altho some vagueness attaches to the decision of the supreme court, it is apparent that States will have this right to legislative as well as executive police authority even if Congress should adopt a law fixing the hours of labor on a uniform standard in all parts of the country. To acquire supreme and exclusive privilege the federal Government in this province of its authority must act upon the conditions which an amendment alone to the Constitution can give it. Either that, or the right to regulate commerce between the States must be construed to include the power to fix the hours of labor. That suggestion should induce some cotton manufacturers to study the hours of labor bill now before Congress."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CONGRESSMEN are like other people—more patriotic in war than in peace.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE *Maine* seems to have been blown up externally, internally, and eternally.—*The Record, Chicago.*

KANSAS once belonged to Spain, and, apparently, hasn't quite recovered from it yet.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

HAVE you noticed how well "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" harmonize nowadays?—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

WE are warranted in taking all the precautions that the situation justifies.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE people favor peace, but are not willing to pay more for it than it is worth.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

WILLIAM MCKINLEY may not possess the greatest head that ever grew on human shoulders, but such as it is he knows how to keep it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

A PATRIOT.—"Is your wife interested in all this war talk?" "Interested? She went down cellar to-day and threw out eleven jars of Spanish pickles."—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE interest in Hawaiian annexation may be temporarily obscured by greater matters. But there is no danger that the islands will be moved away.—*The Star, Washington.*

IN Kentucky thieves attempted to enter a roundhouse and steal a locomotive. They were doubtless inspired by the example of men who have stolen entire railroads.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

A LOOK AHEAD.—"I suppose," remarked the inveterate pessimist, "that when war finally comes, we shall only be fairly started when some fool will get up and propose arbitration."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

DISCOURAGED.—First Legislator: "After all, there's mighty little money in politics." Second Legislator: "Yes, mighty little, these days. I don't know but I'm about ready to vote for a bill to let the people elect their own Senators."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

LETTERS AND ART.

JOSEF HOFMANN AT TWENTY.

THE musical prodigy who ten years ago set musical circles in America in a whirl of excitement has reappeared at the age of twenty; and with his return has reappeared the enthusiasm that greeted the little lad in knee-breeches.

Critics are apt to "view with distrust" all youthful prodigies; but it is agreed on all hands that Hofmann at twenty bears out the rich promise of Hofmann at ten. There is some difference of opinion as to the stage of development he has reached, some regarding him as being as yet but a "pianistic genius," while



JOSEF HOFMANN.

others use the broader term "musical genius" and hail him as a second Mozart. Mr. W. J. Henderson, of *The Times*, is one of the more conservative. He has this to say:

"The promise of the genius of the little boy of ten has been fulfilled as far as it could possibly be in the young man of twenty. The development of this remarkable boy is apparently perfectly normal. His temperament and his intellect are healthy, and are growing naturally. There is nothing weird or unusual about the present state of the young man's inner life, so far as can be judged from his piano-playing; and this fact leads to a proper estimate of his limitations.

"At the age of twenty Josef Hofmann is a true pianoforte genius, but he does not play like one who had sounded the depths of human experience. Intelligence, insight, feeling, passion, are all present in his work, but the artistic conception is still lacking in that calm survey, that broadened view, that all-embracing sympathy combined with completed measure of proportions which are the fruit of artistic maturity as much in the heaven-born genius as in the plodding talent. Beethoven did not write the fifth symphony, nor Mozart his 'Don Giovanni,' nor Mendelssohn his 'Elijah,' in boyhood.

"But the elements of the ability to express all that can now be expressed through the medium of the piano are in this boy, and

in such compositions as adapt themselves to the present state of his artistic conceptions he reveals himself as a master."

The critic of *The Evening Post* does not rein in his enthusiasm quite as tightly as Mr. Henderson does. He writes:

"Paderewski is not playing in America this year, but his *Doppelgänger* is—his double in two respects—in being a prince among pianists, and in having the divine spark—a soul electrified by genius. Josef Hofmann proved at his *début* with the Thomas orchestra a few days ago that his spark was not a mere *ignis fatuus*, as it is with most infant prodigies, but the true Promethean fire, which, instead of dying out, grows brighter and warmer with years.

"Yesterday afternoon, at Carnegie Hall, Josef Hofmann gave his first recital. He began with Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D-minor, and he played in a manner which no pianist, be his name Liszt, or Rubinstein, or Paderewski, could have surpassed. This is saying a great deal, but it is not written in a moment of enthusiasm, but after the sobering effect of a night's sleep. If all pianists played Bach as Josef Hofmann does, the old Leipsic cantor, usually reputed dry and learned, would be voted as entertaining as Chopin, as dramatic as Wagner. If polyphonic music were always played as this great work was yesterday, the public would realize that music in which several melodies are fugally intertwined is grander than music which has only one melody. The clearness with which the pianist brought out the complicated web of these melodies was startling; it was like looking at the finest lace under a magnifying glass. But even that was not the most remarkable thing about his interpretation; what made it so deeply impressive, so thrilling, almost beyond comparison, was the elemental power that animated the young pianist. A cathedral organ can not produce a more stupendous volume of tone, or a complete operatic *ensemble* a more dramatic effect than young Hofmann did with this Bach Prelude and Fugue. It was a performance to be remembered a life-time."

The Mail and Express also recognizes the "elemental power" spoken of above:

"Josef Hofmann, by his performance of the Rubinstein concerto, proved himself one of the best pianists that America has yet heard. The first twenty bars of the piano part of the extremely difficult Rubinstein work demonstrated young Hofmann's technical mastery over his instrument. The second movement showed his deep appreciation of the beautiful in what he played. The third movement simply dazzled the audience. The young pianist has a temperament that becomes a perfect whirlwind on occasion. He seems to feel with the intensity and depth of a grown man whom life has taught the meaning of things. He expresses what he feels with a variety of tone color and a facility and power of execution that are almost marvelous. The Rubinstein concerto quite carried one away. The flawless technical perfection of his execution left him free to set forth the ideas in the composition, and he showed that he recognized the ideas and their relation to one another in convincing fashion."

The Tribune sees in Hofmann "a pianoforte-player of the very first rank," but thinks him still undeveloped "in the matter of emotional depth, of conception of the poetical contents of the music which he plays," and "therefore he must be set down as more pianist than musician."

ART, GENIUS, AND MORALITY.

THE question of idealism versus impressionism in art, discussed by Tolstoï with reference to fiction and literature, is canvassed in relation to painting by the American novelist and art critic F. Marion Crawford in a series of lectures on early Italian art and artists. He seeks to solve modern problems by examining the beginnings of Italian art and the ideas and inspiration of the first painters. In an article in *Book Reviews*, the Macmillan monthly, extracts from these lectures are published.

Art, Mr. Crawford notes, is not dependent on genius alone; it is also the result of developing manual skill to the highest degree.

Art grew out of handicraft. Many of the earliest Italian painters were goldsmiths, goldsmithing having been the highest of the crafts. As to the philosophy of their art, Mr. Crawford says:

"It is very hard to get at an idea of what men thought about art in those times. Perhaps it would be near the truth to say that it was looked upon as a universal means of expression. What strikes one most in the great pictures of that time is their earnestness, not in the sense of religious faith but in the determination to do nothing without a perfectly clear and definite meaning, which any cultivated person could understand, and at which even a child might guess. Nothing was done for effect, nothing was done merely for beauty's sake. It was as if the idea of usefulness, risen with art from the hand-crafts, underlay the intentions of beauty, or of devotion, or of history which produced the picture. In those times, when the artist put in any accessory he



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F. MARION CRAWFORD.

asked himself: 'Does it mean anything?' whereas most painters of to-day, in the same case, ask themselves: 'Will it look well?' The difference between the two points of view is the difference between jesting and being in earnest, between an art that compares itself with an ideal feature, and the art of to-day that measures itself with an ideal past.

"The great painters of the Renaissance appealed to men and to men's selves, whereas the great painters of to-day appeal chiefly to men's eyes and to that much of men which can be stirred through the eye only.

"It was not that those artists were religious enthusiasts, moved by a spiritual faith such as that which inspired Fra Angelico and one or two others. Few of them were religious men; several of them, like Perugino, were atheists. It was not, I think, because they looked upon art itself as a very sacred matter, not to be jested with, since they used their art against their enemies for purposes of revenge and ridicule. It was rather because every one was in earnest then, and was forced to be by the nature of the times; whereas people now are only relatively in earnest, and stake their money only where men once staked their lives. That was one reason. Another may be that the greatest painters of those times were practically men of universal genius and were always men of vast reading and cultivation, the equals and often the superiors of the learned in all other branches of science, liter-

ature, and art. They were not only great painters, but great men and great thinkers, and far above doing anything solely 'for effect.'"

Art is a product of civilization, but as "civilization has nothing to do with morality," art need not be moral. What made the Italian artists great was their love of beauty and of nature, and their understanding of the relation between nature and beauty. Elaborating this idea, Mr. Crawford says:

"The early Christians were looked upon as a very uncivilized people by the Romans of their time, and the meanest descendants of the Greeks secretly called the Romans themselves barbarians. In point of civilization and what we call cultivation, Alcibiades was immeasurably superior to St. Paul, St. Bernard, or Abraham Lincoln, tho Alcibiades had no morality to speak of and not much conscience. Moreover, it is a fact that great reformers of morals have often been great enemies of art and destroyers of the beautiful. Fra Bartolommeo, who is thought by many to have equaled Raphael in the latter's early days, became a follower of Savonarola, burned all his wonderful drawings and studies, and shut himself up in a monastery to lead a religious life; and tho he yielded, after several years, to the command of his superiors, and began painting again, he confined himself altogether to devotional subjects as long as he lived, and fell far behind Raphael, who was certainly not an exemplary character, even in those days."

It was not immorality which ended the great artistic cycle of Italy, but the hampering of individuality, the degeneration of the love of beauty into love of effect, and the exhaustion of material. Genius requires certain conditions, and they are not the conditions demanded by the general welfare. The Italian artists were the product of a period in which all the ideas of mankind tended in a direction opposite to that taken by modern theories and practices. The condition under which art flourished was that "most favorable to genius," because "everything except genius and brute strength had been reduced to slavery in the social scale." Mr. Crawford's philosophy of art is thus seen to be diametrically opposed to that of Tolstoi, who holds that there is no art without morality.

HOWELLS AS A SOCIALIST.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS is warmly hailed as a brother Socialist by the editor of *The American Fabian* (New York, February), who has this to say of the services that Mr. Howells has rendered to the Socialist movement:

"He has made his art the instrument of a great purpose. His 'Annie Kilburn'; his 'A Hazard of New Fortunes'; his 'The World of Chance,' wherein the alleged 'laws of business' are considered to be merely accidental and undeterminable sequences; his 'A Traveler from Altruria,' the most definite and comprehensive expression of his social ideals; and his 'Letters of an Altrurian Traveler,' describing from the view-point of a Socialist the characteristics of the plutocratic city of New York, have set many thousands of minds forward on the right path.

"A realist in fiction, he has not, like one branch of the school of realism, descended to the depicting of the darker and more vicious attributes of certain abnormal types of humankind, nor, like another branch of that school, painted merely the superficial emotions and activities of better types; he has pictured for us our own time, the struggle of mankind one against another and against all others, in the fierce battle for bread; he has urged the obligation of brotherhood upon all of us, and has shown us the goal of a practicable, attainable Utopia. At the head of American *litterateurs*, he has not temporized with, nor glossed over, nor praised the false sentiments and beliefs which pass current for wisdom and morality among the selfish and unthinking, tho he well may have known that acquiescence therein would be to his material advantage; he has, on the contrary, used his tremendous power toward the shattering of these entrenched falsities, and has striven to awaken in his readers the spirit of the new ideals. Particular abuses were sought to be corrected by Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot. But the social purpose of these

writers is far below the splendid aim of Howells, who attacks the whole economic framework of modern society."

Concerning Mr. Howells's conversion to Socialistic views and the degree to which he now holds them, the editor of *The Fabian* gives the following account:

"It was ten years ago," said Mr. Howells the other day, "that I first became interested in the creed of Socialism. I was in Buffalo when Laurence Gronlund lectured there before the Fort-nightly Club. Through this address I was led to read his book, "The Cooperative Commonwealth," and Kirkup's article in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Afterward I read the "Fabian Essays"; I was greatly influenced also by a number of William Morris's tracts. The greatest influence, however, came to me through reading Tolstoï. Both as an artist and as a moralist I must acknowledge my deep indebtedness to him."

"But you do not recognize a close affinity between Tolstoï's doctrine and that of modern Socialism?" was asked. "For instance, in "A Traveler from Altruria," you deny the right of a man to do wrong to others with what is his own, and would use repression to prevent it."

"Tolstoï's influence is on the moral side," he replied. "I recognize the impracticability of much of his ethics. Yet he has the logic of the situation. As has been said of another, "he is logical, but not reasonable." The idea of force is repellent to me. I would not use it when it can be avoided. The extreme to which Tolstoï would carry non-resistance to violence, I can not, of course, share in. Yet there have been, and are, cases of those who, either as individuals or sects, have held to non-resistance and have not been exterminated. Think of the persecution of the Quakers. Yet, despite it, they have thrived."

"True, but should not one recognize that, temporary persecutions in the earlier days excepted, the Quakers have always been protected by force? The individual Quaker living in England or America is protected from invasion of his rights by the whole force, civil and military, of the government under which he lives. Supposing a community of Quakers were placed in a neutral strip of ground between three powerful nations hungry for their expropriation. What would become of them?"

"Oh, yes, their case would be different. They would doubtless lose their independence (which they might not mind), and probably also they would be cruelly exploited. As I said, the idea of force and compulsory obedience is repellent to me; still, the weak must be protected and justice to all be assured. It may be said that with so much existent use of force—cruel, extra-legal, and ill-regulated—it becomes necessary to oppose it with a beneficent, altruistic, corrective force."

"What are the prospects for Socialism in America?" was asked.

"As to that, who can say? One sees the movement advancing all about him, and yet it may be years before its ascendancy. On the other hand, it may be but a short time. A slight episode may change history. A turn here or a turn there, and we may find our nation headlong on the road to the ideal commonwealth."

A FRENCH DISCOVERY OF SIDNEY LANIER.

UNDER the title "A Poet Musician," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (January 15), M. Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc) introduces Sidney Lanier to the Parisian public, and, through Paris, as a matter of course, to Europe.

"There are two geniuses," she writes, "who hover over the charming city of Baltimore, slumbering all rosy red beneath what is almost a Southern sun: the one more celebrated among foreigners than in his own country, the other almost absolutely unknown in Europe. Their names: Edgar Allan Poe and Sidney Lanier, the Ahriman and the Ormuzd of the place; the demon of perversity and the angel of light; the former carried away by morbid passions that conducted him to an ignominious end, the latter faithful to the purest ideal in his life as in his work; both marked by fate for the victims of a frightful poverty; both doomed to die young, at almost the same age, after having long suffered from a hopeless malady. In different degrees, with their

contrasts and analogies, these two poets are the glory of the South, which can not boast of a literature so rich as the North."

It was some years ago, in New Orleans, during a visit to this country, Mme. Blanc informs us, that she first made the acquaintance of Sidney Lanier. She was induced by an admirer of the poet to read the "Hymns of the Marshes." The book made an extraordinary impression upon her. She had recently traveled through the region that had been Lanier's inspiration, and it taught her to appreciate and understand more truly those immense marshes open to all the influences of the sky and ocean, and the verdurous glories of the gigantic oaks, festooned with disheveled moss, that bordered them. "In my astonishment and admiration," she writes, "the poet and the enchanting nature he de-



SIDNEY LANIER.

From Sidney Lanier's Poems, courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

scribes became so blended in my mind that I could scarcely distinguish the one from the other."

On returning to Europe, persuaded that only a poet should be the sponsor of Sidney Lanier, she made known her discovery to "his brothers, the Symbolists," hoping so to awaken their sympathy and curiosity that they would be induced to write his biography. These gentlemen, however, remained indifferent; and finding that none seemed inclined to undertake the task, she accepted it as her own, and, returning to America, went to Baltimore, the city of Lanier's adoption, that she might have every opportunity of studying the author and his works to the best advantage.

Mme. Blanc tells the sad story of Lanier's life with simplicity and pathos, and pays more than one splendid tribute to his exalted character. For instance:

"To pronounce a eulogy upon poetry is indirectly to speak of Sidney Lanier, for, whatever may be thought of his work, he was *par excellence* a poet, in the superhuman acceptation of that ideal term; that is to say, not merely a skilful chiseler of rimes, but an exceptional being, penetrated with the worship of the beautiful, whose every act was an utterance of the music of his soul. . . . Never was a nobler song wafted to heaven than the life of Lanier: it showed, a rare example at the present day, the combat of an invincible will, sovereign, sure of itself, against the most terrible obstacles, poverty, sickness, death, all held

in check by a superior power that yielded not until at God's command."

The critic is equally generous in her appreciation of Lanier's genius. In the delicate and impassioned love of nature, and in the exquisite taste with which he clothed his thoughts in the most choice and harmonious words, Lanier is declared the rival of Wordsworth, tho it would be a manifest exaggeration to compare him with Tennyson or Keats. Lanier's communion with nature is his own, unlike that either of Wordsworth or Tennyson or Keats; and it is precisely here that he strikes a new note. His intimate, conscious, heartfelt brotherhood with all nature's impersonal forms—there is nothing that is quite like it in the whole range of literature. Wounded and unappreciated in the godless, trade-racked world of man, he turned to the great mother, and was healed and comforted. The trees were his brothers, the sun his friend; the marshes, the ocean, the dawn, confided to him their most intimate secrets. He reposed upon nature's breast, and the Eternal Spirit by which she is animated bended over him in divine intercourse. It is this intense, passionate pantheism of Lanier, not vague and mystical, "but solidly doubled by individualism," that constitutes his originality—this, and his insistent claim that the highest art can exist only when it has a firm and solid moral foundation.

It goes without saying that the French critic is not in close sympathy with this theory of Lanier's, which is in contradiction to the accepted traditions and beliefs of modern France. After discussing that charming little poem, "The Chattahoochee," she adds:

"Here the adepts of art for art's sake will cry out, I suppose, What, morality even in music! And it must be acknowledged that his desire to render art elevating and inspiring is one of Lanier's faults. This *all-beauty-lover* sees the good, *par excellence*, in the beautiful; and can not help singing it. He has always maintained that a moral aim does not injure the esthetic value of a work of art; that art should be allied to a lofty ethical system; and that far from being in opposition, they would concur in leading to the same end. He even adds that when there is a struggle between the two kinds of beauty, moral loveliness ought absolutely to assert its supremacy. . . . Whatever may be thought of this view, it is at least original; the contrary having been so often repeated, with or without conviction."

Sidney Lanier was not a poet merely, but a critic as well, a musician also, and an ardent student of science. His biographer does justice to every aspect of his genius, dwelling especially upon the high order of critical ability that he displayed in his lectures at the Johns Hopkins University. "It is marvelous," she writes, "that a poet so ready to be caught up and absorbed in a rapt communion with nature should be at the same time a critic so fine and penetrating."

With the poet's style she was fascinated from the first, and she translates many of his favorite poems with a skill that can not be too highly commended. She calls Lanier a precursor and leader of the French Symbolists:

"To translate verses is always very nearly impossible, but it is almost a profanation to touch these, which are really a series of melodies, suggestive, delicate, exquisitely colored melodies, tho with certain mannerisms that should forbid Sidney Lanier being compared with Beethoven, as many have compared him. He is, nevertheless, a great virtuoso, and those seekers of novelty who have endeavored after him to awaken musical emotions ought to recognize the superiority of one who was the most astonishing flute-player of his day. His poems are naturally saturated with melody, and it is this that distinguishes him from his *confrères* who make a great effort to introduce the methods of music into poetry. . . ."

"M. Stephane Mallarmé certainly had a precursor in America, and also Verlaine, and all those who write in verse symphonies, variations, scales, and romances without words. Sidney Lanier was one of the first creators of that art of rhythms and syllables which is occupied with both arts at once, and with him it is al-

ways music that dominates. He recognized this himself, and referred to it frequently: 'Whatever gift I have is the gift of music, poetry being for me a mere tangent through which I would occasionally escape from myself. I played upon several instruments before being able to write a legible hand; and since then, what is most profound in my life has ever been filled by music.'"

Mme. Blanc speaks as follows of Lanier's famous poem, "Sunrise," the last that he wrote:

"The inspiration is unequal, no doubt, disconnected variations on a floating theme; but what breadth, and sometimes, often indeed, what precision in the images! How we recognize the attentive and scrupulous observer of nature! Let me add that the thought of this symbolist, altho expressed in English, is never unintelligible for French readers, as so often is that of his brothers of France. And what a bold flight to the heights which most of them never ascend!—without speaking of that which can not be rendered, the intrinsic beauty of words, which the most skilful polishers of jewels of this kind—and we have among us those of the first order—might well envy him."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FITZGERALD'S STORIES OF FAMOUS SONGS.

(*Second Article.*)

The story of "Kathleen Mavourneen" includes a pathetic recital of the picturesque vicissitudes and ill luck that marked the career of its composer. The words were written by Mrs. Crawford, an Irish lady, contemporary with Mrs. Hemans and Sheridan Knowles. The very beautiful and famous melody was composed by Frederick Nicholls Crouch, F.R.S., who, at nine years old, played bass at the Royal Coburg Theater, and afterward played a violoncello solo before Rossini. He was appointed a "gentleman" in Queen Adelaide's band and became principal violoncellist at Drury Lane Theater, where he wrote songs for Anna Tree and Mme. Malibran. He parted with the manuscript of "Kathleen Mavourneen" to a London publisher for £10. It is but a few years since the copyright was sold for £109. "Ah, where was the spell that once hung on its numbers?" Crouch was at one time musical reviewer on *The Metropolitan Magazine*, edited by Captain Marryat, the famous author of "Peter Simple," and here he worked in company with Dickens, Mrs. Crawford, the Countess of Blessington, Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, and Poole. He left England for America in 1849, and was for a time associated with Max Maretzek; he sang in church choirs, taught and lectured, at first in New York, and afterward in Washington and Richmond. When the war broke out, he promptly enlisted in the Confederate army, relinquishing an income of \$4,000 for the private's twelve dollars a month, "which he never got." Until the surrender of Lee, Crouch was always at his post, never "on leave" nor on the sick list, obstinately refusing a furlough:

"From the last battle-field he made his way, with three broken ribs and his right hand badly smashed, to Buckingham Court-House. Here he entered into service as a gardener and farm hand—an occupation he followed until the hostilities of the terrible civil struggle died down. Then he went to Richmond, and ultimately to Baltimore, where, at the age of seventy-five, he found his home, books, manuscripts, reduced to ashes."

In one of his later letters, Crouch writes: "I went to hear my 'Green and Gold' played by a military orchestra yesterday. I am to conduct it on Monday night, and also to sing, at eighty-nine, 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' in public."

A boy named James Marion Roche, born at New Ross, Kilkenny, grew up with the music of "Kathleen Mavourneen" forever on his lips:

"He went to America, joined the navy, and fought, all unconsciously, against the author of his favorite song. In 1883 he visited Baltimore, and learned accidentally that Frederick Nicholls Crouch resided there, finding it a hard task to make both ends meet. Roche's love of 'Kathleen Mavourneen' was as great as ever, and his one desire was to aid its composer. To attain this

end he, with rare delicacy and tact, persuaded the old gentleman to adopt him as a son. As James Roche Crouch he lived in Florida, and nobly did what he could to make life a little easier for his 'father.'"

Writing of "The Last Rose of Summer," Fitzgerald argues that, wherever Moore got the melody, it is certain that he could not have known it in its original form, as played by the traveling bards and harpers of Ireland; for he has considerably altered the character of the music, and has not improved upon even the "Groves of Blarney" version as a national melody. "Altho the composer and author are unknown, the title of the tune may be ascribed to about 1660; so that, from a musical point of view, Flotow was well within the calendar in using it for his 'Martha,' as the basis of the well-known air existed long prior to the reign of Queen Anne."

Moore called the tune "The Groves of Blarney," evidently not knowing its origin, for that delicious *morceau* of Irish satirical burlesque was written by Richard Alfred Milliken about 1796—a chaffing ballad that everybody in London sang or quoted. Lockhart attributed the clever squib to "the poetical Dean of Cork," and Lord Brougham mentioned it in one of his great speeches in Parliament.

Mr. Fitzgerald is by no means disposed to waste panegyrics upon Moore, as a modern Irish bard:

"Lovers of Ireland and its national songs and music have always regretted that Thomas Moore, in undertaking to rescue the Irish melodies, did not preserve the spirit and nature of the country whence they sprang in the lyrics that he fitted and dove-tailed to them. For the chief characteristic of Moore's Irish melodies, that is to say, the lyrics, is their lack of Irish characteristics. To be candid, tho here and there an Irish town, or vale, or waterfall, or lake is mentioned, all the Irish songs are absolutely English in form, meter, and sentiment. Erin comes in nowhere; and Hibernia is only scantily and half shamefully referred to as a sort of apology for the music which is so essentially Irish."

That touching Irish song, "The Exile of Erin," was written by a Scotchman, Thomas Campbell, to whom the British navy is indebted for "the finest sea-song ever written," "Ye Mariners of England," which shares a warm place in the heart of the British tar along with Cherry's "The Bay of Biscay" and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling."

Edward Fitz-Ball's famous song, "My Pretty Jane," so intimately associated with the names of Alexander Lee and Sims Reeves, was at first tossed by Sir Henry Bishop into his wastebasket; it was rescued by Fitz-Ball and the manager of Vauxhall Gardens, and has been described as "one of the most profitable of popular songs."

That delightful ballad, "Sally in Our Alley," was written and composed by an erratic genius, Henry Carey, whose granddaughter was the mother of Edmund Kean; Carey is said to have been a natural son of George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, and the evidence seems conclusive that he was the author of "God Save the King."

In musical history the year 1740 is remarkable for having produced "Rule Britannia," by James Thompson, "The Roast Beef of Old England," by Fielding, and "God Save the King," by Carey. That veteran song-writer, Henry Russell, composed and sang the famous "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and introduced it to an unbounded popularity. He was paid £3 for the copyright; when, afterward, he asked the publishers how it was going, he was told that nineteen presses could not print it fast enough; then they sent him £10, "conscience money." "Cheer, Boys, Cheer" was written by Dr. Mackay, who also wrote for Russell "There's a Good Time Coming," as, later, Epes Sargent wrote for him that rollicking "chantey," "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

"Old Hundred" was originally composed to the 134th Psalm in the Geneva Psalter, but was afterward (about 1562) used to the

100th Psalm, by the English Protestants. The name of the composer has never been satisfactorily ascertained. On the word of Handel, it was ascribed to Luther:

"Berlioz, after hearing it performed at St. Paul's Cathedral by some six thousand charity children, wrote: 'It would be useless to attempt to give an idea of such a musical effect. It was more powerful, more beautiful, than all the exultant vocal masses you ever heard, in the same proportion that St. Paul is larger than a village church, and even a hundred times more than that. I may add that this choral, of long notes and of noble character, is sustained by superb harmony, which the organ inundated, without submerging it.' For some time it was known as the 'Savoy.'"

Who will ever discover the origin of "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" It is certain, says Mr. Fitzgerald, that it dates back to a period long anterior to the times when the art of music was generally cultivated, except orally; our author invokes a blessing upon the singer who first "took down" so charming a gem of old English minstrelsy.

Very pleasant is the chat we find here about Gay's "Black-eyed Susan," and Hood's "Song of the Shirt," and Sullivan's "The Lost Chord"—"perhaps the most successful song of modern times." Mme. Poitrine, the wife of a Picardy farmer, used to sing "Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre" to Marie Antoinette's baby; now we know the song as "We Won't Go Home till Morning."

In taking leave of the dear old songs, it is hard to part without tossing a tribute of fond remembrance and association to the Welsh "Men of Harlech," dating from 1468, and still sung "with a rouse" in the public schools; and the Scottish "Bonnie Dundee," "John Anderson, My Jo," "Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane," and "There's Nae Luck about the House"; "Annie Laurie," "Comin' Through the Rye," and "Bonnie Doon"; and the Irish "St. Patrick's Day," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "The Cruiskeen Lawn," "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched," "The Groves of Blarney," "Rory O'Moore," "The Low-Backed Car," and "The Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow"—"a very ancient and divinely plaintive melody"; and the American "Ben Bolt," "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Uncle Ned," "Swanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Wait for the Wagon," and "Woodman, Spare That Tree":

"Haydn declares: 'It is the air which is *the charm* of music, and it is that which is most difficult to produce; patience and study are sufficient for the composition of agreeable sonnets, but the invention of a fine melody is the work of genius.' And yet some of the world's finest melodies are the production of the unknown and, in many cases, entirely simple and humble folk devoid of musical training."

NOTES.

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT, who has been ill in Paris, is now rapidly improving and is already making preparations for her next theatrical venture. This, it is announced, will be a four-act comedy, entitled "L'Attentat," from the pen of M. Romain Coolus.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S retirement from *The Standard*, London, has been made the subject of several misleading statements. The real facts are extremely simple. For reasons of health, and because he wishes to pass his winters in Italy, Mr. Austin some weeks ago expressed the desire to take his pension, and to be placed on the "retired list" of *The Standard*. The request was received with the greatest regret, but as Mr. Austin has been writing leading articles for *The Standard* for more than thirty years, there could of course be no hesitation in acceding to it.

MADAME MELBA, in a conversation recently, gave an interesting account of her first public appearance. "I was quite a young girl in Australia," she said, "when, notwithstanding the persistent discouragement of my father, who was averse to the idea of a singer's career for me, I engaged a hall, and sent round a notice to all my friends, saying that I proposed to give an entertainment which I hoped they would patronize. However, unfortunately for me, somebody mentioned the little scheme to my father, and he, furious at my clandestine enterprise, begged every one of his acquaintances to uphold his parental authority by ignoring the performance. But even then I wasn't disheartened, and when the day came I drove off to the hall, and at the hour announced for the commencement of my concert stepped on to the platform—to find myself face to face with an audience of two. And nobody else came."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NATURAL GAS IN THE PAST, THE PRESENT,
AND THE FUTURE.

IN an article on "Natural Gas in the United States," Hosea Webster tells us of the rise and decline of this substance as a source of heat and light, and predicts that even after the supply has given out its present users will never go back to coal, but will use artificial fuel-gas in its place. Probably no useful substance was ever so shockingly wasted as natural gas. Says Mr. Webster (in *Cassier's Magazine*, February):

"When the industrial history of the last quarter of the present century is written, one of the most interesting chapters will be on the discovery and development of the few large accumulations of natural gas in the United States and Canada, and the almost criminal waste which, in spite of repeated warnings, continues to-day, and apparently will continue until, within probably a few years, these reservoirs of energy will be exhausted, and communities now hustling with energy and full of the hum of industry will be silent and perhaps deserted.

"The accumulation of natural gas is analogous to that of the water supplying artesian wells, but in an inverse relation. Every richly productive gas pool is a dome or inverted trough, of porous or coarse-grained sand or limestone geologically called an 'anticline,' and covered always by deposit or stratum of impervious shale or similar formation. These anticlinals vary in area from a few square miles in most cases to over five thousand square miles in the case of the great Cincinnati arch which covers the Indiana and Ohio gas belts in the United States. The thickness of the strata varies in like proportion. The gas-reservoirs are in no sense cavernous, but merely more or less porous rock, impregnated with gas, often under enormous pressures, the more porous rocks when pierced by the drill being exhausted much more quickly than those of closer texture.

"Many ingenious and interesting theories have been advanced regarding the generation and origin of the gas and designed to account for the great pressures under which it is stored. The distribution and intimate relation of the carbon compounds all favor the theory of their generation by the decomposition of vegetable and animal organic matter under widely different variations and surroundings of temperature, pressure, and other forces and chemical influences, from the earliest developments of organic life to the present time. The gas is probably the product of slow primary decomposition, at low temperatures, of animal and vegetable organic matter contained in natural sediments. Its production may be seen in the shallow, undisturbed portions of fresh-water lakes.

"The deposits of oil and gas in the peculiar geological formations from which they are being drawn for commercial uses are due to the accidental disposition of the anticlinals and synclinals which act as reservoirs, and do not necessarily indicate the restriction of their generation to any particular geological periods."

The writer gives some striking statistics that show how great an industry the mere piping of this gas from well to consumer has become. Statistics from the reports of the United States Geological Survey show that in 1893 and 1894 alone two hundred and four companies, reporting from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, laid 39,127,510 feet of all sizes of pipe. Leakages are always serious matters, requiring prompt attention. A leak in an underground main will destroy all vegetation within a radius of several yards, and, when unchecked, will, in some fields, form a deposit in the soil beneath the joint, which, when exposed to the air, will ignite spontaneously and can be put out often only with great difficulty. Some of the vicissitudes of gas transportation and some of its unexpected accidents are set forth in the accompanying paragraphs:

"Most of the companies lease from farmers in the gas belt the privilege of boring wells, paying usually an annual rental and furnishing, free of cost, such gas as is wanted for fuel, light, and for pumping, either by using the gas under pressure to drive the ordinary type of vertical or deep-well pump or by application of

a crude arrangement working the same as the well-known Pohlé air-lift. The distribution and service-pipes in the farming districts are seldom laid underground, except at road-crossings, and are usually one-half-inch or three-fourths-inch pipes, now running along the roadside, now hanging on the fences.

"An occasional small pile of stones, covering one of these pipes, shows where some tramp, having cracked a pipe or a joint, has built a cheerful fire which needs no replenishment and makes of the weary pilgrim a veritable fire-worshiper.

"The maintenance of the system of collecting and distributing mains, gathering the gas from wells scattered over several square miles and distributing it again to perhaps thousands of consumers in some city, thirty or forty miles away, requires the most careful and systematic attention and inspection. Each well has its individual idiosyncrasies, and no two are alike in volume of flow, pressure or presence or absence of water, oil or dust.

"An unrestricted flow from one well might, by raising the pressure in the receiving mains above that available from some other well, lessen or reverse the flow of that one, and frequent gagings are necessary to insure the most efficient service from the system."

Mr. Webster's account closes with the prediction that the days of natural gas will shortly be at an end, but he thinks that artificial fuel-gas will take its place. For six or seven years the decreasing pressure has forced nearly all the companies that supply large cities to put in pumping-plants for driving the gas through their pipes. The article ends with the following paragraphs:

"The rapid decrease of the supply of natural gas has forced the consideration of means of artificially producing a gas which can eventually take its place, or supply the greatly increased demand during severely cold weather, and so keep in use the extensive distributing pipes already installed. Such a gas must be a fixed gas, must readily mix with natural gas, and must be high in heat units and readily combustible.

"Most of those who have experienced the comfort and convenience of natural gas, both for domestic and industrial purposes, will, undoubtedly, gladly pay more for artificial substitutes rather than return to the use of coal, and the near future is likely to see a rapid development of methods of generating a high grade of fuel gas. The day is not far distant that will witness the establishment of enormous fuel-gas plants in the coal regions to utilize what are now becoming almost mountains of waste material. Huge compressors will force the gas through miles of mains to the distributing-pipe systems, and, coupled with the luxury of electric light, will come the cleanly, convenient, and no less luxurious use of fuel gas for all purposes."

ARE BRUNETTES STRONGER THAN
BLONDES?

THERE is a general impression that the powerful light-haired and blue-eyed type of man represents the acme of physical perfection. But Prof. William Z. Ripley, in the final article of his interesting series on "The Racial Geography of Europe" (*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*), gives us good reason to believe that there is really more energy and staying power in the dark or brunette type. After noting that this darker type is found in larger proportion in the cities of Europe than in the rural districts, Professor Ripley goes on to say:

"It is not improbable that there is in brunetteness, in the dark hair and eye, some indication of vital superiority. If this were so, it would serve as a partial explanation for the social phenomenon which we have been at so much pains to describe. If in the same community there were a slight vital advantage in brunetteness, we should expect to find that type slowly aggregating in the cities; for it requires energy and courage, physical as well as mental, not only to break the ties of home and migrate, but also to maintain oneself afterward under the stress of urban life. Selection thus would be doubly operative. It would determine the character both of the urban immigrants and, to coin a phrase, of the urban *persistents* as well. The idea is worth developing a bit.

"Eminent authority stands sponsor for the theorem that pig-

mentation in the lower animals is an important factor in the great struggle for survival. One proof of this is that albinos in all species are apt to be defective in keenness of sense, thereby being placed at a great disadvantage in the competition for existence with their fellows. Pigmentation, especially in the organs of sense, seems to be essential to their full development. As a result, with the coincident disadvantage due to their conspicuous color, such albinos are ruthlessly weeded out by the processes of natural selection; their non-existence in a state of nature is noticeable. Darwin and others cite numerous examples of the defective senses of such non-pigmented animals. Thus, in Virginia, the white pigs of the colonists perished miserably by partaking of certain poisonous roots which the dark-colored hogs avoided by reason of keener sense discrimination. In Italy, the same exemption of black sheep from accidental poisoning, to which their white companions were subject, has been noted. Animals so far removed from one another as the horse and the rhinoceros are said to suffer from a defective sense of smell when they are of the albino type. It is a fact of common observation that white cats with blue eyes are quite often deaf.

"Other examples might be cited of similar import. They all tend to justify Alfred Russel Wallace's conclusion that pigmentation, if not absolutely necessary, at least conduces to acuteness of sense; and that where abundantly present it is often an index of vitality. This eminent naturalist even ventures to connect the aggressiveness of the male sex among the lower animals with its brilliancy of coloring.

"Applying these considerations to man, evidence is not entirely wanting to support De Candolle's (1887) thesis that 'pigmentation is an index of force.' Disease often produces a change in the direction of blondness, as Dr. Beddoe has observed; asserting, as he does, that this trait in general is due to a defect of secretion. The case of the negro, cited by Ogle, whose depigmentation was accompanied by a loss of the sense of smell, is a pertinent one. The phenomenon of light-haired childhood and of gray-haired senility points to the same conclusion. A million soldiers observed during our Civil War afforded data for Baxter's assertion that the brunette type, on the whole, opposed a greater resistance to disease, and offered more hope of recovery from injuries in the field. Dr. Beddoe finds in Bristol that the dark-haired children are more tenacious of life, and asserts a distinct superiority of the brunette type in the severe competitions induced by urban life. It is not for us to settle the matter here and now. The solution belongs to the physiologist. As statisticians it behooves us to note facts, leaving choice of explanations to others more competent to judge. It must be said in conclusion, however, that present tendencies certainly point in the direction of some relation between pigmentation and general physiological and mental vigor."

FOOD VALUE OF MUSHROOMS.

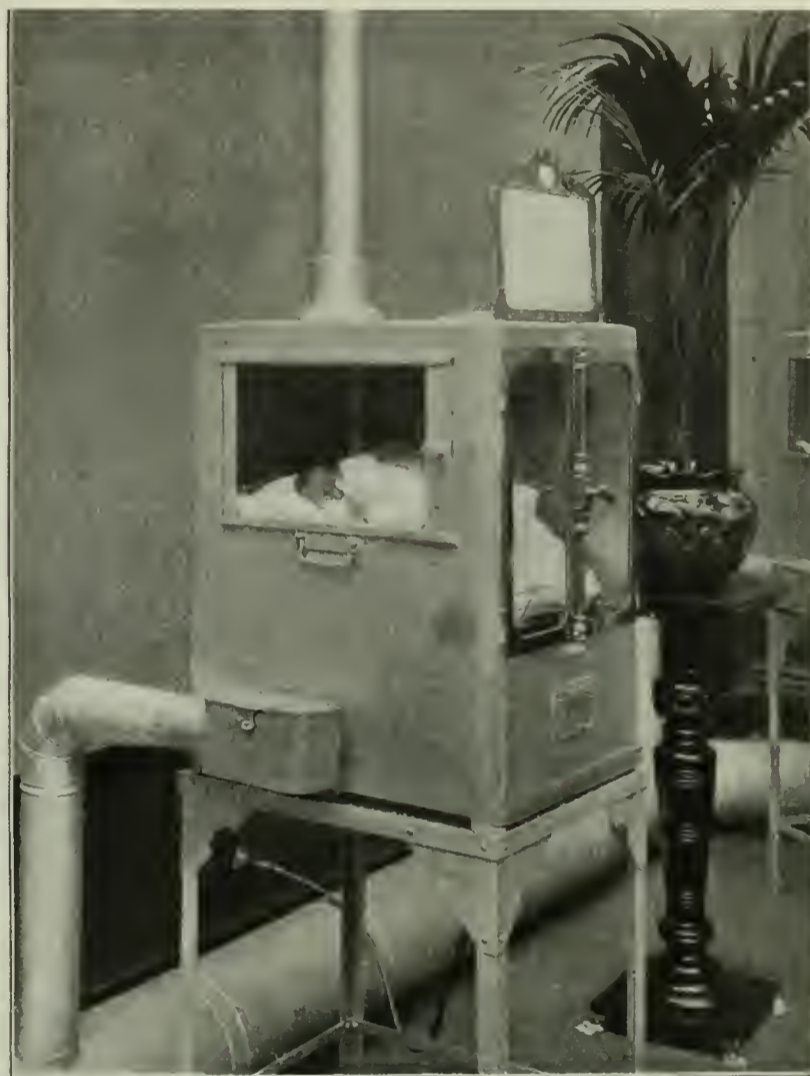
WE have been told a good deal recently about the great store of valuable food that is daily going to waste in the shape of edible mushrooms, and we have been urged to make more use than we do of these fungi. But it appears from some recent investigations that the nutritive value of the mushroom is not very high after all. The researches were made by Prof. L. B. Mendel, of Yale, and described by him at Ithaca, N. Y., at the tenth annual meeting of the American Physiological Society. Professor Mendel's investigations were made in pursuance of a plan inaugurated by a commission organized a year ago by the society, at the suggestion of Dr. Weir Mitchell, to investigate the physiological properties of the edible and poisonous fungi. This commission now consists of Professors Chittenden (Yale), chairman, Abel (Johns Hopkins), Pfaff (Harvard), and Bowditch (Harvard). *Science*, February 18, in a report of the meeting, describes Professor Mendel's experiments as follows:

"Chemical analyses were combined with experiments in artificial digestion, and special attention was given to the amount of available (digestible) proteid present. The latter was found to be not over two or three per cent. in fresh mushrooms, which shows that the prevailing idea of the great nutritive value of mushrooms is not yet justified. They may be valuable as dietetic

accessories, but they do not deserve the term 'vegetable beef-steak.' Their nitrogen is largely in the form of non-proteid bodies. The amount of fat, cholesterin, soluble carbohydrates, crude fiber, and inorganic substances contained in them corresponds in general with that found in other vegetable foods, such as peas, corn, and potatoes. Professor Chittenden reported the results of some preliminary experiments upon the toxicity of some species of poisonous mushrooms, made by Dr. W. S. Carter (University of Texas). In view of the great interest now shown in the edibility of mushrooms, the investigations of the commission, which are being actively continued, will prove of immediate practical value."

THE SAVING OF INFANT LIFE.

WE gave a few weeks ago a brief notice of Dr. Lion's incubators, and we are now able to present our readers with a more detailed account of the use and results of this method, by which the lives of so many feeble babes have been saved. The article from which we quote is taken from the editorial pages of



AN INCUBATOR AND ITS PRECIOUS CONTENTS.

The Health Magazine (New York, January). The impulse that led to the perfection of the incubator system is explained by the author to be the much-discussed decrease of population in France. He says:

"The vital statistics of France show an appalling mortality among infants. One hundred and fifty thousand premature births occur annually, ranging, according to place and condition, from 15 to 30 per cent. of the birth-rate, and this estimate does not comprise the entire number of weakly children, who are almost doomed to death from their birth. French specialists assert that of the number of infants born at a normal stage, over 50,000 are unendowed with sufficient vitality to live beyond the earliest days of babyhood.

"He who devises measures to overcome the decimating of the population from excessive infant mortality arising out of the ravages of disease, unfavorable environment, or existing social evils, is truly a benefactor of his race. The infant-incubator is the outgrowth of a loyal impulse on the part of Mr. Alexander Lion to save his nation from threatening depopulation. Ruminating

one day on the perilous condition of his country from a demographic point of view, it struck this patriotic and humane person that the holocaust among prematurely-born infants would be largely diminished if the helpless atoms could only be kept sufficiently warm. Accordingly, in 1891, he invented his *couveruse*, or modified incubator. The success attending this new departure in infant-life preservation has been surprising.

"Formerly, as the London *Lancet* remarks, no very serious efforts were made to prolong the ephemeral existence of these unwelcome little strangers. They were rather hopelessly allowed to pine away and die, under the impression that they could not possibly survive; but human life has of late become so valuable in France that no breathing waif need now be abandoned as an irretrievable derelict."

The pictures that accompany the article show the workings of the system in New York, where it has been very successful. Of the incubator itself the editor says:

"The Lion incubator is composed of a parallelopiped of metal, standing upon iron supports. It can be disinfected without de-



ENTRANCE TO THE LION INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY

terioration by means of a steam-stove under pressure. Ventilation is obtained by means of a tube of about three inches in diameter, with a chimney of the same size. A screw placed on the top indicates by its rotation the strength of the current of air. The front of the incubator is fitted with a glass window, through which the child may be seen, while on the left is another glass window, which enables the mother or nurse to attend to the wants of the infant and, if necessary, to remove it. The baby is laid in a metallic hammock, placed in the center of the incubator, thus enabling the warm air to circulate freely about it. A thermometer placed at the level of the infant's head regulates the working of the apparatus. The heating is effected by means of a siphon through which the hot water circulates and which communicates with a reservoir at its side. A special system of pipes allows the air to pass directly from the exterior into the apparatus. In these pipes the air is filtered before it enters the incubator. The temperature is automatically regulated by a very ingenious device, and the current of heat is increased or diminished as required and without variation.

"The incubators are placed gratuitously at the disposal of the poor, without distinction of creed or nationality, but those who can afford to pay are expected to do so. They are under the permanent supervision of competent doctors. Other hospitals in the different cities, such as Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, and elsewhere, will be opened, and in all probability a regular service

will be organized for the rearing of infants at the dwellings of the parents, so as to avoid as much as possible the separation of the mother from the child and to be able to make use of the *couveruse*, or incubator, immediately."

Some of the results of the work are as follows:

"A prematurely-born child, if exempt from hereditary disease, rarely dies in the Institute, provided it weighs not less than two and one-quarter pounds—that is, about one third of the normal standard—and provided, also, that its installation in the *couveruse* is accomplished with the least possible delay and exposure. At this stage of the untimely bud's frail existence a chill is almost certainly fatal, so the transfer from the lying-in bed can not take place too soon or be carried out too carefully.

"When one considers the astonishing results attained by the use of the incubators in foreign cities, in their valuable service to the cause of hygiene, the utility of establishing in every city an infant asylum or maternity with baby-incubators can not be doubted. A report made from the records of the Paris Institute shows that of 185 prematurely-born infants received, weighing from one and three-quarter pounds to six pounds six ounces, 133 left the institution healthy and in good condition, 48 died, and 4 were still under treatment and progressing favorably.

"Experience in Paris and the larger cities of the Old World has demonstrated that the annual death-rate of baby 'prematures' and 'weaklings' for three years prior to the discovery and introduction of the Lion incubators averaged 800 in every 1,000, and that during the three years of their employment the death-rate from this cause has fallen to 150 per 1,000 in each year. Therefore, Parisians now send all of this class of new-born babes to the local Lion Institute, which is sustained financially by municipal and private contributions. In both London and Paris philanthropic women have formed 'Ladies' Infant-Saving Associations,' and our American women will doubtless emulate their example."

SENSE OF FEELING IN A LOST LIMB.

WE refer a sensation at once to its source in the finger-tips or the ear or the nose, or wherever it may be, and so expert have we become in recognizing the source that we localize the sensation itself there, thinking of the sensation of touch as being in the skin of the finger instead of in the brain, where it actually is. Hence he who has lost a finger refers directly to the absent member any irritation of the nerve that formerly connected with it, and can scarcely believe that it is not in its old place. This phenomenon is familiar enough and many are the superstitions to which it has given rise, but it is only of late that it has received serious scientific study. A recent work on the subject is that of M. Abbatucci, published in Paris, which has called forth a paper by Professor Pitres, contributed to the *Annales Medico-Psychologiques* of that city. We quote below part of an abstract from *The National Druggist* (March). Says that paper:

"M. Pitres shows that the illusion of the existence of a limb (in place of one which had been amputated) may go so far as to cause many accidents. In the majority of cases the illusion is so perfect and vivacious that it constantly deceives the intelligence of the individual, so imperiously does it force itself upon him. Some of those who had lost a limb, questioned by M. Pitres, declared that they felt the amputated limb frequently more really and substantially than they did the one still attached to the body. Sometimes they get to believing more firmly upon the existence of the phantom limb than upon those members that remain, as in the case of a patient of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, who declared: 'I state only the truth when I say that I am more conscious of the existence *in place* of the limb that I lost, than of the one that I saved.'

"Many of Professor Pitres's patients made analogous declarations. 'Parbleu!' said one, 'I know mighty well that I have no right leg—yet, when I try to analyze my sensations, I feel that leg there. Why, I feel the foot this minute more distinctly than I do the left one, which is there before my eyes. It (the phantom) hurts me, while the other does not. If I could not assure

myself by the touch and sight of the stump, nothing could convince me that the right leg was gone. I am having constantly to reason with myself in order to convince myself of the unrealness of my sensations.'

"When the illusion is as clear as in these cases, the person is constantly unconsciously inclined to attempt to use the phantom limb. Dr. Weir Mitchell tells of a horseman who had lost an arm, and thinking to take the reins in the amputated hand, dropped them on the neck of the horse, which was high-spirited, and leaping to one side, threw the rider, badly injuring him. Another party who had lost his right hand always tried to pick up his work with that hand, which invariably caused him a fit of exasperation.

"As might be imagined, such unfortunates are constantly meeting with accidents which might have easily been avoided but for the unconscious confidence had in the existence of the phantom limb. Dr. Pitres tells of a heavy man who had lost an arm, and who, in dressing one morning, lost his equilibrium, and, starting to fall, put out *the phantom arm* to steady himself, and, as a consequence, had a severe fall.

"We remember an old soldier who had lost half of both feet, and the injury had been partially repaired by a maker of artificial limbs. This man would sit for a half hour at a time rubbing the ends of his shoes, where his corns formerly were, and swearing at the pain the phantom corns were giving him. He would frequently declare, 'There's going to be a change of the weather—my corns are hurting me.' On being reminded that he had no corns, he would say, 'Never mind! I feel 'em all the same.'

"Now that the results of investigations have proven the realness of the sensations caused by these hallucinations, and the suffering produced by them, we may hope that science will discover some means of preventing them."

The Healing of a Wound.—The following experiments on cicatrization, or the formation of scars, performed by M. L. Ranvier, are described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 19): "If we make in the eyeball of a rabbit two parallel cuts, one simple, taking up a third or a half of the thickness of the membrane, and the other penetrating to the interior, the latter will heal more quickly than the former. To observe with greater ease this paradoxical phenomenon, we must make the two incisions of nearly the same length and at the centre of the cornea, about a millimeter apart. The scars being so near, they may be observed at the same time under the microscope, . . . and compared. If no complication supervenes, toward the fifteenth day the scar of the deep cut has formed while that of the partial one is yet in process of formation. In the shallow cut the epithelium which originally filled it has been pushed up by a new formation of conjunctival tissue that occupies the deeper part of the wound, but this action has been only partial, and there remains a considerable part, that forms an evident channel. In the complete cut, on the other hand, the scar is, so to speak, linear, and the epithelium has been pushed up in such manner that it has nearly resumed its normal level. Such are the phenomena that are always seen in the two wounds. As they are not alike, it was evident that the mechanism of healing was different in the two cases. The new researches of M. Ranvier show that this is the case."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Origin of American Indians.—This ever interesting subject is considered by Major John W. Powell (formerly in charge of the Government's Geological Survey) in *The Forum* (February). The conclusions he reaches are negative. After an examination of the claim that the Indian tribes are of Oriental origin, based on the similarity of their myths and customs and arts, Major Powell concludes as follows:

"There is no evidence that the tribes of the Occident have ever commingled with the tribes of the Orient. Thus we are forced to conclude that the occupancy of America by mankind was anterior to the development of arts, industries, institutions, languages, and opinions; that the primordial occupancy of the continent antedates present geographical conditions, and points to a remote time, which can be discovered only by geological and biological

investigation. In the demotic characteristics of the American Indians, all that is common to tribes of the Orient is universal, all that distinguishes one group of tribes from another in America distinguishes them from all the other tribes of the world. Mankind was dispersed over the habitable earth anterior to the development of demotic characteristics."

The Measurement of Very High Temperatures.

—It is announced by *La Nature* (February 12), in its report of a recent session of the Paris Academy of Sciences, that M. Daniel Berthelot has obtained some interesting results with a device of his invention for measuring high temperatures by means of the interference of light. The details of the mechanism are not given. Says the report: "He [M. Berthelot] has fixed with precision and certainty the melting-points of metals, up to 1100° [2012° F.]. These temperatures serve in practise to obtain the scale of pyrometers [high-temperature thermometers] and furnish the means of obtaining a scientific evaluation of the temperatures attained in the manufacture of glass, porcelain, steel, etc. By means of his apparatus, M. Berthelot proves that the melting-point of silver is 962° [1763° F.] and that of gold 1064° [1947° F.]. The difference between the melting-points of the two metals is thus 102° [184° F.]. Now we knew by previous experiments that were made, not to obtain the melting-points of these two metals, but the difference of temperature of these two points, that this difference was between 100° and 105°. The exactitude of the results obtained by M. Berthelot's method is hence confirmed by these experiments."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Solidified Petroleum.—A process for utilizing the waste residue of petroleum by solidifying it for use as a fuel has been invented by Joseph Kohlendorfer, a German chemist. *Gluckauf* is quoted thus in the *Revue Scientifique* as giving a recipe for the preparation: Heat, without contact with the air, or in superheated steam, 10 parts of soda, 10 parts of fatty matter, as palm oil, and 80 parts of petroleum. Boil for an hour at a temperature below the boiling-point of petroleum. Large quantities of volatile oil are thus fixed by saponification, and when cool the mass is solid. There may also be mixed with it charcoal powder or dust. If less solid products are required the grease is replaced by resin or resinous acids. Thus are obtained products containing more than 90 per cent. of combustible material and less than 5 per cent. of fixed residue."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE New York Institute of Osteopathy has begun the publication of a monthly organ, entitled *The New York Osteopath*.

A FAMOUS FRENCH SURGEON DEAD.—Dr. Jules Emile Péan, a distinguished French surgeon, died in Paris on January 30. He was born in 1830, and was the son of a miller, but rose to the very top of his profession. *The British Medical Journal* says of him: "He was unquestionably the foremost operator in France, and one of the leading surgeons in Europe. His fees were often large, but so was his heart, and if he levied tribute from the rich, he was prodigal of his skill to the poor. He is said to have made a large fortune, and his wife was one of the leaders of Parisian society."

A CHINESE typewriter has been invented by the Rev. Mr. Sheffield, a Presbyterian missionary at Tung Chow. "It is said," says *The Industrial World*, "to be a very remarkable machine, and is exciting a great deal of comment over there. As near as can be understood from the description published in the Chinese papers, the characters, about 4,000 in number, are on the edges of wheels about one foot in diameter. It requires twenty or thirty wheels to carry all the letters, and the operator must strike two keys to make an impression. The first key turns the wheel and the second stops it at the letter wanted, which is brought down upon the paper by an ingenious device."

"FROM out of Prentice's red sandstone quarries at Houghton Point, Wis.," says *Industries and Iron*, "was wrought some time since a monolith measuring 115 feet high by 10 feet square at the base, and 4 feet square at the top. It was originally intended to send it to the Chicago Exposition as a Wisconsin exhibit. Engineering and financial reasons, however, intervened to prevent this, and the monolith has lain at the quarries ever since. A movement is now on foot to ship it by water to Milwaukee, and to set it up on the lake to mark the coming semicentennial of statehood. It is claimed that this stone is higher than any recorded single quarried stone in the world. The granite obelisk at Karnac, however, comes very near to it, being 108 feet high."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THAT SOUTHERN CHURCH WAR CLAIM.

THE opinions of the Methodist journals of the country, even in the North, are not all one way in regard to the claim which the Southern Methodist Publishing House at Nashville has made for damages inflicted upon its property during the war (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 5). In addition to the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, and the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, representing the Methodist Church South, we find *The Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis), of the Methodist Church North, as outspoken in defense of the claim as *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (quoted week before last) is against it. Says the editor of *The Central Christian Advocate*:

"We have had before us the documents in the case, and given them careful examination; it seems to us that both in law and in equity this claim is just, and that the bill should be passed by the Senate. The attitude of the individual members and ministers of the denomination involved, during the Civil War, does not now, it appears to us, enter into the case; no one doubts that while the Confederacy lasted the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South were loyal to the cause of the South; but it appears unreasonable to claim that this book concern (which was taken for government use, with the distinct agreement that private property used for public purposes should be paid for, and which the United States district court in due time declared could not be rightfully confiscated) was a 'disloyal' institution, and not entitled to compensation.

"The claim originally amounted to \$458,000, which was perhaps an inordinate sum; it has been, by compromise, reduced to \$288,000, and has been indorsed by some of the leading citizens of Nashville, among them a number of the staunchest Union men of the city; petitioners from twenty-five States have united in the request that the claim be settled; about a dozen of the bishops of our own denomination have joined their requests with others in furtherance of the movement. Is it not time to settle the bill and be done with it?"

"One of the plausible arguments against this measure is the plea that if it passes it will open the way for a multitude of similar claims. It may briefly suffice to say in reply to this suggestion that of all claims presented to Congress or to the Court of Claims on account of damages to ecclesiastical, educational, and charitable institutions occasioned by the Union armies in the South during the war (the one under discussion excepted) there remains unpaid only a little over half a million dollars. It is too late now for further claims to be exhumed; and it would seem that in view of all the circumstances of the case it would be a most gracious and equitable act were a Republican Congress and President to unite in recognizing the validity of this long-standing claim."

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* can understand how "an honest but prejudiced man" could take the position that no claims whatever of this kind should be paid (tho Order No. 100, approved by President Lincoln in 1863, exempted from the hostilities of war "the property belonging to churches," etc.); but the editor of *The Northwestern* has, it is charged, gone to the extent of "a disregard for exact facts." The items of the claim are given by the Nashville editor, who says that the charge that the amounts given are fraudulent is a direct assault upon the character of a number of gentleman of the highest reputation, among them Col. A. W. Wills (postmaster of Nashville under President Harrison), Judge E. H. East, Judge James Whitworth, Dr. W. H. Morgan (all three having been Union men), and Hon. George U. Tillman, recently Republican nominee for governor of Tennessee. All these investigated the claim of \$288,000 and either declared it "not excessive" or "a good deal less" than it should be. "Half a dozen times" committees of Congress have approved it. The Nashville paper concludes:

"It gives us the most pleasure to say that Dr. Edwards [editor

of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*] does not present the great church to which he belongs. All the bishops of that church, with one or two exceptions, have shown the most fraternal spirit in the premises. To Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, in particular, a man who is worthy of his name, we owe a debt of gratitude that we can not easily cancel. Mr. Dolliver, the brilliant young Congressman from Iowa, whose great speech on the subject made so profound an impression, is the son of a Methodist minister. He is to be the fraternal delegate to our General Conference in May next, and we promise him in advance such a reception as will set every drop of blood in his veins to dancing. We are not informed as to whether General Grosvenor, of Ohio, is a Methodist or not; but he has acted throughout with such noteworthy courage and magnanimity that we can not forbear to mention his name."

IN WHAT THE EVOLUTION OF RELIGION CONSISTS.

IT is a good while since the theory of evolution was first applied to religion. The application has not been made without protest. Worthy persons have maintained and still maintain that to speak of the Christian religion, such as we know it, as the result of an evolution, is not far removed from blasphemy and not to be tolerated. Those who take this view are likely to be interested in a series of lectures delivered by Professor Tièle of the University of Leyden, which have just appeared in book form. The volume is highly praised for its acuteness, perspicuity, and learning by the *Revue des Religions* (Paris, December), which gives a minute analysis of the contents. The professor defends the evolution of religion in general and of Christianity in particular. On this point he says:

"When you say evolution, it is the same thing as saying development, which means simply growth. The flower is developed from the bud, the oak is developed from the acorn, the man from the infant. It is absurd to think of a religion falling from heaven in a solid block and destined to remain unchangeable all along the centuries. Christ showed us this when He uttered the parable of the grain of mustard-seed. By this was meant, not only that Christianity would spread over the earth, but that it would develop internally."

The arguments put forth in support of this proposition are too many and too long to be summarized here, but it requires less space to give what is said in answer to an important and interesting question, which is thus put and responded to:

"To prove the fact of an evolution is one thing, to determine the essence of such evolution is quite another. In what then does religious evolution essentially consist? Those who believe in the evolution of religion have given various answers to this question.

"For some, the progress of religion is the same thing as progress in morality; religion makes progress only in proportion as it becomes more ethical. Assuredly there is a near relationship between religion and morality. Nevertheless, they have two distinct spheres of action. It is true that all the principal religions have started with a moral movement. It is, however, illogical to confound the motor with the result of the movement. There have been other kinds of progress, for example, in science, in art, in philosophy, which have had great influence over religion, but religion is not identified with any of them.

"For others, religious progress consists in raising constantly what is spiritual in man above what is perceived by the senses. There is certainly in this point of view something worthy of serious consideration. This, however, can not be all the truth. We are not pure spirits. Perfect religion ought rather to end in harmonizing the senses and the spirit. To isolate from religion in itself all representative notions of the divine Being, all acts essentially religious and consequently every species of worship, would be equivalent, we very much fear, to bidding good-by to religion altogether.

"Still others think that religious progress consists in a constantly increasing domination of religion over entire humanity and of that which constitutes its life. It is easy to comprehend

that this absolute domination does not necessarily include the progress of religion itself. This theory is founded upon the idea that religion is a fixed and invariable quantity in which there is no evolution. There are religions which have extended enormously the area of their domination. It would be difficult to say that this extension has been favorable to the progress of humanity or even to the progress of religion. These impressive conquests have regularly ended in a traditional superstition, in an enslaving sacerdotalism, to the extinction of spirituality. Pure religion ought to liberate, not enslave.

"There are, besides, those who say that religious progress consists in a growing power to awaken religious emotions, and they who take this view try to fortify their theory by pointing out that since antiquity the importance of music in religious worship in comparison with other arts has been constantly increasing. Reflection will show that this means simply that there are a larger number of lovers of music in the world. The emotional power of religion is no greater to-day than it was in the soul of a Jewish psalmist or a pious Christian pilgrim of the Middle Ages.

"Let us try to find a more satisfactory solution.

"If we study carefully the phases and directions of religious evolution we find that invariably it starts with uniformity, and advances constantly to increasing difference. That was the case when man's religion lay in worship of the appearances of nature. The ethical religions, however, even when they have the same Bible, present differences more numerous and sharply defined. There are more differences between the various Christian sects than between Homer and the Vedas. Of all religions, Christianity is the most divided; and of the two great rival churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, which share between them Western Europe and the New World, the one which we consider the most advanced is also the most divided. Religious evolution advances then from unity to plurality. Differentiation is essential to it.

"Observe that the human mind follows the same course in the other spheres of activity in which it displays itself: in science, in art, in social life. Primitively everything in these spheres of life is confounded and confused. Then each of these branches of the life of the mind constitutes for itself an independent field. Each is emancipated from religion, even as religion must refuse to identify itself with any one of them. For example, religion is emancipated from the state, after having for a long time leaned on the latter for support, or, rather, affirmed that without the state it could not live. The broken unity is reconstituted on a better basis when it is comprehended that religion, art, science, the state, are intended to render mutual services one to another, by each respecting the autonomy of the others. To unite them without subjecting one to any of the others, there is a principle which contains them all, the principle of the mind itself, which enjoys a complete life, only on condition of cultivating all the fields of activity which it was intended to cultivate. Those who, from different motives, regret the times when religion, or, rather, their religion, was sovereign over entire society and all the manifestations of public and private life, will end by recognizing that, if religion is debased when it is the slave of another power, it owes its liberty to something which is not itself.

"In what, then, consists essentially religious development? Why does not man remain satisfied with existing religious forms? To this question there can be but one answer. It is because man grows in religious knowledge."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Arraignment of the Epworth League.—The net gain of communicants in the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1897 is given as but 19,500—an unparalleled low figure. In casting about for the reason of this, *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., Boston) fixes at least a considerable portion of the responsibility upon the Young People's Society of that denomination, known as the Epworth League. It says editorially (February 23):

"Some of the reasons that force us to this conclusion are:

"1. It is the era of the Epworth League in the church. The League has been given the right of way everywhere, and what it has stood for has very largely dominated the church. The international convention at Toronto last year filled the thought and life of the church as perhaps no other gathering of recent years has done. Is it unfair or unreasonable, therefore, to hold the

Epworth League in some measure responsible for the present condition of our Methodism and its fruit or lack thereof? If the year had been one of large spiritual ingathering, gladly would we have accredited the League with having large part in the result. Now that the reverse is so lamentably true, must we not with equal justice lay the actual consequences at its door?

"2. The work of the League, tho not so intended, has diverted the purpose of the church from its own historic and characteristic mission of soul-winning, and has dissipated its energies into other channels. While the motives of the League have been worthy, they have not been on that high plane of spiritual activity for which the church has always been distinguished.

"3. The separate Epworth-League meeting has drawn a line of demarcation between this organization and the church, and the multitudes have magnified the League above the church and made it a substitute for it. In many churches the League is only a social club, and therefore lacking in spiritual aspiration, grip, and power. The effect of the League upon thousands of churches has been to tone down its spiritual and revival power."

THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION.

ACCORDING to all reports, the third convention of the International Student Volunteer Movement at Cleveland, February 23-27, was a notable gathering in point of numbers, in the character and purpose of the delegates present, and in the spirit that pervaded the proceedings. There were present some 2,300 student delegates, 74 secretaries and representatives of foreign missionary boards, more than 100 presidents and professors of theological seminaries, several fraternal delegates from foreign countries, and more than 100 returned missionaries. Practically all the denominations were represented by the students and all the foreign missionary boards of the United States and Canada. Among those who addressed the convention were such well-known men as Rev. F. B. Meyer of London, ex-Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, Bishop Dudley of Kentucky, President Charles Cuthbert Hall of Union Theological Seminary, Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Mr. John R. Mott, Mr. Robert E. Speer, and Bishop Ninde. Reports were presented showing that the movement has been a great success and has gathered into its ranks a large number of students in all parts of the civilized world. Some interesting facts are contained in the report presented at the convention by Secretary John R. Mott, of which the following is an extract:

"The purpose of the Student Volunteer Movement for foreign missions is to enlist students for foreign mission service, to help prepare them for their life-work, and to lay an equal burden of responsibility for the world's evangelization on students who are to remain at home. The field of the movement is the thousands of institutions of higher learning of the United States and Canada. It has on its rolls the names of about four thousand volunteers. Already over one thousand have sailed to mission-fields under the regular mission-boards. Over three thousand students are making a thorough study of missions in over two hundred colleges and seminaries.

"Students have been led to give \$40,000 a year to missions, and are seeking to stir up the churches and millions of members of Christian societies of young people to enlarge their giving, so that all the volunteers may be sent.

"The Volunteer Movement is in no sense a missionary board. It has never sent out a missionary. It is simply a recruiting agency. It does not usurp or encroach upon the functions of any missionary organization. A somewhat extended investigation on the foreign field shows that a very large proportion of the missionaries now at work were directly influenced to decide for foreign missions by this movement. All but two of the boards bear testimony that it has also improved the average quality of missionary applicants.

"We have the names of 1,173 volunteers who prior to the 1st of January had gone to the mission-field. They have gone out under forty-six missionary societies, and are distributed through fifty-three countries in all parts of the world."

Following are comments from some of the religious papers on

the Cleveland convention. *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) says:

"The spectacle of hundreds of eager, hopeful young men and women gathering in convention at Cleveland to consider the cause of foreign missions is one that should touch the heart of the church. Here is an army, enlisted for the war, trained or training in the best schools, ready to carry reinforcement to the weary regiments on distant fields. The call comes from abroad, 'Send us more men, more women, or we must give up. Send us more men, or we can not repair the gaps in our walls. Send us more men, or when the enemy weakens, we can not pursue. Send us more men, or we must turn our camps into hospitals.' Why do the volunteers stand on the home shores, looking anxiously across the waters to the land where they would be? Because the church has said 'Wait.' Because the church has taken her Lord's great commission and indorsed upon it 'Execution postponed for lack of funds. Under waiting orders. By order of commissary department.'"

A writer in *The Outlook* records some of his impressions as follows:

"A thoughtful and even critical witness might well be impressed, first, by the intense seriousness, the deep earnestness, of the convention, the absence of any sign of shallowness or inconsideration, the biblical, prayerful spirit apparent; next, by the apologetic value of it. The facts there conspicuous pulverize all the stuff printed about Christianity losing its hold, etc. Next, the reflex influence of this movement on the churches is obvious. Whether more or fewer volunteers sail—tho this is not in doubt—there will at any rate be a far stronger base of operations in a wider, warmer, and wiser interest of the churches and pastors, a better appreciation of Phillips Brooks's saying that foreign missions are the necessary fulfilment of the Christian life, a better comprehension of the cosmopolitanism of normal Christianity."

The Evangelical Messenger (Cleveland, Ohio) says of the conference:

"The long looked-for event has come and gone, and Cleveland has undoubtedly witnessed the most inspiring and pregnant student missionary gathering of history, and the last one of the kind in this century. After all that has been said, the people of Cleveland were not prepared for such a stupendous gathering. Nearly three thousand students from over three hundred institutions of learning on this continent gathered in one place, at one time, and with one accord, in the name of Christ, with the sole purpose of promoting the evangelization of the world in this generation, presents a spectacle too splendid to be forgotten, too big with possibility, too palpitant with inspiration to be without lasting effect. Facing these, on the platform, were several hundred missionary leaders and missionary workers from many lands, ready to pour out the wealth of their wisdom and experience and spiritual energy for the rousing, directing, and sifting of this eager throng of youthful Christians who are getting ready for the grandest campaign of spiritual conquest the world has ever seen."

PROGRESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION-CUP.

ABOUT a year ago the First Congregational Church, Woburn, Mass., appointed a committee to investigate the individual communion-cup idea. The chairman accumulated facts from nearly fifty Congregational churches which at the time were using the small cups. The results of his inquiries have been placed in the possession of *The Congregationalist*, and that journal, in turn, gives its readers a summary of the views obtained and the conclusions arrived at. Those responding to the invitation of the church at Woburn were located in all parts of the country, from New England to the Pacific, and they vary in size from the metropolitan church of over one thousand members to the village church of twenty-four. As to the general effect of the innovation in the churches, *The Congregationalist* reports:

"Many answers remark upon an increase of impressiveness, dignity, and solemnity; some announce an increase of attendance

at the service; a large number declare that nothing would induce a return to the old custom, while not one expresses a regret at the new order. The pastors remark: 'I was previously an ardent opponent to the individual cup, but since seeing it I am converted'; 'I am personally enthusiastic in my indorsement of the better and purer way'; 'the artificiality expected has never appeared'; 'the communicants now *commune*'; 'unqualified success'; 'there were objections previous to the first use, but not after'; 'the whole is decorous and quiet and requires no more, probably less, time than the old method; by all means adopt the new'; 'the movement was originated by a physician and we trusted him'; 'our sacramental occasions seem to have a deeper prayer current'; 'several of our members said of the first occasion we used them that it was the most solemn and impressive communion they ever witnessed'; 'it is a pleasure to me to recommend them'; 'our service was presented in memory of a beloved deacon, which may account for any lack of opposition; but we would not return to the old style'; 'I have an increasing belief that individual cups are exceedingly desirable'; 'I presented the matter to my people in such a way that they all saw the desirability'; 'growing in favor'; 'with the exception of a fractional minority all our people are agreed that the individual cups are from the standpoint of health, fitness, time for meditation and impressiveness of service, incomparably superior to the older system'; 'I strongly advise the change'; 'we are delighted'; 'the movement began with the people'; 'the method is so much neater'; 'adds greatly to the attendance'; 'we were the first in ——— to adopt this innovation, and several churches have since adopted it, some of them the strongest on our coast.'

"To our knowledge individual cups are used to-day in over seventy of our churches, nearly one third of them in Massachusetts, the others being in thirteen other States and one Territory."

IS THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL DECAYING?

MR. EDWARD W. BOK answers this question in the affirmative in an editorial article in the March number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Mr. Bok is very positive in his views on the matter, and his charges are strong and specific. He says that he has been a Sunday-school superintendent himself, and his conclusions are the result of long observation and close study of the subject. He opens his editorial with the following sentences:

"Even the most zealous advocates of the Sunday-school concede the fact that its strength is on the wane. Attendance is on the decrease, and those who do attend are lukewarm in their interest. It is a common experience with parents nowadays to have their boys and girls beg off from going. A careful study of over two hundred Sunday-schools reveals this condition in nearly every case, and inquiry among parents and Sunday-school workers only serves to corroborate the self-evident facts."

In the next paragraph he uses this language:

"Certainly no strong glasses are needed to convince any one that of all stupid, dull, and almost lifeless institutions the average Sunday-school of to-day stands preeminently at the head. Whatever spirit it had seems to have entirely left it, and if, as an institution, it rests to-day on embers instead of living coals, the fault is its own. It is leagues behind any other phase of the church in all that appertains to a live interest; it seems years removed from the progressive spirit of the outer world. Everything has passed and left it behind. And yet the Sunday-school is supposed to be an institution with special aims of application to the young, who, if they crave anything, demand freshness of interest and progress of idea to attract them."

Mr. Bok lays particular stress upon the superintendency of the Sunday-schools generally as a source of weakness and decay. Speaking of the typical superintendent, he asks: "Where in all Christendom will you find men who, as a rule, are more distinctly lacking in personality and magnetism?" He says that he knows of not less than twelve different men who are acting as superintendents of Sunday-schools none of whom "has even a suggestion of force; not a spark of personal magnetism, not a personal

possession which goes to draw children to him or to the school over which he presides." Mr. Bok then proceeds to specify some of the qualifications which he thinks a superintendent ought to have to be successful in such work. He ought to have the instincts of leadership; he ought to be a strong attractive personality; he ought to be resourceful, "fertile in mind and infinite in capacity"; he ought to have that manliness, that mastery of the situation, that strength of character which will command obedience, respect, and affection. In brief, the first and most essential feature of a successful Sunday-school, in Mr. Bok's opinion, is a strong and winning personality at the superintendent's desk.

From this Mr. Bok takes up the question of Sunday-school teachers, and on this point also he has some decided views to express. He favors women teachers rather than men, chiefly because the latter understand child nature better than men, are more tender, sympathetic, and generally more spiritual. But he insists that no woman who is occupied in business during the week should be asked or should allow herself to engage in Sunday-school work. "Sunday should be her day of rest." This point and others are touched upon in the following extract:

"The influence of a little higher order of intelligence is vitally necessary in our Sunday-school classes. We demand this of our teachers in our secular schools, and parents have a right to ask it of the Sunday-school. It is not enough that the Sunday-school teacher should be spiritual; she must have intelligence wherewith to apply her spirituality to the very best advantage, and by the most attractive methods. Young girls are to-day teachers who should be in classes. To bring home a spiritual lesson to the mind of a child is not play; it is an art, and calls for experience with children, a knowledge of human nature, an understanding of the very highest and deepest truths of life. Experience is authority. I have only admiration for the beautiful picture presented by a young girl teaching a class of Sunday-school children, and I yield to no one in an honest appreciation of the spirit and motive of such a duty. But when I consider the practical good accomplished, I can not say that I am quite so enthusiastic. Young girls in their formative years are not the ones to form the minds of our children. 'But,' says some one, 'you are narrowing things down very closely. Our teachers should not be men; they must not be business women, nor young girls lacking experience. Whom shall we get then?' Whom? My dear friend, there are scores, yes, hundreds of women in every community in this land who would be better off in every way if they had some special work to do; a specific object given them. Such women there are in plenty; warm-hearted, sympathetic, godly women whose hearts are filled with unexpended love. Women, perhaps, deprived or bereaved of children; others among that army whom man, in his peculiar blind search for happiness, has overlooked and left as unclaimed blessings; other women simply waiting and longing for some work to do. There are such; hundreds of them. But it is for the churches to draw them or find them and give them their life-work, and then properly support them in the Sunday-school room. There is no lack of material, tho the general cry is to the contrary. The real trouble is that not enough pains are taken, not enough actual hard work done, to find these women. The question for the church to ask itself is whether it is close enough to the people to know them. A gentlewoman is naturally timid; slow to come forward; her very nature rebels at thrusting herself to the fore, no matter what the impulse or the work in sight. But she never rebels at being discovered in the right way. And the gentlewoman—the woman of birth, of refinement, of fine mental attributes, who is in sympathy with the highest truths in life, who knows these truths from having lived them and can tell them to others—that is the type of woman the Sunday-school needs to-day. That is the only kind of a woman who can efficiently teach a child, and teach it the highest truths from the right standpoint. The point of view is just as important as the lesson; sometimes more so."

Mr. Bok concludes his observations by saying:

"There is such a thing as satisfying the heart and teaching the mind at the same time. And that is what the Sunday-school should do. It is its work, and a work which it is not doing. In-

stead, the average Sunday-school of to-day is a rebuke to intelligence and a discredit to the church."

The religious papers which have commented on Mr. Bok's article are inclined to think that he takes an extreme view, and that his strictures are too sweeping. Thus *The Central Presbyterian* (Richmond) says:

"It is not difficult to picture the ideal superintendent, and the ideal pastor; but it is not given to the churches to have perfect models either in ministers, superintendents, or teachers. Perfection of character and perfection of work belong alone to the perfect man Christ Jesus, who alone can look upon all His life and work on earth and say, 'It is finished.' The churches can only have imperfection in workers. A great number of earnest Christian men are serving Christ as superintendents of Sunday-schools, confessing imperfection, yet striving all the time to do their best work in the responsibilities of their office. We know a large number of them, and know them to be Christian men of intelligence, sympathy with the young, untiring effort, and spiritually minded. Many of our churches are greatly blessed by their faithful and fruitful service."

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* (Richmond, Va.) has the following view of the matter:

"To much that he [Mr. Bok] says of the miserable failure that is made in Sunday-school work in many communities, we must say amen with all the heartiness that we can summon over a matter so distressing. But when Mr. Bok affirms that the Sunday-school is decaying, he reckons without—well, without years. If he were older, he would have known better. He would have known that, so far from the Sunday-school dying out, it is just coming in. There was a time when the only qualification required of a Sunday-school teacher was a willingness, and not a very cheerful willingness either, to take a class. To-day some of the best brain in America and in the highest walks of life, including the Supreme Court Bench of the United States, is enlisted in the Sunday-school work. There was a time when the Sunday-school in many communities meant a Sunday hour devoted to teaching children to spell words of one syllable in Webster's Blueback and to read a little in the state almanac. To-day there are classes in our Sunday-schools engaged in a systematic study of the Bible after the same methods used in our modern universities. The Sunday-school may be half dead, as it appears to Mr. Bok, but we prefer to believe that it is half alive—with a promising outlook."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AN effort is being made in London to raise money to build a mission railway carriage for Joseph Rabinowitz, in which he may go from place to place in Russia preaching the word of God to the Jews.

ACCORDING to *The Lutheran World* the report of the missions to the lepers in India and the East shows that over two hundred lepers have been converted and baptized during the past year. "More than a thousand lepers in China, India, Burmah, Ceylon, and Japan are professing Christians."

"Now that so much archeological evidence is turning up in Egypt and Babylonia," observes *The Watchman*, of Boston, "it is well to remember that some of the writers who lived two or three thousand years before our era were just as great liars as any that modern times have produced. You must not believe all you read on a clay cylinder."

PRELIMINARY steps are being taken by the different denominations represented in Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity, toward effecting a federation of all the churches for the purpose of methodical and united action in Christian work and civic and moral reform. The general idea of the work proposed is similar to that outlined by the "Federation of Churches" in New York City.

AN antispiritualist society has just been formed in Ohio with the purpose of exposing the frauds that are constantly being perpetrated under the guise of spiritualistic phenomena. The Antispiritualist Association of America hopes to bring to its support a large number of people who would naturally be interested in putting a stop to the practise of gulling the public by alleged materializations.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN J. KAIN, of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Louis, was one of the vice-presidents at the public meeting in that city recently to welcome General Booth. He wrote to the Salvation Army officers: "My Dear Friends:—I cheerfully authorize you to place my name among the vice-presidents of the public reception to be tendered General Booth on his arrival in our city, and I take this occasion to wish a godspeed to the efforts of your Army in relieving and uplifting the fallen and distressed of our common humanity."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

VIEWS OF THE MAINE CATASTROPHE.

FOREIGN comments on our relations with Spain are of two distinctly different types just now—those bearing upon the frightful calamity in Havana harbor and those touching upon the possibility of war on account of Cuba. The *Maine* disaster has enabled the Spanish press to express as much good-will toward this country as the strained relations between the two nations permit. The *Epoca*, Madrid, declares that "tho the relations between the two countries are not such as to further the cause of humanity and Christianity, the spectacle of such a large number of souls being suddenly launched into eternity must excite compassion." The *Heraldo* says:

"Altho the Americans continually try to make us appear as a people without public virtue, we can not but manifest the most sincere compassion and condolences in the face of this terrible misfortune. In the presence of Americans who provoke us, we will remain a high-minded people; in the presence of men who are unfortunate, whatever their nationality, we are unable to close our hearts to commiseration."

The *Dia* acknowledges that Spain profits by the loss of the ship, but declares that no Spaniard can wish for advantages of this kind. The *Liberal* says:

"Such a catastrophe must alleviate the rancors of political strife, for it reminds us that, whatever our rivalries and animosities, we belong to the same great human family. For the moment our nation must generously forget its differences with the United States. To-morrow we will again defend our rights, to-day we can only offer our most loyal and sincere condolences. Happy indeed are the Spanish sailors who could assist in saving the life of a survivor from the *Maine*. They had an opportunity to demonstrate Spanish sentiment. To-morrow we are prepared for anything; to-day we extend our right hand—not to those who insult us, but to those who mourn."

With few exceptions, the Spanish papers commented upon the catastrophe in this strain. The *Nacional*, however, says it is useless to waste pity on the Yankee sailors when Spain mourns the loss of one hundred and twenty-seven men killed by the rebels after having been taken prisoners, especially as the dynamite which blew up the *Maine* came from the same factory as that which is used by the Cubans.

The theory that the *Maine* went down in consequence of the criminal explosion of a mine or a torpedo does not find much support abroad. It is pointed out that a torpedo could not do such frightful damage. It is known, moreover, that the ship went to Havana to be present in that port in case of trouble with Spain, and very few people profess to believe that a ship officered by Americans could be approached without the knowledge of the crew. But as this theory exists, it is reported by the *Diario del Ejercito*, Havana, that the Spanish Government will not permit the wreckage to be removed from Havana until the cause of the explosion has been cleared up. Nor will Spain be satisfied with the verdict of the American committee of investigation. If, says the *Correspondencia*, Madrid, the Americans attribute the explosion to external causes, our own commission still has to be heard from. Eventually a mixed commission may have to be appointed. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the accident should bring about better relations between the United States and Spain. One of the most conservatively worded comments is the following in the *London Speaker*:

"Happily, the American people has suspended its judgment on the cause of the calamity; but it seems to be ascribable with most probability to the decomposition of some new and as yet imperfectly tested explosive—Americans being remarkable for daring rather than caution, especially in dealing with new applications of science. For a time, however, the explosion seemed

likely further to complicate a situation already rendered dangerous by the peculiar methods favored in American diplomacy. But it may be hoped that the sympathy shown by the Spanish officers and people will have a contrary effect."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, reminds its readers that a French vessel escaped almost by a miracle a similar accident about two years ago. The paper attributes the explosion to the fact that our navy has only recently adopted smokeless powder, and fears that the explosives which the *Maine* took with her when she was fitted out for warlike duty may not have been sufficiently inspected.

While the civilized world on the whole follows Captain Sigsbee's advice to suspend judgment, some of our Canadian contemporaries furnish editorial comments as irritating to patriotic Americans as the tone of certain American papers must be to the Spaniard. We mention the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, the *Victoria, B. C., Times*, the *St. Johns, N. B., Gazette*, and the *Winnipeg Daily Tribune* as instances, and quote the following sample from the last-named paper:

"To one section of Americans this accident will appear as a confirmation of their view that the United States, strong in her unique position, has no business to dabble with an immense navy, while to the other it means the dashing of their dearest hopes to the ground. . . . The cold, cruel irony of the event, blasting in a moment the work of a great department for years and laughing at the nation, is one that appals, creating the feeling that even the stars in their courses are against them. . . . After all the care and money spent on these giant ships has the nation no guaranty of efficiency? Must her naval experts confess themselves so incapable that any ship now in commission is in danger of being blown to atoms by that very powder intended to protect the nation's ports and shipping? Is there a destiny that shapes our ends, and must the United States admit that she can never acquire the art of navy-building, and must be content to remain forever within her coasts? These and a hundred more are the sad questions which the people of the sorrowing nation are asking themselves to-day."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ON THE CHANCES OF WAR.

ALTHO it is thought that the great majority of our people repudiate the idea that the *Maine* was sent to the bottom by an act of treachery, our foreign contemporaries believe that we, as a people, intend to intervene in the Cuban strife, and the gradual strengthening of this disposition by the religious papers is cited as proof. In the island itself this is well recognized. The *Discussion*, Havana, the organ of the Radical Autonomists, publishes an interview with Señor Dolz, Secretary for Public Works in the Cuban cabinet, who said:

"Altho the country is not yet at peace, we must endeavor to restore order by administrative measures without failing to continue vigorously the military campaign necessary to inspire confidence in the arms of Spain. The political situation is plain enough: the Cubans must be brought under the autonomous government unless the entire island with its riches is to pass under the power of the United States."

The *Lucha*, Havana, suggests, as the first and most practical step to prevent further fomenting of warlike spirit, the expulsion of the American newspaper correspondents. In Spain it is feared that it is too late now to escape war, and the papers urge the Government to continue its war preparations. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"However much President McKinley may reiterate his protestations of friendship and his peaceful intentions, his actions certainly belie his words. While he entertains us with suave phrases, he is preparing to strike a blow. While he talks of concord, work goes on all Sunday in the docks, and the sailors are recalled from their leave of absence. Have we a right to trust those who, while they demand the pacification of the island, foment rebellion, send filibustering expeditions and armed ships

under pretext of a 'friendly visit'? Let us prepare for war by sending our ships to Cuba."

'The *Correspondencia Militar* is pretty certain that the war will begin in April. The *Pais* is "tired of all this talk of a future war when the war is already in progress." "The United States already is fighting us through the insurgents, and we won't have peace until we have sent an army to the American continent," says the paper.

There does not seem to be much chance of interference on the part of any power. The *Temps*, Paris, which generally voices French official opinion, is so far silent on the subject of French protection for Spanish colonies. Yet the paper advises us, for our own sakes, to think twice ere we go to war. It says:

"The American people are intoxicated by their feeling of strength; they believe that Monroeism is the alpha and omega of international law, and they see in Cuba a right tempting morsel. Yet it is to be hoped that the more conservative elements will stop short of a war which would not only have grave international consequences, but may also at home produce a revolution and lead to the development of Cæsarism, an evil which gnaws the vitals of every democracy."

Expressions of sympathy with the United States are somewhat few and far between. The *Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, says:

"We can only hope that the warlike agitation in the United States will subside. A struggle with Spain would be all the more criminal, as only an infinitesimal minority of the Cubans are in favor of annexation. Moreover, the tranquil adjustment of the affairs of Cuba is at hand. The reforms introduced do not fail to make a favorable impression; the insurgent chiefs are beginning to see that peace is better than war, and, if there is no interference, the insurrection will soon be ended."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, criticizes sharply the action of a New York paper, which offered a large sum for the detection of the criminals who sunk the *Maine*. The *Kölnische* is astonished that the people should continue to believe the assertions of the "jingo" papers, especially as the American administration is much opposed to these sensational reports.

Most of our sympathizers are in England. The *Spectator*, London, says:

"We have no antipathy to Spain, but rather wish her well. But she can not regain her health as a state so long as she is wasting her blood and treasure on Cuba. Unless the amputation of the Cuban limb takes place, and takes place speedily, the whole body of Spain will be poisoned. But tho we wish to see Cuba separated from Spain for the sake of Spain, this is not our strongest reason for desiring American intervention to put an end to the insurrection, and to give Cuba her freedom. The condition of the island is at this moment so terrible, and has been so appallingly miserable for the last three or four years, that as one reads even moderate and well-balanced accounts such as that in this month's *Blackwood*, one wonders whether even in the Thirty Years' War itself 'the negation of God' was ever more effectually carried out by human beings. . . . No doubt things are a little better under Marshal Blanco than they were under General Weyler, but even he is powerless to stop the Cuban horror. The only hope is in the United States sternly declaring that the Spanish troops must leave the island, and that then the Cubans must be allowed to settle their own fate, and to decide whether they will have autonomy or independence. That the United States would be morally justified in saying that the war must now end, and Cuba be given peace, we do not doubt for a moment."

The *Westminster Gazette* fears that we are not as ready for war as we might wish to be, but neither are the Spaniards, hence the chances are not so very uneven. The *Saturday Review* says:

"Senator Sherman having been silenced by the simple process of not allowing him to know anything, the American executive have kept their secrets admirably of late, but it is shrewdly suspected that the pacific disposition of Mr. McKinley is largely

owing to reports from his naval advisers to the effect that America is not in a condition to go to war with Spain with any certainty of immediate and overwhelming success. The Spanish fleet is not to be despised, and the South American republics have not displayed that love and affection for their Northern sister which Mr. Blaine once tried to instil into them. But all that will not prevent the jingoes from forcing the President's hand if the smallest scrap of evidence implicating the Cuban authorities were to become public."

A remarkable phase of the Cuban question is that our neighbor Canada does not, on the whole, think the Cubans can be congratulated upon the prospect of becoming Americans. The general impression seems to be that Uncle Sam's little finger would be heavier than the Don's thigh. We find this sentiment expressed in the most outspoken manner in *Secular Thought*, Toronto, which says:

"To pass from the control of Spain to that of Wall Street, for that is what it means, would be to fall out of the frying-pan into the fire. Rebellion against Spanish tyranny always meets with sympathy and substantial help; revolt against Wall Street would be put down remorselessly by all the power of the Government that Wall Street controls. What the Cubans want is freedom and independence, but as J. J. Astor, voicing the sentiment of his class, said after signing his name to the program of the Cuban League, 'We don't want Cuba to be free; we want to annex it.' Poor Cuba!"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS PROTECTORS OF THE CZAR.

THE Central Criminal Court at London has sentenced editor Bourtzeff, of the *Norodovoletz*, London, to eighteen months' hard labor, and his assistant Wierzbicki to two months' hard labor, for inciting their readers to assassinate the Czar. The revolutionary papers are very wroth about it. *Justice*, the organ of the Social Democratic Federation, says:

"This punishment, inflicted by Mr. Justice Lawrence—let his name be long remembered!—is what is given to thieves and rogues, and villains of all kinds. Yet Bourtzeff, an honorable, self-sacrificing political revolutionist, shares the same fate. Only in England or Spain is such political blackguardism still possible. Even in Russia political prisoners are now treated as political prisoners, and their punishment, if brutal, is, at any rate, not socially degrading. It is we 'free' Englishmen who allow justifiable revolutionists like Davitt to be driven like dogs, and a high-minded refugee like Bourtzeff to be made a common convict of!"

But, on the whole, Englishmen argue that a foreigner must not abuse the liberty granted him on British soil to make preparations for criminal actions abroad. The case of John Most is cited as a precedent, for the editor of the Buffalo (formerly New York) *Freiheit* was punished in a similar manner in England sixteen years ago, when he editorially asked who would kill a few princes for him. The *Speaker*, London, says:

"Most Englishmen will regret that it should have been necessary to hold this trial, but at the same time it can not be doubted that incitements to murder, whether they are directed against foreigners or Englishmen, are a distinct breach of the law, and that it is the duty of the authorities to take steps to prevent them."

It is thought that the action of the English court will be appreciated in Russia. France gained the friendship of Czar Alexander III. when she proved that preparations for his destruction could not be safely carried on within her dominions. M. Goron, formerly chief of the Paris criminal detectives, tells the story as follows in his just published memoirs:

It was in the year 1889. The number of Russian students was suddenly increasing, and they seemed specially interested in the experiments carried on in the laboratories. In the beginning of 1890 a police commissioner named Schnab told Lozé, the Chief of Police, that a student who was very poorly dressed offered a

handsome tip to a salesman if he could get him certain glass tubes, made in a very unusual manner. The order was filled, but the owner of the store informed M. Schnab that the tubes were perhaps intended for explosives. M. Lozé now had the students watched, and two of them were seen trying the effect of the bombs on the trees of the Bois de Raincy. M. Lozé now informed the chief of the Russian foreign detectives of his discovery, and asked his help. It did not take long to find out that Nachatchize, Orlow, and other students were dangerous Nihilists, who were preparing to murder the Czar. M. Lozé now consulted the Government as to the advisability of making arrests. Freycinet was then Premier, and Ribot Foreign Minister. They did not like the discovery, and feared a repetition of the Hartmann case. [The Nihilist Hartmann had to be released to appease public opinion.] But Lozé knew a way out of the difficulty. He suggested that the students should be arrested, not because they were Nihilists, but simply because they were secretly manufacturing explosives. This advice was taken, the students were arrested, and much of their correspondence was found. Alexander III. was very much pleased with the Third Republic. The energy of its officials had most likely preserved him from great danger. Freycinet received the Grand Cordon of the Alexander Newski Order; the Chief of Police, who already possessed the Order of Stanislaus, was rewarded with an art treasure; and the commissioners were also decorated. The closer relation between France and Russia was the immediate effect of this incident, for the Czar said: "At last France has something like a government."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CONVICTION OF ZOLA.

EMILE ZOLA, the "champion of justice" in France, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, besides costs, because he could not substantiate his charge that the French Ministry refused to demand a new trial for Dreyfus because men in high position would be implicated thereby. Zola declared that he did not care what the *law* was, he wanted *justice* done to Dreyfus; and the whole world seems to regard it as proved that France will not change the punishment of Dreyfus, since the people supported the army in its claim that the secret trial shall not be reopened. The court refused to allow the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus to enter into the Zola trial.

The immediate result of the conviction of Zola is a decline in the interest shown abroad for the coming Paris Exhibition. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, says France must "hurry up and show that she can be just, else she will be her only guest at the Exhibition"; and the German papers relate that many German industrials and artists will withdraw their promise to participate, as a country which is unjust to its own citizens will not be likely to protect foreign property and foreign lives. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says in effect:

M. Zola and his friends no doubt meant well, and that he is talented, spirited, intellectual, he has proven. It is understood that M. Zola said, in answer to a question: "No, I do not know the law, and I don't care to know it," and his entire defense was carried on in keeping with this expression. The jury has replied by showing that it is impossible to obtain, by means of calumnies, the illegal reopening of an adjudged case before men who are altogether incompetent to judge the merits of it. Not without just cause can a question be mooted before a French jury which touches the innermost susceptibilities of the nation. Not with impunity may the army and society be attacked in France. If abroad we are not understood, we are sorry, but we can not help it. It must suffice us to know that the verdict against Zola expresses public opinion with us in France.

The *Temps* is thankful that the trial is over, and would fain believe that no further demands for justice will be made. The great majority of Frenchmen are very much displeased that the world abroad should have expressed an opinion in the matter. Even so moderate a publication as the *Correspondant*, in its political review, tells the foreigner to mind his own business, and

intimates that Germany especially, being a party to Dreyfus's treason, should be silent. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, replies by quoting Elizabeth Barrett Browning:

"They who from the distance watched Mount Athos as it was being transformed into the image of a man by order of Xerxes saw the profile appear. The woodmen who performed the work saw nothing but wood and stones. Great, indeed, is the number of French Liberals who have diligently worked away to destroy the supports of freedom and justice, yet they do not see what their work is leading up to!"

There is no doubt that even the best friends of France, the Russians, fear a revolution. The *Novoye Vremya* declares that the very pseudo-antisemites who to-day yell "*Mort aux juifs! Vive l'armée!*" will shout "Down with the army!" as soon as they have shown the people that the Government and the army defend injustice. The *Grashdanin* says:

"Despite their late exertions the Ministry can not hold its own, and it is very doubtful that serious riots can be prevented. Of all the 'antisemites' probably the students of the Quartier Latin are the only honest ones. The rest of the mob are not sincere in their defense of the army. They are under the influence of the Anarchist leaders, who will plunder any capitalist, Jew or Christian."

The army would, of course, put the riot down, but this must lead, in the opinion of most of our contemporaries, to military dictatorship. The only thing wanting just now is a man strong enough to become dictator. The *Spectator*, London, does not believe that the soldiers would fail to obey their officers. It adds:

"'France,' our readers will say, 'under a military *régime* once more? It is impossible.' Well, what do those who think so call the *régime* under which in a trial for libel great military officers appear in court in full uniform to threaten jurymen with the military consequences of a verdict of acquittal?"

It is, however, admitted that Zola was rather hasty. He thought to compel the very men whom he accused to produce proofs of his accusation. He should have provided some proofs himself. Moreover, the French people fear the Germans as much as they hate them, and they see in the army their only protection against an invasion. Many of our British contemporaries think this a justification for the verdict against Zola. The *Clarion*, London, says:

"Gentlemen of England who sit at home at ease and regard 'invasion' as a purely foreign thing to be read about, but by no means experienced, can not even form an idea of the meaning represented by the word to French men and women who beheld and endured the Prussian conqueror's ruthless violence in the terrible year 1870-71."

The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"A German writer, commenting on the part taken by French officers in the Zola trial, said, 'Thank God we have a king!' and he said well. Germany and some other countries have political institutions which are above the army, and can keep the soldier in his place of armed but obedient servant. But what did her blessed Revolution leave France? It made a clean sweep of her institutions (a very different thing from the machinery of administration, tho there are people who confound the two) and has given her nothing which a Frenchman can regard as the German does his king or an American his Constitution. What, then, is left except the army which can represent the nation? If Frenchmen cling to it, they have good cause."

United Ireland, Dublin, thinks this sudden comprehension of French character on the part of our English cousins is not altogether disinterested, and, indeed, many English papers think the French army may wish to enter into a foreign war, for which the present Anglo-French complications in Africa seem to furnish an excuse. *Life*, London, says:

"It really looks as if it were just possible that the 'attack of nerves' from which the French are at this moment suffering over the Dreyfus affair might expend itself upon England, thanks to

the ill-advised fashion in which modern journalism takes upon itself to exaggerate the smallest international misunderstandings. There is a little trouble over a disputed frontier question in the heart of Africa. . . . There is a consolation to be derived, however, from the knowledge that the French in disputes of this nature retain sufficient *sang froid* to realize that they can ill afford to waste their national energies on any other enemy than their hereditary foe, the Germans."

The Germans admit that war threatens them, but say they are used to it, and do not fail to express their sympathy with Zola, irrespective of party lines. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"We must give up the hope of honest peace with France. They hit Zola, but they mean us. They have refused to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case. What they want is a revision of the Peace of Frankfurt. Will they be more successful than Zola?"

The *National Zeitung* does not doubt that the French army will now look for new advantages. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"It is not the dozen frightened middle-class men who sacrificed the best man of France. Not they are responsible for this *débâcle* of justice, but the Government, whose only aim is to maintain itself in power; the judge, who cynically crushed every attempt to bring the truth to light; the generals Pellieux and Boisdeffre, who frightened the jury; and the officers, who not only tolerate a man like Esterhazy, but even honor him."

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, points out that, according to the French system, the jury need not be unanimous. The majority decides the verdict, and the proportion of dissentients is not made public.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADIAN VIEWS OF MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

IT is conceded almost unanimously by the Canadian press, even by those not in sympathy with Miss Willard's work, that she deserves to be remembered as a shining example of one who follows unflinchingly in the path of righteousness. Not a few recognize her peculiar American characteristics, and point out that she could not have shown her powers so clearly in other lands.

The *Evening Banner* (Chatham, Ont.) says:

"Save England's Queen, what other woman could be so missed as she? She was one of the strongest personalities of the present day, one of the most influential of the many brave and faithful women who are doing battle for the purity of home and native land. Those who differed most from her recognized her singleness of aim and sincerity of motive. . . . The power which the world's W. C. T. U. wields to-day is a tribute to Miss Willard's executive ability. . . . She was above all a good woman. Her goodness had in it that quality of greatness that can bear with the mistakes of the ignorant and the censures of the malignant. Her life was a revelation of the good that one true spirit can accomplish. This is not the place to speak of the many sacrifices she made for the cause she loved or to wonder who will take up the work she made especially her own. She has died in harness, while it seemed yet noonday."

The *Montreal Witness* has a little poem, in which the writer compares Miss Willard to the Prophet Elijah, and hopes that "her spirit may with her mantle fall" in the right direction.

The *Western Advertiser* (London, Ont.) says:

"Miss Frances Willard was one of the best known, best beloved, most potent women of the world. Miss Willard was but fifty-nine years of age, yet her intensity of application to her world-wide duties was such that she had already compressed into her life and career more than any other woman in the public eye, except Queen Victoria, had ever achieved in threescore years and ten. It is doubtless true that Miss Willard might have lived longer had she burned the oil of life more sparingly, but that was not her disposition, and in accordance with her intensity of purpose she has completed a fully-rounded career of usefulness in a comparatively short life."

The *Victoria Daily Times* says:

"American civilization has produced some very queer types, judged by European standards. By far the greater number of those types have been of a highly objectionable kind in the eyes of people accustomed to the older, more sedate, and conservative models. Yet it is an indisputable fact that amid the rush and confusion of new things, crude conceptions, and unassimilated ideas there have risen from among the masses of America men and women of character and intellect so lofty and serene; so truly in accord with the ideas and the culture of the best European patterns that they have won early the warm approval and acceptance of those severe critics."

"Miss Frances E. Willard was a type which is scarcely yet possible in Europe, where the emancipation of women from the grossly unjust restrictions and inequalities imposed by centuries of semibarbarism has not even in the nineteenth century made that progress which has distinguished the movement in America. The female reformer in Europe is a plant of very feeble growth yet; the curse of 'respectability,' which a brilliant thinker, Mr. Geoffrey Mortimer, has lately shown to be one of the most hideous of the social diseases under which Great Britain is struggling, still debars timid woman from public speaking."

"It will be impossible to replace her out of the ranks, and unless some worthy successor arises soon to undertake the vast work which Miss Willard was doing so nobly, the organization may suffer seriously. In that she labored for the common good; for the uplifting of the people; for purity among all classes, for greater kindness between man and man, and for the spread of what Dean Swift aptly called 'sweetness and light,' even those who differed from Miss Willard utterly on matters of religious belief may feel as keenly as any that the world is much poorer since she passed away."

The *St. Thomas Journal* thinks that, tho others will take up the work of temperance she has left, few can rival her in the esteem she enjoyed even from those who differed with her in opinion. The *Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The fact that the W. C. T. U. held its last general meeting in this city causes Miss Willard's name to be particularly fresh in the memory of Canadians. Many of us then became better acquainted with the personality of the gentle lady who bore it, and, like all coming within the circle of her influence, received fresh revelations of the heights to which human character can attain. Altho a woman of deep purpose, firm resolves, and great force of character, it was apparent to the most superficial observer that her maintenance of undisputed leadership in the aggressive organization to which she belonged was due perhaps more to the qualities of love and sympathy than to those first named."

"Such a career and such a character give relief from many of the distressing and depressing facts of life. They reestablish faith in a divinely ordered world and in the truth and beauty of the Gospel of Nazareth, and are a reminder that tho the same combination of qualities could hardly be expected to be common among the members of Miss Willard's own sex, we are nevertheless compelled to look there for those great reservoirs of moral feeling, of purity, self-sacrifice, tenderness, patience, and forgiveness that are the saving salt of the earth."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Chinese, who punished their war-god after his failure to protect them against the Japanese, have decided to give him another trial. He has been reinstated in his old rank, which corresponds with that of Buddha.

No reputation is sacred to the men who publish and edit "yellow journals"! One of these papers recently published what was supposed to be a "special cable message" from Rome, announcing that an American sculptor had wounded a modeler during a row, and had been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. The whole story was an invention. In order to fill up one or two inches of space the "enterprising" editor had endangered the prospects of a quiet, gentlemanly man.

ACCORDINGLY to the *Temps*, Paris, the natives of the island Madagascar fare much worse since their barbarous and effete monarchy has been replaced by a government carried on by the freedom-loving citizens of France. French politicians and subaltern officers appointed as district magistrates do what they please. One of these gentry decapitated a native servant and nailed his head and hands to the door because a gun entrusted to him was taken by the rebels. Madagases are forced to sell their land to Frenchmen under compulsion, being told that they will be denounced as enemies of the glorious French Republic if they refuse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YOUTH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

AN enormous library of books, in various languages, has been published about the first Napoleon. In this great mass of publications, however, there has heretofore been very little on which any reliance can be placed relating to his youth. It is true there has been a great quantity of stories told about the future Emperor, but by far the greater portion of these stories are pure inventions by those who either loved or hated him, and as to what sort of a boy and youth he was we may be said to have known next to nothing. Struck by this defect in the biography of Napoleon, M. Arthur Chuquet, a French historian of repute, undertook the laborious task of collecting everything which could aid in correcting this defect, and has given the world the result of his labors in a just-issued work entitled "The Youth of Napoleon." He has admitted nothing of which he has not unimpeachable proof, and the authority for each statement and anecdote is furnished. The result is that a host of anecdotes are shown to be without foundation, and we have for the first time a reliable account of Napoleon from his birth until he reached the age of twenty-one. Of that account a summary by M. Emile Faguet appears in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris, January 22), and some of the points established by M. Chuquet are thus set forth:

"Are there any traces of genius in the true, historic adolescence of Napoleon? No. He was an intelligent and studious boy, and that was all. The three respects in which he differed a little from his comrades, from an intellectual point of view, were his passion for reading, his quickness in assimilating what he read, and his incomparable memory. In places where he stopped he frequented the libraries and devoured greedily their books. Some one remarking this trait offered to get him a place as librarian. The offer Napoleon declined, remarking that when any one likes to read he is not fitted to be a librarian. Such a person may be called a book-eater.

"What did he read? Most of all history. Of general literature he read very little. There was nothing artistic in his education. He read no poet either ancient or modern. Nevertheless, he once made some verses, written in the geometry of Bezout, the text-book he studied. Wretched verses they were.

"As to his facility of assimilation, without being prodigious, it was remarkable. He was a backward boy when he entered the military school at Brienne in 1779; yet six years afterward, at the age of seventeen, he received a commission as lieutenant of artillery, without having passed through the grade of 'pupil officer,' which other pupils in military schools had to pass through, and which sometimes lasted two years. The alertness of his mind was recognized by all his masters, save one, who declared that Napoleon was an 'imbecile.'

"As to his memory, it was always prodigious even in his boyhood. When he as Emperor presided at the Council which framed the Civil Code, the eminent lawyer Treilhard, a member of the Council, was astounded at the citations from the Digest with which the Emperor riddled the deliberations, and asked where Bonaparte had learned the Digest. Malefactors learn the Code—or some part of it at least—in prison. Bonaparte was like them. He was put under arrest at Auxonne, when eighteen years old, and confined in a room in which there was a copy of the Digest, the only book in it. His imprisonment lasted but twenty-four hours. Out of the book, however, he got enough to astonish Treilhard twelve years afterward.

"It is proved that all the time he was at school at Brienne he was constantly melancholy. It is not surprising. Pale, with a yellow complexion, short, thin, an insignificant-looking creature, with a big, sharp-featured head and gray eyes, knowing hardly any French, he was the butt of his companions, who ridiculed him as a Corsican, as an admirer of Paoli, as the bearer of a ridiculous Christian name. Thus he became morose, kept by himself, and mixed as little as possible with the other boys, showed himself haughty, given to sharp answers. He was seventeen years old before he knew anything like gayety.

"These youthful experiences were enough to harden the heart

of any man. Yet M. Chuquet has been able to prove that, altho Napoleon was considered in his after-life the greatest egotist in the world, without a grain of tenderness, he had qualities of heart which are far from common. Recall what an amount of rancor and ill will he must have amassed at Brienne and at the military school at Paris, where he was very badly treated. Recall how this Corsican, who did not yet consider himself a Frenchman, and who was a follower of Paoli to the marrow of his bones, must have detested his comrades, his professors, and even his first companions in arms. The career of all these comrades and professors and companions in arms has been traced by M. Chuquet, who demonstrates that all of them, without exception, were admirably treated by Napoleon at the height of his power, even beyond their merits. As to those few persons who were kind to him in his boyhood and youth, he could never do too much for them. He heaped on them benefits of every sort."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Vedantism in America.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The concluding paragraph of your article on "Buddhists in America" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 5, 1898) is misleading. In my communication to *The Outlook*, only a portion of which was published, I did not "profess to see considerable advance made by Buddhism in America." On the contrary, I called attention to the fact that the Swâmi Vivekânanda is not a Buddhist at all, that there are no Buddhists at the present day in India, and that so far as I knew, the Swâmi Vivekânanda and his *confrères* in this country have made no attempt to "convert" people from Christianity to Vedantism. On the contrary, the Vedanta had been taught as a system of philosophy which might underlie Christianity as well as the religion of the Hindus. In the Brooklyn Ethical Association, the Monsalvat School of Comparative Religion, and the Cambridge Conferences, the Vedanta, as taught by the Swâmi Vivekânanda and the Swâmi Sâradânanda, has been presented as one element in a wide field of comparative study. There has been no attempt at propagandism; on the contrary, this has been explicitly excluded from the work in these courses of lectures.

That the Vedanta has excited interest, and proved attractive to many students, can not be questioned by any one conversant with the facts. Nor can it be doubted that the teachers of this philosophy have made many warm personal friends in this country. That their work should be misunderstood and misrepresented in some quarters is perhaps not to be wondered at. It is to be regretted, however, that these misrepresentations should be perpetuated and disseminated by reputable journals. In the account of "Vivekânanda's Return to India," in your issue of January 1, a fair abstract of his teaching to his own people is presented, which should be read as an antidote to the extravagant and untrustworthy paragraphs now going the rounds of the press.

LEWIS G. JAMES,

Director Cambridge Conference.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., March 7, 1898.

Communion-Cups and Disease.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The Dr. W. Thornton Parker, in THE DIGEST of February 26, says that diseases resulting from contact with impure cups (communion) are extremely rare, and would therefore seem to find no necessity of individual communion-cups, it strikes me that one case of proved disease would be reason enough for the innovation. Personally, the thought of putting my lips to the same spot touched by the lips of from two to ten people immediately preceding is highly offensive, and would be reason enough without the additional possibility of disease. To trace a given disease to this cause, however, would be exceedingly difficult. In my own mouth, for instance, there habitually resides the diplococcus pneumoniae, or the organism that is believed to cause ninety per cent. of the cases of croupous pneumonia. This microbe seems to be innocuous to me, but if I inject under the skin of a rabbit, guinea-pig, or mouse a minute quantity of my sputum, the animal invariably dies within a day or two of what might be called blood-poisoning, that is to say, these parasites develop in the animal's blood by the millions and elaborate a poison so powerful that the animal is killed. This is the same poison that kills human beings in fatal cases of pneumonia. Experiments have shown that an average of one person in five habitually carries this microbe in his mouth. Just why an individual should be susceptible at one time to this microbe and not at another, we do not know; but we do know that this is a fact. Now it may easily happen that Mr. A. leaves on the communion-cup the diplococcus pneumoniae and that Mr. B., or Miss C., his neighbor, takes the organism off into his or her mouth. From there the parasite may easily enter the lungs, and, if the individual is in a susceptible condition, set up pneumonia. Yet no one could ever prove that pneumonia had such an origin. Again, the pus-making bacteria are also in some mouths and may, when transferred to susceptible soil, manifest their dangerous virulence. To use my own mouth for another illustration, I injected under the skin of a small dog a week since about a half thimbleful of sputum. The animal developed in a few days an abscess nearly half as large as my fist, and almost died from the effects. The pus in the abscess showed the pus-making microbe known as the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. This organism, entering a minute abrasion in some other person's mouth, if susceptible at that time, might easily set up a painful or dangerous pus process, yet, as in the former case, no one could ever prove such an etiology.

ERNEST B. SANGREE, M.D.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Increased activity in distributive trade in the West, South, and far Northwest, and steadiness in general business all over the country, despite the "war scare," which has not lessened during the past week, have been the features of the commercial situation. The shoe and leather markets are booming, and the foreign demand for wheat and flour is heavier. On the other hand, sales of wool have been the smallest since August, 1896, and the number of failures is slightly in excess of the week before. We are now getting more gold from Europe than we need.

Iron, Copper, Tin, and Lead.—"The weekly output of pig iron was 228,338 tons February 1, but 234,430 tons March 1, and the increase of unsold stocks in February was only 5,852 tons weekly, leaving 225,532 tons weekly for export or consumption, against 218,457 tons in January and 215,249 tons in November, 1895, the month of greatest consumption before this year. For four months production has gained a little, but consumption still more, and if preparations for war last only a few weeks they will add much to the demand. Other consumption for railroad cars, of which two roads have ordered 2,300; for vessels on the lakes and for elevators and for oil-pipe lines, for agricultural implement works, and for sheets, is beyond precedent, and structural and rail works are crowded with orders, the now receiving few. Iron-bar works are depressing prices because some are not fully employed, while the steel-bar mills at Milwaukee have to put on three eight-hour turns daily to keep up with orders. Prices are very strong except for wire nails, which dropped because the great wire combination fell through, the



WE have recently made some exquisite Spring Dresses for leading New York society ladies and prominent actresses, who are famed for the good taste which they display in the selection of their toilettes. Photographs of these ladies and the garments which we made for them are shown in our new Spring Catalogue, which is now ready. To the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost we will mail free this attractive Catalogue and a complete line of samples of new materials to select from.

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- ULSTER } New York.
- UNION } New York.
- SOUTHERN } Chicago.
- SHIPMAN } Chicago.
- COLLIER } St. Louis.
- MISSOURI } St. Louis.
- RED SEAL } St. Louis.
- SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
- JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO } Philadelphia.
- MORLEY } Cleveland.
- SALEM } Salem, Mass.
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a smaller agreement is now expected, and in some Western despatches is said to have been formed. The minor metals are generally in stronger demand, a sale of 4,000,000 pounds of copper being reported at 12 cents, tho the usual quotation is 11 8/7 cents, and the product last year was 305,021 tons, against 219,970 tons consumed in this country. Tin is strong at 14.25 cents, and spelter at 4.2 cents, but lead is weaker at 3.77 1/2 cents, and tin plates at \$2.85 for the best, against \$4 for foreign."—*Dun's Review, March 12.*

Increase of Railroad Earnings.—"February railroad earnings reflect a larger movement of grain and cotton to market and considerably increased activity in the Northwest and on the Pacific railroads as a result of the Klondike excitement. The shortness of the month and the further curtailment of it by means of holidays is sufficient, however, to reduce the percentage of gain shown, as compared with one year ago, below that reported for the preceding month. The total earnings of 106 railroad companies for the month aggregate \$38,806,000, an increase of 13.2 per cent. over February a year ago, and compare with a gain in January, on a considerably larger total of earnings, of 15 per cent. The Pacific railroads make relatively the best showing, with a gain of 33 per cent., the Southwestern and the granger roads coming next in the order named. A feature of the exhibit is the gain of 11 per cent. reported by the Southern railroads, as against only 5.8 per cent. in January. Only 13 of the 106 roads reporting show decreases from a year ago, and the number of large gains is fully up to recent records. The total earnings of 106 roads for the two months' period of the year aggregate \$80,853,000, a gain over last year of 18.4 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, March 12.*

Wool Sales Small.—"Sales of wool for the week have been the smallest since the week of greatest alarm, in August, 1896, but not because any mills have stopped work. Cancellations are frequent, and jobbers have evidently failed to sell as much as they expected at the advanced prices asked, but even those would not be possible had wool cost the millers current market prices. Little wool can be moved, with a new clip near, and heavy stocks

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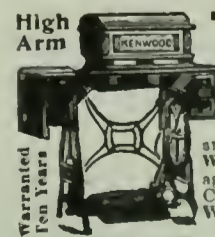
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still in mills, without further reduction. Goods are now lower in qualities less well known, tho unchanged on standard grades. Cotton goods have a large distribution, and prices are generally steady, tho in outside dealings print-cloths are a shade lower. Prints are in better demand."—*Dun's Review, March 12.*

The Cereal Market.—"Larger wheat and flour, but smaller corn shipments are a feature of export trade this week. The total exports of wheat, flour included, from the United States and Canada this week aggregated 4,484,761 bushels, against 3,252,003 bushels last week; 1,599,482 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 2,451,209 bushels in 1896, 2,791,160 bushels in 1895, and 3,258,050 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are smaller, amounting to only 3,285,056 bushels, against 5,054,000 bushels last week, 5,310,514 bushels in this week of 1897, 1,708,000 bushels in 1896, and 882,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 12.*

Boots and Shoes.—"Shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been for two weeks 18 per cent. and for the year 14.5 per cent. larger than last year, much the largest heretofore for this month, and purchases have been the largest ever known, in several branches covering five to six months' production, prices being generally conceded below original demands. Open quotations for boots and shoes are more than 1 per cent. lower than a year ago, with leather 4 per cent. higher, notwithstanding some decline this week, but it is not unlikely that concessions to large buyers have made up the difference. Hides are a shade lower at Chicago, and Western slaughtering in two months has been 12.46 per cent. greater

THEY RIDICULE IT.

MANY PEOPLE RIDICULE THE IDEA OF AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH TROUELES.

Ridicule, However, is Not Argument, and Facts are Stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such pride themselves on never being humbugged especially on medicines.

This fear of being humbugged may be carried too far; so far, in fact, that many persons suffer for years with weak digestion, rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

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than last year, which does not support expectations of scarcity."—*Dun's Review, March 12.*

Canadian Trade.—"Advantage is being taken by inferior buyers of cut-rates on Canadian railways, and a heavy business is doing at leading cities. Shadings in cotton-goods quotations are largely to avert American competition and because of fear of tariff revisions. Green hides are lower, but still above an export basis at Toronto. Canned goods are higher at Montreal, and that market is said to be practically cornered. Country roads are now breaking up, and collections, at present good, are reported likely to be interfered with. Transportation facilities at Victoria are reported taxed to their utmost capacity. There is more demand for spring goods at Halifax, where obligations maturing early in the month appear to have been satisfactorily met. Stocks of fish in the maritime provinces are light and prices are advancing. Business failures in the Canadian Dominion this week number 31, against 27 last week, 56 in 1897, and 58 in 1896. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$27,991,000, 5.7 per cent. larger than last week and 41 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, March 12.*

Current Events.

Monday, March 7.

The Spanish Government withdraws its request for the recall of Consul-General Lee from Havana; six victims of the *Maine* disaster are buried at Key West. . . . The United States Supreme Court decides the Nebraska maximum freight-rate case favorably to the railroads, holding the state law to be unconstitutional. . . . The Association for the Advancement of the Interests of the Port of New York is formed by business men. . . . Congress—Senate: The District of Columbia appropriation bill is discussed. House: Chairman Cannon of the appropriation committee introduces a resolution empowering the President to expend \$50,000,000 for purposes of national defense; the bill creating two new regiments of artillery is passed.

The Court of Inquiry continues its session at Havana. . . . China has agreed to the demands made by Russia to lease Port Arthur and Talien-Wan for ninety-nine years. . . . The Korean Cabinet resigns because the Foreign Minister granted the concession of Deer Island to Russia. . . . A despatch to London from Hongkong says that a fresh rebellion has broken out in the Philippines, and that fifty-three Spanish soldiers have been killed.

Tuesday, March 8.

Preparations to meet an emergency are actively continued in Washington. . . . William J. Calhoun, of Illinois, is nominated for interstate commerce commissioner by President McKinley. . . . A report upon Alaskan gold regions has been published in Washington. . . . Prince Albert, heir-presumptive to the throne of Belgium, arrives on a visit. . . . Congress—Senate: The District of Columbia appropriation bill is passed; the emergency defense bill is received from the House and referred to the appropriations committee. House: The bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense is passed without a dissenting vote after four hours of debate.

The *Montgomery* is expected to-day at Havana from Key West. . . . Russia has agreed to open to foreign trade Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, but under Russian laws and administra-

WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the curative treatment of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

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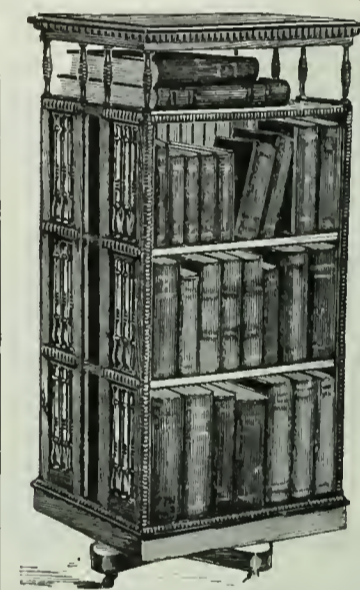
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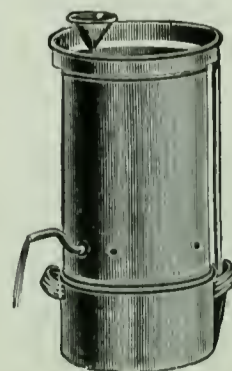


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tion. . . . English newspapers confirm reports of the purchase of ships by Spain. . . . The British naval estimates provide for the building of three battle-ships, four armored cruisers, and four sloops-of-war. . . . The comment of English newspapers on the attitude of the United States toward Spain is remarkably friendly.

Wednesday, March 9.

The Administration has sounded the European powers as to their attitude in case of hostilities with Spain, and satisfactory replies have been received from all except Germany and Austria. . . . President McKinley signs the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense. . . . John Wanamaker has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Business Men's Republican League for governor of Pennsylvania. . . . The Lattimer shooting trial results in a verdict of not guilty for Sheriff Martin and his deputies. . . . Señor Don Luis Polo de Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister, arrives on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. . . . Five survivors of the Maine disaster reach port from Key West, and the steamship City of Washington, whose officers also witnessed the catastrophe, arrives. . . . Congress—Senate: The bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense is passed by a unanimous vote without debate; the Hawaiian annexation treaty is considered in executive session. House: The day is occupied in the transaction of routine business.

The United States war-ship *Montgomery* arrives at Havana from Key West: Senator Proctor leaves Havana for Key West. . . . Two swift Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, fully manned and armed, leave the Clyde-bank for Spain. . . . A fierce plague riot breaks out in Bombay; two soldiers are stoned to death and several of the mob are killed; the riot is suppressed by the military. . . . Two Russian war-ships belonging to the Black Sea fleet arrive at Hongkong; China has appealed to the Czar to withdraw the ultimatum in regard to Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. . . . The English Liberals win a seat in the London elections.

Thursday, March 10.

The passage of the \$50,000,000 defense bill and

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the assurances given by foreign governments have served to allay excitement in Washington. . . . Charges of bribery in connection with the Schuylkill Valley water bill is made by a member of the Philadelphia common council. . . . A new combination of wire interests is formed with a capital of \$24,000,000. . . . Congress—Senate: Only routine business is transacted in the open session; in executive session it is decided to postpone debate on the Hawaiian treaty until next week; the nomination of W. F. Calhoun, of Illinois, to be interstate commerce commissioner is confirmed. House: The Senate amendments to the Indian bill are non-concurred in.

A Russian imperial ukase orders the disbursement of 90,000,000 roubles [about \$70,000,000] for war-ships; it was denied in the House of Commons that Russia had demanded sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talien-Wan. . . . The officials of Havana are pushing work on the defenses of that city. . . . Queen Victoria leaves Windsor for the South of France. . . . The Prince of Wales lays the cornerstone of a new pier at Cannes, France.

Friday, March 11.

The House committee on naval affairs provides for the construction of three new battle-ships, to cost about \$5,000,000 each, one to be named the *Maine*. . . . The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry is expected in Washington next week. . . . Secretary Long says that negotiations for the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers building in England are nearly completed. . . . Señor Polo de Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister in Washington, says that his government would do everything honorable in its power to avert war with the United States. . . . The United States despatch-boat *Fern* sails from Key West for Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, with provisions for the reconcentrados. . . . General W. S. Rosecrans dies at his home, near Los Angeles. . . . Congress (Senate not in session)—House: Payment of Southern war claims under the Bowman act is discussed.

The American line steamer *Paris* is three days overdue at Southampton from this city. . . . There has been a financial panic in Spain owing to the critical nature of the Cuban question. . . . Great Britain protests to China against the cession of Port Arthur to Russia; the Chinese officials declare their inability to withstand Russia's demands. . . . Hindus and Mohammedans are closing their shops in Bombay as a protest against the plague measures. . . . The Bank of France raises the price of gold, compelling buyers for America to transfer their operations to London.

Saturday, March 12.

It is authoritatively announced in Washington that the administration has no knowledge of the conclusions reached by the Maine Court of Inquiry. . . . Señor Polo de Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister, presents his credentials to President McKinley. . . . The House committee on naval affairs decides that the cost of the three battle-ships proposed to be built shall be \$6,000,000 each.

A statement in the Madrid *Imparcial* urging the Spanish Government to prepare for war causes a further decline in Spanish securities on the European exchanges; Spanish preparation for war goes on actively in European arsenals and shipyards. . . . General Sung, of the Chinese army, declares that he will defend Port Arthur even against the Russians. . . . The overdue American line steamer *Paris* passes Scilly.

Sunday, March 13.

No word from the Court of Inquiry is received at Washington. . . . Orders are received by the master mechanics of all railroads centering at Atlanta to have engines with steam up ready for use at a moment's notice.

Queen Victoria arrives at Cimiez, in the South of France. . . . Zacharie Tonelius, the Swedish poet and historian, dies at Helsingfors, Finland.

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CHES.

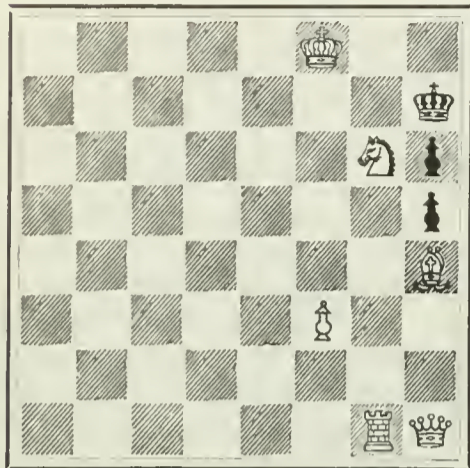
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 268.

By LOYD.

(Contributed by Mr. Courtenay Lemon.)

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

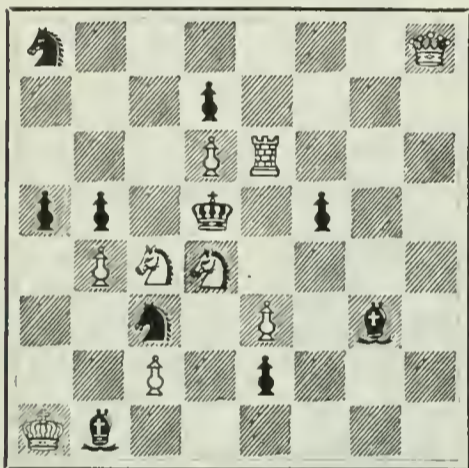
White mates in two moves.

Problem 269.

By EMIL PRADIGNAT.

First Prize Italian International Tournament.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 264.

Key-move B—B 6.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; T. H. Varner, Des Moines; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Matt. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; E. L. Antony and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; "Ramus," Carbonale, Ill.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans; George Patterson, Winnipeg; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. B. Zay, Findlay, Ohio; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. S. and Mrs. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; L. Hesselroth, Chicago; S. Rubineau, Glen Lyon, Pa.; A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. W. W. Faris, Miami, Fla.; Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Boyd, Eagle Rock, Va.; N. W. G., Carbondale, Ill.

Comments: "A clever and charming composition"—M. W. H. "Very interesting"—H. W. B. "A genuine Pulitzer"—I. W. B. "Worthy of its author"—F. S. F. "Very beautiful"—F. H. J. "Not difficult, but very good"—W. G. D. "A gem without a flaw"—C. Q. De F. "A reminder of 249"—J. C. E. "As full of harmony as a poet's brain"—R. J. M. "Neat, but not difficult"—T. H. V. "A poetical and ideal two-mover"—S. S. "Interesting to figure out where the ten variations come in"—H. V. F.

No. 265.

Chess move list for No. 265 with columns for White and Black moves and their consequences.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. S. F., F. H. J., W. G. D., C. Q. De F., J. G. E., R. J. M., T. H. V., A. S., H. V. F., M. H. E., J. G. O' C., C. W. C., E. L. A. and R. M. C., R., J. J., D. W. W., G. P., C. R. O., F. B. Z., S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich., D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.

Comments: "A good problem, but simpler than most of the Doctor's"—M. W. H. "Containing a strong idea"—H. W. B. "The product of a fertile brain"—I. W. B. "Most skilfully arranged; a composition of the first class"—F. S. F. "Shows constructive ability and good taste"—F. H. J. "Good because of tempting key-moves"—W. G. D. "Hardly up to the Doctor's standard"—C. Q. De F. "Unworthy of its author"—J. C. E. "Its charm consists in doing it"—R. J. M. "I congratulate the author on the conception"—T. H. V. "Laborious and uninteresting"—A. S. "Full of brilliancy and duals"—H. V. F. "Exceedingly interesting"—M. H. E. "Not up to the Doctor's standard"—J. G. O' C. "Not a good problem"—E. L. H. and R. M. C. "All very simple and easy"—G. P.

Three incorrect key-moves have been received; two only need notice: R—Q 4, answered by B—K 3; B x B (Kt 5) answered by K—B 5. The proposed solution will not do:

Chess move list for the incorrect solution.

No mate next move.

H. W. Barry and C. F. Putney got 263. F. L. Hitchcock and Dr. and Mrs. Boyd got 262.

In noticing the incorrect key-moves of 261, we made an error in giving the reply to P x Q. We gave Kt x P, which will not do, for Kt—K 5 mate. The correct answer is Kt—B 2. If Q—B 3 ch, K x R; Kt—K 5 or R 5 ch, K—Kt 2, etc.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTIETH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

O. E. WIGGERS, THE REV. J. S. SMITH, N. Shville, Tenn. LINNEUS, Mo. O. E. WIGGERS, THE REV. J. S. SMITH.

Chess move list for the 50th game of the Correspondence Tourney.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The usual move is P—K 3. The text-move is Tschigorin's way of declining the gambit; but it is questionable whether it is as strong as P—K 3, as the defense needs this Kt on Q 2 at a certain stage of the game. It also gets in the way of the B P, and the proper play demands (8) P—B 3.

(b) Here B—Kt 5 would have neutralized any advantage White might have had.

(c) Loss of time, and time is a very important factor in Chess.

(d) This move costs a P, without any compensation. Indeed, it strengthens White's center.

(e) A very poor move. It accomplishes nothing, and weakens the K P.

(f) Hardly to be commended. The position at this stage is worth some consideration. We find that White has a strong center, every point guarded. Black, however, has two very weak Ps, and is already a P behind. If we are to get benefit from this, then we must answer the question: How and when did Black make his blunder or blunders?

(g) Now Black realizes the weakness of his unsupported K P.

- (h) This play is better than taking the P at once. (i) Nothing is good. R x R is not as good as the move selected, for obvious reasons. (j) White has quite easy sailing. (k) Kt x Kt was good enough, but the text-move is better, as it gets the K out of the fight. (l) Should have allowed Black to do the taking, altho most anything would do. However, Black should have tried to do something with his Q Ps.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 3; Showalter, 1; draws, 2.

SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Chess move list for the second game of the United States Championship Match.

Notes by Emil Kemyeny.

(a) The usual condition is: 6 B x Kt, Q P x B; 7 P x P, Kt—B 4; 8 Q x Q ch, K x Q, leading to a pretty even game. The move selected was played by Pillsbury against Lasker in the sixth round of the St. Petersburg tourney.

(b) Pillsbury's continuation in his game with Lasker was: 7 B x Kt, B x B; 8 P x P, Q P x B; 9 Kt x B, Q x Kt; 10 P x Kt, P x P; 11 R—K sq ch, B—K 3; 12 Q x P, R—Q sq; 13 Q—R 3, and the game terminated in a draw. The text-play would prove satisfactory if followed up by B x Kt and P x P.

(c) The safest play for White was (8) B x B, followed by P x P, leading to an even game.

(d) Better perhaps was Kt x Kt. White, however, could not regain his Pawn.

(e) White might have played P—Kt 6, followed eventually by Kt—Kt 5, which would have given him some chances of escape.

(f) White could not play P—B 4 followed by Kt x P on account of Kt—Kt 5 and Q—K 6 ch winning the exchange.

(g) Which prevents White from P—B 6. This practically ends the attack.

(i) White, it seems, pays but little attention to Black's doubling of Rooks on the King's file. He should have played Q—R 4.

(k) The winning move.

The Literary Digest Problem Tourney.

We have decided to begin a Problem Tourney, under the following conditions:

- 1. Only two-movers and three-movers will be accepted. 2. Problems must be sent addressed to "Problem Editor," Chess-Department, THE LITERARY DIGEST. 3. Any subscriber of THE DIGEST is eligible to enter this contest. 4. This Tourney is not open to well-known and experienced problematists, as we desire not to get problems but to test the ability and show the talent of those who take an interest in, and support, the work which we have been trying to accomplish. 5. Send each problem on separate sheet, with name and address clearly given. 6. There will be offered two prizes for two-movers, and two prizes for three-movers.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. H. V. (1) When a P reaches 8th square you can take any piece you desire. You can have all the Qs you can get.

(2) In Castling on Q's side, move the K exactly as you do when Castling on K's side, that is, two squares.

(3) A sui-mate is where you compel your adversary to mate you. A stale-mate is where you can't move.

We have received a communication from one of our old solvers, Mr. Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb., informing us that the Chess-enthusiasts of Nebraska are trying to organize a State Chess-Association, and desiring us to say that any reader of THE DIGEST living in Nebraska, and interested in Chess, is requested to address T. N. Hartzell, Kearney, or Nelson Hald.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SENATOR PROCTOR ON CUBA'S DESOLATION.

WITH very few exceptions, the most conservative of newspapers now express the opinion that Senator Proctor's careful statement of conditions in Cuba (in the Senate, March 17) makes intervention the plain duty of the United States on the simple ground of humanity. Senator Proctor is a conservative Republican of Vermont, an ex-Secretary of War in President Harrison's Cabinet, and he went to Cuba to make a personal investigation of conditions which he believed had been exaggerated in the public press. The facts which he gives have appeared from time to time in various newspapers; people knew that our State Department had appealed twice for contributions to aid the sufferers, that Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society had taken up relief work there, and they were more or less familiar with estimates of the number of thousands of Cubans who have starved and perished within the past three years. But Senator Proctor's deliberate and comprehensive statement in the Senate Chamber seems to have made conviction general that the situation in Cuba is actually intolerable.

"Outside Havana," says Mr. Proctor, "the condition is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation." About four hundred thousand people in the four western provinces, remaining outside the fortified towns when Captain-General Weyler's order of concentration was made, were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. By the order they were compelled to get inside the line of fortifications within eight days, after which period any one found in the uninhabited parts was to be considered a rebel, and tried as such. The transportation of provisions from one town to another was prohibited without permission of the military authority, and the execution of the order of concentration was left largely to guerrillas. The reconcentrados were peasantry, farmers, some land-

owners, and others whose living was comfortable, judged according to the prevailing standard. From Senator Proctor's description of their present condition, we quote the following paragraphs:

"Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha (trench), a sort of rifle-pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside and a barbed-wire fence on the outer side of the trench. These trochas have, at every corner and at frequent intervals along the sides, what are there called forts, but which are really small blockhouses, many of them more like a large sentry-box, loop-holed for musketry, and with a guard of from two to ten soldiers in each. The purpose of these trochas is to keep the reconcentrados in as well as to keep the insurgents out.

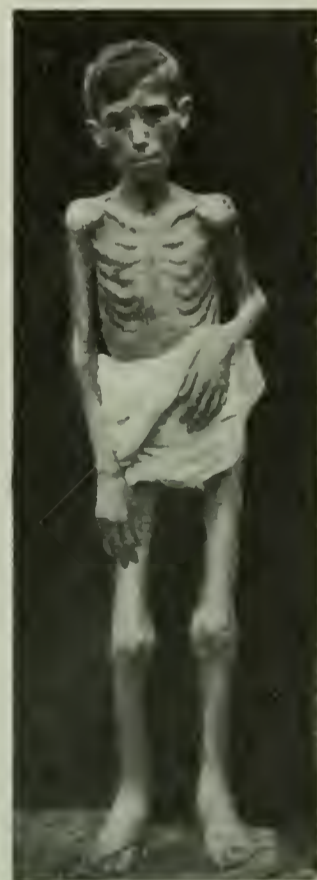
"From all the surrounding country the people have been driven into these fortified towns, and held there to subsist as they can. They are virtually prison yards and not unlike one in general appearance, except the walls are not so high and strong, but they suffice, where every point is in range of a soldier's rifle, to keep in the poor reconcentrado women and children. Every railroad station is within one of these trochas and has an armed guard. Every train has an armored freight-car, loop-holed for musketry and filled with soldiers, and with, as I observed usually and was informed is always the case, a pilot engine a mile or so in advance. There are frequent blockhouses enclosed by a trocha, and with a guard along the railroad track.

"With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, and throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except to a very limited extent among the hills, where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings. I saw no house or hut in the 400 miles of railroad rides from Pinar del Rio province in the west across the full width of Havana and Matanzas provinces and to Sagua la Grande on the north shore, and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas. There are no domestic animals or crops on the rich fields and pastures except such as are under guard in the immediate vicinity of the towns. In other words, the Spaniards hold in these four western provinces just what their army sits on. Every man, woman, and child, and every domestic animal, wherever their columns have reached, is under guard and within their so-called fortifications.

"To describe one place is to describe all. To repeat, it is neither peace nor war. It is concentration and desolation. This is the 'pacified' condition of the four western provinces. . . .

"When they reached the town they were allowed to build huts of palm-leaves in the suburbs and vacant places within the trochas, and left to live if they could. Their huts are about 10 by 15 feet in size, and for want of space are usually crowded together very closely. They have no floor but the ground and no furniture, and after a year's wear but little clothing except such stray substitutes as they can extemporize.

"With large families or with more than one in this little space, the commonest sanitary provisions are impossible. Conditions are unmentionable in this respect. Torn from their homes, with foul earth, foul air, foul water,



THE LIVING DEATH.
Courtesy of *The Christian Herald*.

and foul food or none, what wonder that one half have died and that one quarter of the living are so diseased that they can not be saved. A form of dropsy is a common disorder resulting from these conditions. Little children are still walking about with arms and chests terribly emaciated, eyes swollen, and abdomen bloated to three times the natural size. The physicians say these cases are hopeless. Deaths in the streets have not been uncommon.

"I went to Cuba with the strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn, that a few cases of starvation and suffering had inspired and stimulated the press correspondents, and they had given free play to a strong, natural, and highly cultivated imagination. Before starting I received through the mail a leaflet, published by *The Christian Herald*, with cuts of some of the sick and starving reconcentrados, and took it with me, thinking these were rare specimens got up to make the worst possible showing. [Two of these cuts are reproduced herewith.—*Editor LITERARY DIGEST.*] I saw plenty as bad and worse; many that should not be photographed and shown. I could not believe that out of a population of 1,600,000 200,000 had died within these Spanish forts, practically prison walls, within a few months past from actual starvation and diseases caused by insufficient and improper food.

"My inquiries were entirely outside of sensational sources. They were made of our medical officers, of our consuls, of city alcaldes (mayors), of relief committees, of leading merchants and bankers, physicians and lawyers. Several of my informants were Spanish-born, but every time the answer was that the case had not been overstated. What I saw I can not tell so that others can see it. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. The Los Pasos Hospital, in Havana, has been recently described by one of my colleagues, Senator Gallinger, and I can not say that his picture was overdrawn, for even his fertile pen could not do that. He visited it after Dr. Lesser, one of Miss Barton's very able and efficient associates, had renovated it and put in cots. I saw it when four hundred women and children were lying on the stone floors in an indescribable state of emaciation and disease, many with the scantiest covering of rags, and such rags, and sick children, naked as they came into the world. And the conditions in the other cities are even worse.

"General Blanco's order of November 13 last somewhat modifies the Weyler order, but is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended,' and the owners are obliged to build 'centers of defense.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order is stripping the country of all possible shelter, food, or source of information for an insurgent, and will be slow to surrender this advantage. In fact, tho the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results from it worth mentioning. I do not impugn General Blanco's motives and believe him to be an amiable gentleman, and that he would be glad to relieve the condition of reconcentrados if he could do so without loss of any military advantage, but he knows that all Cubans are insurgents at heart, and none now under military control will be allowed to go from under it."

Senator Proctor examined the military situation, and discovered about sixty thousand Spanish soldiers now in Cuba fit for duty out of over two hundred thousand that have been sent there. They are conscripts, many of them very young, and generally small men. "If well-drilled and led they would fight fairly well, but not at all equal to our men," and their life in Cuba has not been that of strict drill or regulation. Mr. Proctor learned that the Cubans have about thirty thousand men now in the field, some in every province, but mostly in the two eastern provinces, and eastern Santa Clara.

Mr. Proctor could not learn that the Spanish residents of the island had contributed largely in blood or treasure to suppress this insurrection. The percentage of colored people to white in Cuba has been steadily diminishing

for more than fifty years, and is not now over 25 per cent. of the total. The colored people, he thought, were equal mentally and physically to the race in this country, and he described the Cuban farmer and laborer as peaceable, kindly, gay, hospitable, light-hearted, and improvident. He mentions the fact that many Cubans whom he met spoke strongly against bull-fights, and he was surprised to learn the superiority of the well-to-do-Cuban over the Spaniard in the matter of education. He found that the substantial men in Cuba believe that the Blanco plan of autonomy comes "too late":

"The dividing lines between parties are the most straight and clear-cut that have ever come to my knowledge. The division in our war was by no means so clearly defined. It is Cuban against Spaniard. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and the Spanish citizens on the other. I do not count the autonomists in this division, as they are so far too inconsiderable in numbers to be worth counting. General Blanco filled the civil offices with men who had been autonomists and were still classed as such. But the march of events had satisfied most of them that the chance of autonomy came too late. It falls as talk of compromise would have fallen the last year or two of our war. If it succeeds it can only be by armed force, by the triumph of the Spanish army, and the success of Spanish arms would be easier by Weyler's policy and method, for in that the Spanish army and people believe.

"There is no doubt that General Blanco is acting in entire good faith; that he desires to give the Cubans a fair measure of autonomy as Campos did at the close of the ten-years war. He has, of course, a few personal followers, but the army and Spanish citizens do not want genuine autonomy, for that means government by the Cuban people. And it is not strange that the Cubans say it comes too late. I have never had any communication, direct or indirect, with the Cuban Junta in this country or any of its members, nor did I have with any of the junta, which exists in every city and large town of Cuba. None of the calls I made were upon parties of whose sympathies I had the least knowledge, except that I knew some of them were classed as autonomists. Most of my informants were business men who had no sides and rarely expressed themselves. I had no means of guessing in advance what their answers would be, and was in most cases greatly surprised at their frankness. I inquired in regard to autonomy of men of wealth and men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas, and Sagua, bankers, merchants, lawyers, and autonomist officials, some of them Spanish-born, but Cuban-bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as autonomists, and several of them telling me they were still believers in autonomy, if practicable, but without exception they replied that it was 'too late' for that. Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one has been counted favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty. They characterized Weyler's order



TWO VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE WHO DIED SIDE BY SIDE.

Courtesy of *The Christian Herald*.

in far stronger terms than I can. I could not but conclude that you do not have to scratch an autonomist very deep to find a Cuban. There is soon to be an election, but every polling-place must be inside a fortified town. Such elections ought to be safe for the 'ins.'

Mr. Proctor concluded his speech in the following language :

"I have endeavored to state in not intemperate mood what I saw and heard and to make no argument thereon, but leave every one to draw his own conclusions. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practised by Weyler nor the loss of the *Maine*, if our worst fears should prove true, terrible as are both these incidents, but the spectacle of 1,500,000 people, the entire native population of Cuba, struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge. But whether our action ought to be influenced by any one or all these things and if so, how far, is another question. I am not in favor of annexation, not because I would apprehend any particular trouble from it, but because it is not wise policy to take in any people of foreign tongue and training and without any strong guiding American element.

"The fear that if free the people of Cuba would be revolutionary is not so well founded as has been supposed, and the conditions for good self-government are far more favorable. The large number of educated and patriotic men, the great sacrifices they have endured, the peaceable temperament of the people, whites and blacks, the wonderful prosperity, that would surely come with peace and good home rule, the large influx of American and English immigration and money, would all be strong factors for stable institutions.

"But it is not my purpose at this time, nor do I consider it my province, to suggest any plan. I merely speak of the symptoms as I saw them, but do not undertake to prescribe. Such remedial steps as may be required may safely be left to an American President and the American people."

IS AMERICA A FALLEN NATION?

THIS rather striking question receives an affirmative answer from Rev. William Bayard Hale, LL.D., in *The Arena* (March); but Dr. Hale is not wholly pessimistic in his view of our case. We are "fallen," "apostate," "enslaved"; but we have traits which will yet put us in our appointed place. We quote from his article entitled "The Epic Opportunity":

"Beloved America, child of the world's old age, she has come—clad in the splendor of her youth, magnificent in her colossal materialism; but unfurnished in the serious, nobler, and more necessary things—to the days when the burden of life must rest upon her, and her people arise and face the tremendous issues in whose midst nations meet their destiny. A people of great mental keenness, energetic, swift; undeniably a vulgar people, with sordid, mercenary, contemptible ways of living, but as undeniably brave, *capable* of great deeds of nobleness—God has given us this great continent, and He has brought here upon it to its present stage, this vast society and life, intricate, complex, full of wrong and full of promise, and He has led us to this wonderful hour of crisis.

"No man can describe this people or measure its characteristics, as no man (yet manifest among us) can interpret the significance or guess the end of the mighty movement which is passing before our eyes. That we are at this moment a fallen nation, an apostate people, enslaved by a gluttonous materialism, and a disappointment to our God, an awakening conscience among us bears witness. On the other hand, there are not wanting evidences that we possess (the gift of Providence) traits which when aroused will restore us to our appointed place; nor altogether, evidences that there is arising in the heart of the people a yearning for better things, and emerging from within her an inarticulate resolution to be something besides commercial—to be a servant of progress and honor. There have begun to be spoken, among a few, new words, symbols of a swift-gathering movement. There has begun to move before young men a new standard, a new ideal, white with a virgin beauty never before seen on earth, or sought by the sons of men. Suddenly there has been fashioned a new language, which talks of the unity (the essential, unescapable

unity, in interests and destiny) of men, of the joy of sacrifice, of the vulgarity of success; which scorns the things men hitherto have striven for, despising all but honor and freedom and truth; which speaks of an aristocracy of simple men who work for love, but will not work for pay. There are beginning to be sung songs of plainness and contentment, and of an almost vagabond joy in nature (sign of reaction against old conventions concerning happiness).

"One thing I do not discern, that must appear if this people is to rise to its destiny—the man who shall lead us. Among the murmured songs and the whispered words, I hear no tones firm and authoritative and assuring. In the world there are more echoes than voices. The crisis upon our nation waits the coming of the man whose gaze shall sweep the past and apprehend the present as its fruit and evolution, appointed in its turn to pass into (he will see what) other forms; the man in whose heart shall dwell vision of a world redeemed, and the divine passion to redeem it."

RAILROADS AND THE POSTAL SERVICE.

A THREE-DAYS' debate in the House of Representatives, which ended in tabling the Loud postal bill (March 3), secured comparatively little attention in the daily press, but it brought out considerable information on alleged abuses by the railroads in connection with the postal service. Mr. Loud's bill, which has been before the public and Congress in substance for many years, was directed against certain abuses by publishers of the privileges accorded to second-class matter under postal regulations. Successive postmaster-generals have pointed out the abuses in this part of the postal service as the source of annual deficit, and have urged the necessity of a remedy for them.

M. Loud's bill sought to limit the number of sample copies entitled to second-class rates, and attempted to define classes of publications which should be excluded from the second-rate classification. Besides declaring the necessity of wiping out the annual deficit in the postal department, Mr. Loud insisted that the present practise constitutes a practical subsidy to the press of the country amounting to \$40,000,000 a year, and that, in reality, while benefiting 25,000 men engaged in the publishing business, it taxed everybody else for their benefit.

The bill was vigorously attacked, and most effectually, it appears, not on the ground that the abuses at which it aimed should not be corrected, but on the ground that the real trouble in the postal service is to be found in exorbitant charges which the Government pays to railroads for transporting the mail. Mr. Loud admitted that the Government was paying too much for the railroad service, altho he failed to give definite figures and denied the accuracy of the figures quoted by the opponents of the bill. He insisted that the question of railroad transportation, if wiped out, would not remove the inequality that exists between the great mass of the people and the publishers who take advantage of the second-class rate privileges; and he cited the estimate that his bill would take 100,000,000 pounds out of the mails, and hence reduce the amount of railroad mail pay, to refute the accusation that his measure was in the interest of railroad and express companies. Mr. Loud said, in presenting the bill, that if a private corporation or an individual were to operate the Post-Office Department, or if the department were to be operated by any one who had a financial interest in it, he would not fear even the present law. In the report of the post-office committee (of which he is chairman) which accompanied the bill he expressed the opinion that private means could transmit the mail much more cheaply, with quicker despatch and better satisfaction to the people, than the present system, adding: "There is not a sane business man in the country who has given the matter any thought but what knows that the Post-Office Department could be operated by private individuals on our present appropriations, and return a net profit of from thirty to forty million dollars per year."

The opposition to the Loud bill argued that its provisions were

calculated to hamper the country newspapers, and hence a blow at the education of the masses of the people. But the debate turned chiefly on the question of railroad profits. It was repeatedly asserted that while the Government is paying about 8 cents a pound for the transmission of mail matter, over an average distance of 448 miles, express companies have contracts with railroads whereby they pay but two fifths of a cent a pound for the transmission of similar matter for a distance of 500 miles. A concise statement of this feature of the postal problem was made by Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, as follows:

"I learn from the report of the Postmaster-General for 1897 that there was expended for the transportation of the mails by the railroads \$30,171,542.69; that there was paid for what is known as the 'star-route service' \$5,363,903.41. The star-route service is that where mails are carried by conveyance other than railway. From the same report we learn that the length of mail route by railway is 173,475 miles, with an annual travel in carrying the mails of 273,190,356 miles; that the cost for each mile traveled in carrying mail by this method is 11.04 cents; that the annual rate per mile of length of route is \$173.35.

"Now, I wish you to observe the comparison between these and the cost of carrying the mails by the ordinary methods other than railway. The length of star-routes is 265,598 miles; the annual travel is 124,123,415 miles; the cost of carrying for each mile traveled is 4.32 cents; annual cost per mile of length of route is \$20.19. Now, I wish to inquire, why this difference? Railroads cheapen transportation in every other respect, why is it that they should not cheapen transportation of the mails? Yet it will be observed that we are paying nearly nine times as much per mile for carrying the mails by rail as by other conveyance. It may be asserted in response that there are more miles traveled in carrying the mails by rail than by star route.

"This I concede. Slightly over twice as many miles are traveled by railway as by other conveyance. But if the same rate per mile were paid for carrying the mails by railway as by star route the annual expenditure to the railroads would be the sum of \$11,802,823.37, instead of the \$30,171,542.69 which we now pay, and there would be a saving to the Government of \$18,368,719.32. If this could be effected, the whole revenue question, so far as the Post-Office Department is concerned, would be settled, for there would be a surplus of over \$6,000,000 annually in the receipts of the department.

"The average haul of mail matter, as shown by the report of the Postmaster-General for 1896, is 448 miles.

"The express companies for a distance of 500 miles will carry that which is delivered them at the rate of 1 cent per pound, if expressed in large quantities. Now, if the Government would ship its mail by express at the same rate large business companies are paying, the total expenditure for carrying the mail would not exceed \$6,100,000, and there would be saved to the taxpayers of this country at least \$24,000,000. You inquire how I make this estimate. The total weight of all the mail of every class that is transmitted is 610,000,000 pounds, and this at one cent per pound would be \$6,100,000. We pay now, as shown by the reports, over \$30,100,000 to the railroads for this service, and by comparison you can see that \$24,000,000 would be saved.

"Another fact, it seems to be understood that the railways get two fifths of the gross receipts of the express companies for carrying their traffic, so that for a like number of pounds as our total mail the railroads receive from the express companies \$2,440,000. How does this compare with the \$30,000,000 the Government pays? Can not any one see where the great abuse is in the postal service? Why not strike at the root of the evil and stop this extortion on the people? No wonder many people in this nation are in favor of government ownership of railroads! Unless Congress awakes to its duty in the protection of the people from this inexcusable abuse of power there will be many more in favor of such ownership in the future."

In the course of the debate it was contended that it was unfair to make the railroads responsible for the whole item of transportation, and, altho it was stated that exact figures concerning the handling of second-class matter had not been obtainable from the department, it was pointed out that such calculations as that above showing a government payment of 11.04 cents on railroads and 4.32 cents on star routes per mile are not figures showing the railroad charge per pound per mile.

Several months ago Frank Parsons contributed an article to *The Arena* setting forth, in comparative form, the charges for haulage which railroads make to the Government, to freight-shippers, and to express companies, concluding that an average rate of \$1 per hundred weight for haulage, plus 15 cents a car mile on railway, post-office, and apartment cars, plus 10 per cent.

on the value of the cars, would be very liberal compensation to railroads for carrying mails, "the second item alone being more than enough to cover the transportation of the cars and all there is in them over lines having postal-car or apartment service." The account for railway service would then be \$18,000,000 instead of \$34,840,000, the Government saving \$16,840,000, or a surplus about equal to current deficits.

The Springfield *Republican* has repeatedly criticized railway mail "conspiracy" and "extortion" in this connection, and an article by James L. Cowles, contributed to *The Outlook*, New York (February 19), was used almost bodily in the congressional debate as evidence against the railroads. Mr. Cowles quoted Senator Gorman's answer to the question, Why a cent-a-pound rate is not unprofitable to express companies while it is unprofitable to the post-office, as follows:

"The fact is, Mr. President, that the great power of these corporations, who control everything, who are so powerful that they make and unmake public men, is so omnipotent that no executive officer has been found in the last twelve years, except in the single case of Postmaster-General Vilas, who has attempted to reduce the compensation for mail transportation, and within six months after he had left the department every economy which he had introduced was wiped away, and they received not only what they had received before, but their compensation was increased. And never, during his long service in this body, the United States Senate,' said the Senator, 'except in this one instance, did he know of a postmaster-general who made a *bona-fide* effort to control this railroad extortion which every one knows to exist.'"

Following up the subject of railroad abuses in the postal service, *The Outlook* reprints evidence of frauds in the weighing of mails in order to secure heavy compensation, points out the economy of government ownership of postal cars, and insists that railroad charges to the Government should be reduced in correspondence to reductions that have taken place in general freight charges. We quote at length:

"Evidence submitted [by Representative S. W. Smith, of Michigan, having reports of ex-Postmaster-General Wilson and the post-office inspector for authority] was briefly as follows:

"Once in four years the mails transported over one fourth of the various railroads of the United States are weighed during a period of thirty days. Upon the average weight thus obtained the compensation of each road is determined for the next four years. During the quadrennial weighing upon the Seaboard Air Line in March, 1869, says the inspector's report, 'about 300 sacks of documents, franked by United States Senator J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, and Representative A. C. Latimer, of South Carolina, were sent to the various agents of this company in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Two, three, four, or five of these sacks, each weighing 100 to 125 pounds, were sent to an agent [who], in railroad mail, received envelopes containing slips of paper or labels, franked by Senator Gordon and addressed to various offices in Georgia and South Carolina, a large portion of the addresses being to railroad employees or postmasters.

"The division superintendent and roadmasters gave oral instructions to the agents under them as to pasting on labels or writing addresses on the books which were not previously addressed. The books were then remailed and again transported over the route of this company, to be again weighed. *Fifteen sacks were delivered at Portsmouth, Va., addressed in bulk to General Superintendent V. E. McBee. That night the books were addressed in the railroad building by his secretary (Williams) and a division superintendent (Wishnaut) and remailed the following morning to various addresses along their route.*

"This padding of the mails having been detected, the Postal Department ordered another weighing in April. 'The railroad then resorted to a new scheme by contracting with publishers for a large number of papers to be sent daily over their line to addresses furnished by the company.

"At Portsmouth, Va., General Superintendent McBee arranged with *The Star* to send 6,800 copies daily for ten days, and after that 2,400 daily, in bundles of 25 to each address to parties in South Carolina and Georgia on the Seaboard Air Line. At

Raleigh, N. C., the private secretary of McBee arranged to have 6,000 copies the first week, 8,000 copies a week afterward, of *The North Carolinian* sent in bundles of 45 to each address, over the Seaboard Air Line to stations in South Carolina, Georgia, and a few in North Carolina. At Atlanta, Ga., the private secretary of Division Superintendent Berkley arranged with the *Atlanta Journal* for 2,000 copies daily, to be sent over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 1,000 addressed as to regular subscribers, the other 1,000 as sample copies. The *Atlanta Constitution* was to send 5,600 of each Sunday issue to addresses in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., this amount to be divided up and 800 copies to be sent each day, 400 by morning and 400 by night train. A copy of Sunday's paper weighs a little over half a pound. Norfolk and Portsmouth directories were furnished *The Journal* and *The Constitution* to print labels for mailing papers to parties in those cities.

"The total weight of the public documents sent over the Seaboard Air Line by the direction of its officials, and, it is believed, without the collusion of Senator Gordon or Congressman Latimer, was sixteen tons, and the weight of newspapers sent during the second attempt to defraud the Postal Department was ten tons.

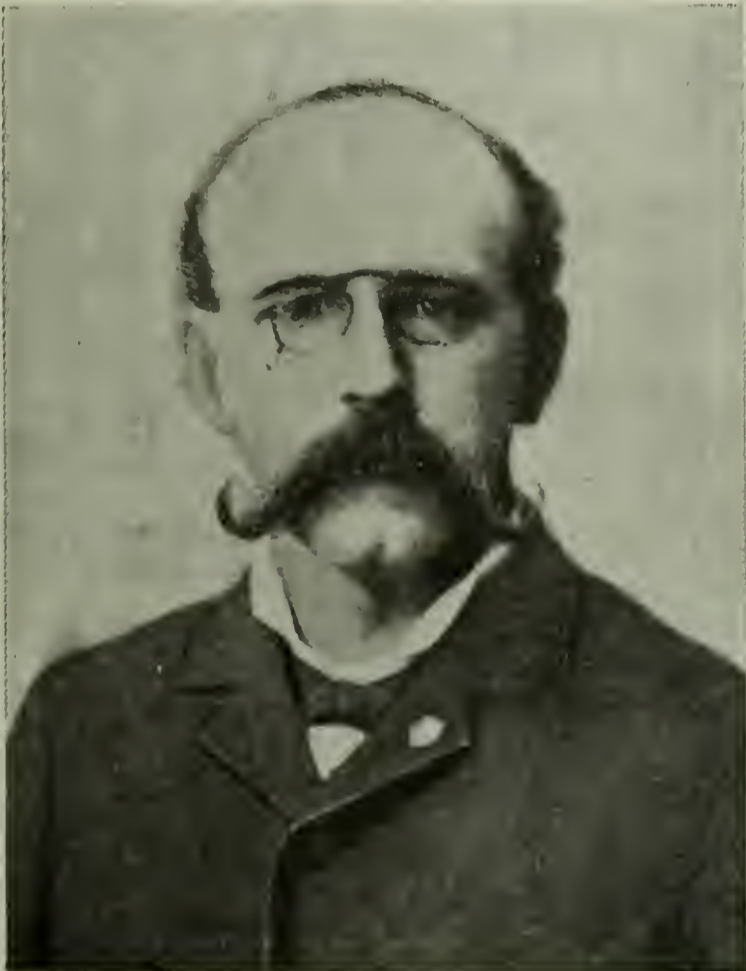
"Even here, however, the scandal did not end. 'When the Postmaster-General complained,' said Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, 'they asked him what he was going to do about it, and Mr. McBee, the manager of the road, asked the Postmaster-General why the Seaboard Air Line had been singled out for criticism for stuffing the mails when it was well known that *all railroads practised the same fraud upon the Government.*' . . .

When the Postmaster-General learned of these frauds, and also the frauds connected with the second weighing, he found himself unable to punish as a criminal the railway official who took charge of this abominable work for his company. In a letter dated March 2, 1897, Postmaster-General Wilson says, 'I beg leave to call attention to the fact that the Attorney-General, in his letter of December 22, 1896, holds that the only criminal statute under which prosecution can be attempted for such offenses as these is the statute against conspiracies to defraud the United States, and that it was impossible under that statute to bring to justice the chief offender in this case.' In short, the Postmaster-General was unable to do anything more about it than the railway officials thought. [On March 18, Chairman Loud, on recommendation of the second Assistant Postmaster-General, presented to the House an amendment, which was agreed to, making it a misdemeanor to 'pad' the mails, punishable by a fine of from \$500 to \$20,000, and imprisonment from thirty days to five years.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.] Whether General Superintendent McBee was

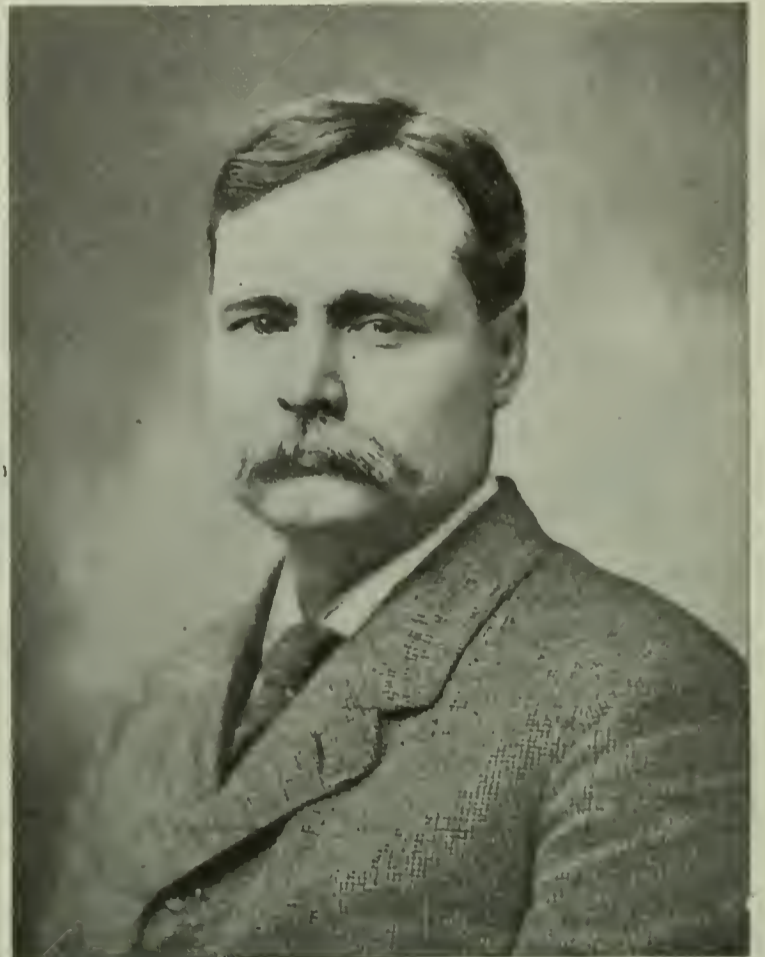
equally correct in stating that all the railroads practised the same fraud can not be determined.

"But the case against the railroads for excessive charges does not stop with excessive charges for mails actually carried, nor with fraudulent charges for mails carried only during the thirty-day weighing period. One of the most serious elements in the extortion practised upon the Government relates to the rent of the postal cars used by the department where the mails are heavy. Of these cars there are now nearly seven hundred in use, and the Government pays for them an average rental of \$5,700 each. Yet when ex-Senator Vilas was Postmaster-General during Mr. Cleveland's first term he investigated the cost of such cars, and reported that they could be built for less than the annual rental paid by the Government. 'Careful inquiry,' said Mr. Vilas in the United States Senate, 'discloses that very many of these cars, such as they are, would not cost to build \$3,000 each, and that, taking together all the post-office cars in the United States, their average value does not probably exceed \$3,500.' In support of this estimate Senator Vilas cited Senator Brice, of Ohio, a railroad man whom no one ever suspected of anti-monopoly leanings. The average life of these cars, says Representative Smith, of Michigan, is at least twenty years, so that an annual rental of \$700, or 20 per cent. upon the cost of these cars, would seem to be an exorbitant charge; yet the Government goes on, year after year, paying the railroads an annual rental of \$5,700, or more than 150 per cent. of their probable cost. When a few of these cars were first tried as an experiment, this rental may not have been so preposterous, but these cars have become an established part of the postal system, and their number increases every year. The annual payment for them is now very nearly \$4,000,000. This outlay could, by the Government's purchase of the cars, be reduced to far below \$1,000,000 a year. Postmaster-General Vilas recommended this course, and his recommendation has been before the country for years, commanding approval wherever it has been studied, yet in the absence of a strenuous demand from the general public the abuse goes on unrectified."

The Outlook concludes that the question of railroad charges is not to be settled offhand, but that since the present charges are practically those of 1873, and no reduction has been made since 1878, while the roads claim that general freight rates during this period have been reduced more than 40 per cent., a like reduction in charges to the Government ought to be made. Further, the Government should pay the railroads as much as the express companies pay them for similar services, but not more. At present they are said to be paid at least three times as much by the Government as by the express companies.

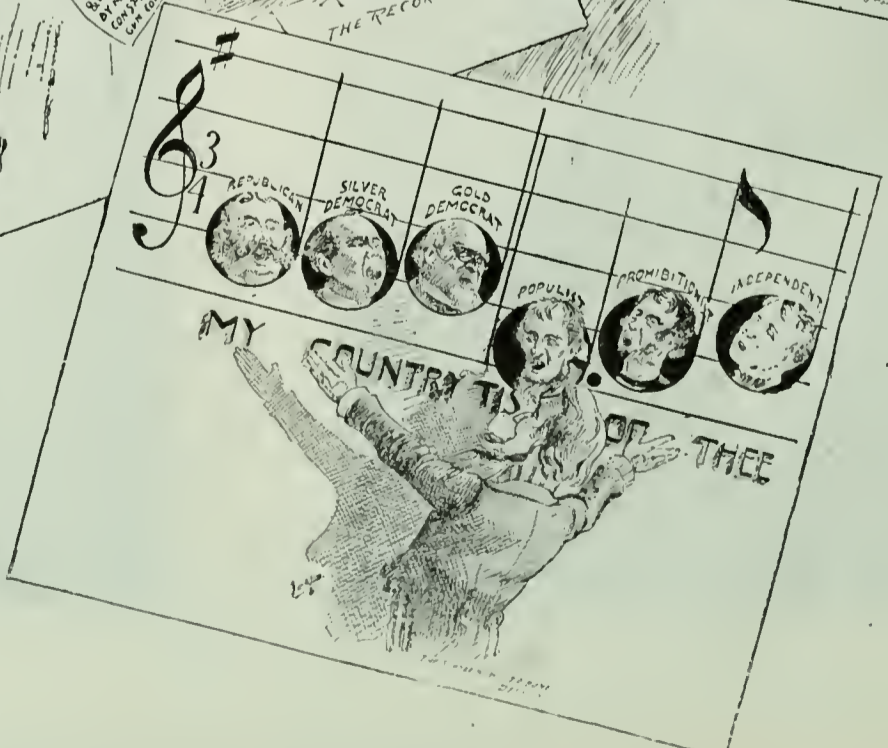
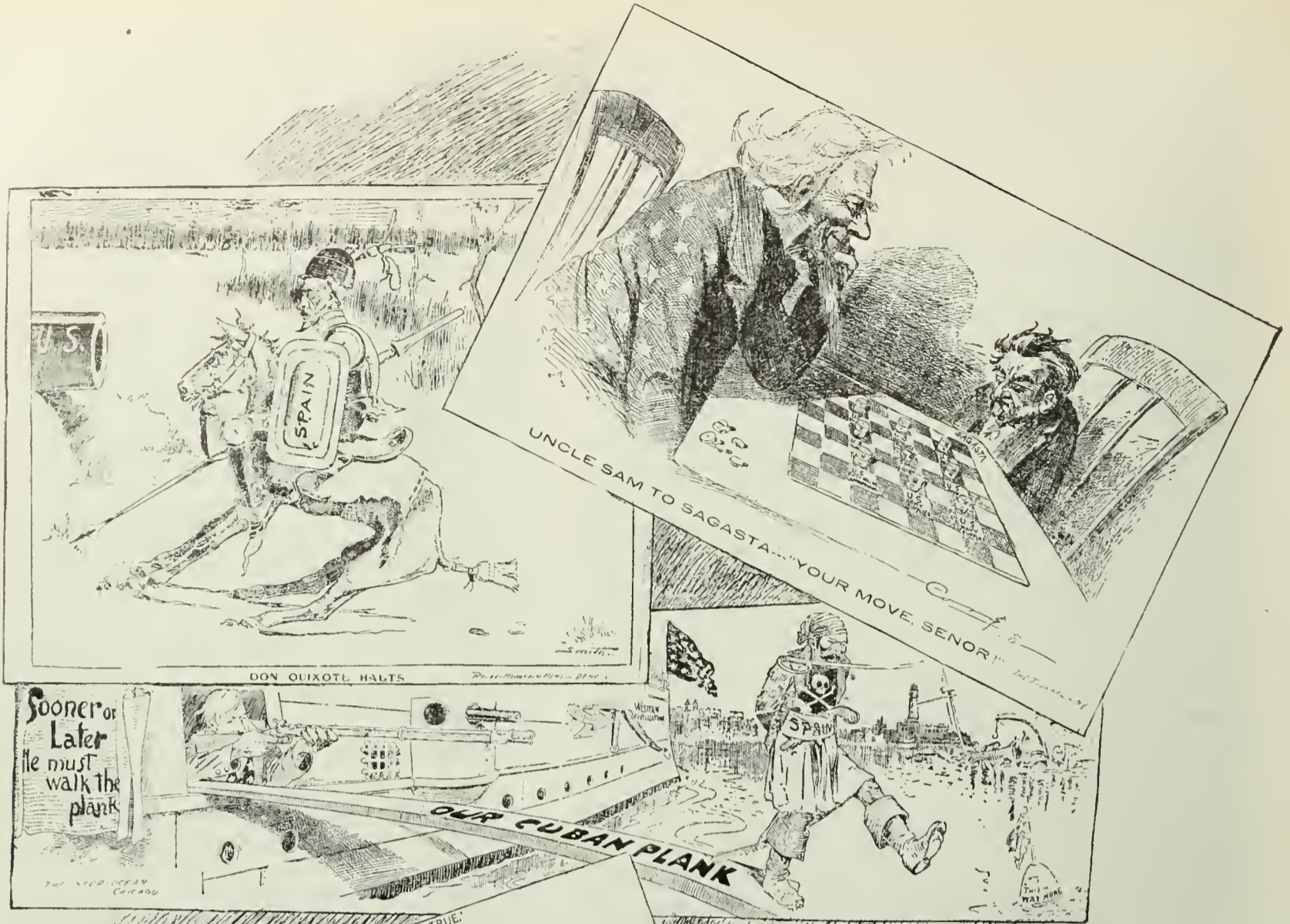


TERENCE V. POWDERLY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Commissioner of Immigration.



WM. J. CALHOUN, OF ILLINOIS,
Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES.



SIX CARTOONS ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

NEWSPAPER WAR OVER "YELLOW JOURNALISM."

ONE of the diversions which has tempered the strain of public feeling over Cuban complications has appeared in a rabid newspaper controversy about "yellow journalism." This term came into use several years ago as a designation for sensational journalism, having its origin, apparently, in the rival claims of two newspapers in New York to the use of a comic figure called "the yellow kid." A somewhat similar use of this word "yellow," as applied to certain sports, especially baseball, is given in the Standard Dictionary. When the term is applied to any particular journal, the answer is usually made that as a matter of fact "yellow journalism" is synonymous with enterprise, and that those papers that intend to cast a slur by using the term in reality only seek thus to discredit information which they are not able to get for themselves.

Among the newspapers of New York City this controversy over "yellow journalism" has been notably active. *The Evening Post*, for example, accuses the "yellow journals" of deliberate lying for the purely commercial purpose of selling great quantities of papers and so fomenting popular passions instead of contributing to calm and sober consideration of facts. That paper laments the state of morality among the mass of the people who support these journals as well as among the proprietors who are in a moral sense responsible for the conduct of their publications. Without attempting to propose an antidote for this condition of things, *The Post* says:

"As we see to-day, in spite of all the ridicule that has been lavished on the 'yellow journals,' in spite of the daily exposure of their lying, in spite of the general acknowledgment of the mischief they do, in spite of the general belief in the baseness and corruption and satanism of their proprietors, their circulation is apparently as large as ever. The Government and decent people are still obliged, as much as ever, to keep contradicting their 'fake' stories and to keep reassuring the public against their alarms. There is a widespread belief that one of them is 'short of stocks'; that another has, just as if he were the devil himself, laid a large wager that he will bring on a war within a certain period. None of these things seems to produce much if any effect. We made inquiries the other day about their sales of a newsdealer in a small suburban village. He told us he sold 150 of the yellowest, 110 of the next yellowest, 10 of the most blackguardly and unscrupulous, only 2 of *The Tribune*, and 1 of *The Times*; this after the yellows had been notoriously lying and trying to bring on a war for over two weeks. There was probably hardly one of these purchasers who, if questioned individually, would not confess that he did not believe a word he read in his paper. Yet it would be found on further talk about Cuba and the war, and the duty of our nation, and the conduct of the Spaniards, that his opinions on all these subjects, or on nearly all, had acquired a distinctly yellow tinge. You would not come across, in any of them, any signs that he had been seeking light at any of the sources from which civilized and Christian men are usually supposed to ask guidance about either public or private affairs, under trying circumstances."

The New York *Journal* (which assumed the responsibility of rescuing Evangelina Cisneros from a Spanish prison, sending congressional delegations to investigate Cuban conditions, etc.) replies:

"Apparently the candid newsdealer is not selling any *Posts* at all. *The Post* seems not to realize that, and the very facts it recites are the severest reflection upon its own veracity since they prove that the people believe the journals it condemns and do not believe *The Post*. Evidently the reason why so many of the new journals and so few of the old are sold is that the new journals try to discover the truth; and when they discover it tell it, while the old ones try not to discover it, and when it is forced upon them suppress it."

In further defense of its policy, *The Journal* says that the

month which has elapsed since the *Maine* disaster has been notable for—

"The most copious, vehement, and unabashed lying on the part of the so-called 'conservative' press of New York that the history of American journalism can show. The headlines of any one of these organs of respectability for the past four weeks, if assembled in one view, would give even their seasoned authors a shock. Every fact that has been brought to light during that time has had to make its way to the surface against the desperate efforts of 'conservative' journalism to keep it down, and if possible to lie it out of existence. The readers of *The Journal* knew immediately after the destruction of the *Maine* that she was blown up by a Spanish mine; the readers of *The Evening Post* are just finding it out now. It is little over a week since the readers of the Tory press were first allowed to know that the war preparations on foot were anything more than 'routine industry.' As the readers of these papers are the kind that frequent Wall Street, the financial havoc wrought among them by this sort of misinformation has been distressing.

"*The Journal* can look back upon this exciting month with just pride. As it has had no sinister financial interests to serve, it has not, like its mortgaged 'conservative' contemporaries, found the truth an unattainable luxury. It has told the facts as fast as they have come to light, and has had the satisfaction of seeing them first denied and then copied three weeks later.

"Having had nothing but truth and right to consider, *The Journal* has been able to have a consistent policy, in which it has never wavered. From the first it has treated the disaster to the *Maine*, not as a subject for a damage suit, nor as a matter for a savage revenge, but as the last and crowning item in the score of Spanish misgovernment in Cuba, and the final proof that the further continuance of that misgovernment has become intolerable to the United States. It has held that the dignified, the just, the humane, and the expedient answer to the Spanish mine that destroyed the *Maine* is Cuba Libre."

The Boston *Transcript* is one of the conservative newspapers which considers that the conduct of the sensationalists is nothing less than a peril to the press itself:

"A free press is essential to free institutions, but if the time ever comes in this country when a government can command the press to speak or be silent, as the French Government now muzzles the Dreyfus discussion by ministerial decree, 'yellow journalism' will be answerable for the enslavement. A community which finds or thinks it finds its peace and property imperiled by newspapers whose managers, inspired by the meanest commercialism, imperil those interests for the purpose of 'selling more papers,' will no more hesitate to punish newspaper men than men of any other profession or calling so sinning against the public. Then the good, the bad, and the indifferent will come in for indiscriminate punishment of the sins of the guilty. The liberty of the press was never meant to be license, and neither law nor common sense gives immunity to license."

In jocular mood over the latest phase of newspaper warfare the New York *Tribune* concludes an editorial on "The Power of the Press" as follows:

"The newspaper publisher who goes forth to this war panoplied in self-reliance and cheered by the vociferations of ten thousand newsboys has the assurance of victory before he starts, whether there is a war or not. The American people will be to him the Spartan mother who sent her son to the war, bidding him come back 'with his shield or on it.' They will insist, however, that he shall not come back 'on it.' There are too many folks 'on it' now.

"We repeat the expression of our regret that there should be any criticism of the conduct of the war now in progress in Printing-House Square or of the motives of the enterprising publishers who are so valiantly and vigorously prosecuting it. Except in the case of the comparatively few persons who go to bed early and do not like to be disturbed by the cry of 'Extra!' we do not believe that these newspapers have aroused any 'warlike passions.' Up to this point the war has been a glorious success, as will be seen by the billboard announcements of the increased circulation of the newspapers which have carried it on. If, as now seems probable, its ravages can be confined to Printing-House Square, and Spain is 'licked' right here with blood-red extras without

resorting to shot and shell, it will be the greatest triumph ever achieved by large type and a liberty-loving press."

Newspaper readers who find these charges of being envious green or sensational yellow a trifle confusing, may welcome some sensible hints given by the Philadelphia *Ledger* regarding the reading of war news:

"This may be an eventful week in the history of the country, and the advice still remains good to 'keep cool and wait for the facts.' Because of the great interest taken in the preparations for defense, the news-gatherers in all parts of the country are seizing upon every hint and rumor, and spreading them broadcast. Some of them enlarge upon the grain of truth they have found, and turn it into a pound of fiction. The only way the news editors of papers with a reputation for truth and accuracy can guard against the publication of false stories is to reject despatches from correspondents known to be unreliable. Even then they will be misled into the publication of some false stories, for honest correspondents may be misinformed, or may feel obliged to send out unverified rumors because of the reticence of government officers. If one will look over the despatches sent out by the most reliable news associations since the *Maine* disaster, he will find that a large number of them, and usually those of the greatest importance, have been denied almost as soon as published. It is generally an easy matter, however, to identify the reliable news as distinguished from that which requires verification. When the source of information is vaguely given or is ascribed to rumor or to the 'general opinion' of naval officers or members of Congress, the news contained therein should be accepted with a reservation. When a news agency or correspondent of good reputation gives the name of his informant and quotes his exact language, there is every reason to believe his despatch, for men of good reputation in the newspaper business do not invent such things.

"It seems to be necessary to give this caution, because in the next few days we may expect many disquieting rumors of war, which have to be given for what they are worth, as they can not in the nature of things be fully verified and are too important, if true, to be ignored.

"The reader should also keep in mind, as influencing the character of news started by rumor, that unscrupulous speculators stand ready to depress values by startling announcements, which have their effect on the bond market before they can be denied. An instance of this was shown in Wall Street on Saturday, when United States bonds and American securities generally were depressed by the mere statement that London operators took a gloomy view of the prospects for peace. The stock market is extremely sensitive, and some of the rumors published in good faith are set afloat no doubt to rig the market for the benefit of speculators. Everybody who keeps a cool head can help to create a conservative influence that will at least prevent the nation from being stampeded by false reports. We should all await in patience official reports and official action."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A NEW island discovered near Borneo! All hands around? Grab!—*The Republican, Springfield.*

IN any event, Congressman Dingley must be thankful for the diversion.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

REASONABLE.—"Say, paw," asked little Oscar, "were there ever really Slaves of the Lamp?"

"Shouldn't wonder," said Gobang, "There are slaves of the gas companies now."—*The Journal, New York.*

IT seems that Spain has not bought any war cruisers. What Spain most needs is a lifeboat.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

WEYLER is lending color to the suspicions against him by denying that they have any foundation.—*The Call, San Francisco.*

UNCLE SAM seems to have forgotten that he intended to take a Sandwich before he indulged in a Havana.—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

LADY (in general store)—"Have you any powder?" New Clerk—"Yes'm. What kind—gun, baking, or face?"—*The News, Chicago.*

THE killing of colored postmasters and the burning of post-offices should not be encouraged as Southern industries.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

AMONG other attributes of high civilization taken on by Japan is the circumstance that she has a deficit in the budget.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

WHEN Gabriel blows his horn you will still hear Spain asking for a little more time in which to pacify Cuba.—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*

NO RETURNS—"Do you think there is any money in politics, Jimson?" "You bet there is. That's where all mine went."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

A CAUSE of general satisfaction would be the placing of a war-ship under the command of Captain George Dwight Sigsbee.—*The Sun, New York.*

TALK about a woman's curiosity—it doesn't begin to compare with that displayed by the insurance commissioner of Kansas.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WANAMAKER is, at least, able to pay his own campaign expenses, and may, therefore, be expected to own himself at the end of the canvass.—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

THEY'VE begun hanging criminals off-hand at Klondike. I may not be exactly civilization, but it shows elevating influences are at work.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

THE activity in the battle-ship market was not among the revivals of industry contemplated by the Administration at the outset of its career.—*The Star, Washington.*

IF the Kaiser had been thoughtful enough to hire Mr. Reed to count dead missionaries and sailors, Germany might be the master of China to-day.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE 200-cent dollar that so much is heard about is the dollar that will be brought from Klondike. For every dollar taken out about two will go in.—*The Capital, Topeka.*

ACCORDING to Señor Polo y Bernabé, Spain is willing to do "anything honorable" to avert war. How about giving freedom to Cuba? Isn't that honorable?—*The News, Buffalo.*

ITS PLACE.—Editor: "I am afraid it wouldn't be safe to print that." Contributor (apologetically): "I thought perhaps it would be all right for the Sunday edition."—*Puck, New York.*

IT is remarkable that a nation which can be so skeptical as Spain with reference to the *Maine* explosion should be so credulous in connection with charges of American filibustering.—*The Star, Washington.*

THE Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Preachers' Association has been discussing the question whether Croker is as bad as Nero. They must have been reading "Quo Vadis."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

THE W. C. T. U. women of Massachusetts have boycotted Yale because it permits students to imbibe too freely. It seems that the boys hardly get off the gridiron until they are forced on to it again.—*The Times, Denver.*

THE removal from office of Mayor Good, of Columbus, Ohio, by the circuit court, for violating the corrupt practises law of the State, suggests again the old question of "What's in a name?"—*The Transcript, Boston.*

GOVERNOR BUSHNELL wants to build a monument on the ruins of Morro Castle. This is the same Governor Bushnell who tried to build a senatorial boom on the ruins of Mark Hanna. First get your ruins.—*The Post, Washington.*

REACHED ITS DESTINATION.—It is significant that a postal card addressed "To the Congress of United States, Washington, D. C.," was delivered at once to Speaker Reed. The Washington post-office people know a thing or two.—*The Globe, Boston.*

WE might as well do it as somebody else:

For President:

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE,

At Present of Havana.

—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

THE two Seminoles who were burned at the stake by a mob in Indian Territory have had alibis proved for them by their friends. Some day a wide-awake official will start a Gatling gun spitting at a mob, and lynch law will become unfashionable. The sooner the better.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"I AM tired of these constant suspicions," exclaimed the politician. "I'm going to demand an investigation." "But," replied the confidential friend, "are you sure an investigation would really vindicate you?" "I don't know about that; but it will show these people, once for all, that they can't prove anything."—*The Star, Washington.*

A SAILOR'S DESCRIPTION.—A well-known naval officer, now stationed at Key West, writes to *The Electrical Review* as follows: "The *Bache* brought over to the quarantine hospital here a number of the survivors of the *Maine*. One of these wounded jackies, when asked to tell what he knew of the frightful explosion, said: 'Well, sir, I was a-corkin' it off in me hammick, sir, when I hears a hell of a noise. Then, sir, the nurse says, "Sit up an' take this." That's all I know, sir.'"

COLONEL HUNT says that a private in the First Regiment, Ohio, refuses to go to war because he stutters.

"You don't go to talk, but to fight," said the Colonel.

"But they'll p-p-put me on g-g-guard, and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say, 'Who-who-who goes there?'"

"Oh, that's no objection, for there will be another sentry placed along with you, and he can challenge if you can fire."

"Well," stammered the private, "b-b-but I may be t-taken and run through the g-g-gizzard before I can c-c-cry qu-qu-quarter."—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

LETTERS AND ART.

GROWING INFLUENCE OF AN AMERICAN PAINTER.

TEN years ago, Mr. Claud Phillips, one of the ablest art-critics of England, declared that, so far as it was possible to foretell the future, it would be from the influence of James Whistler and the contemporary French painters that the next developments of English art would be derived. Recalling that prediction, a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (London, January), in reviewing English art in the Victorian age, says: "That prophecy has



JAMES ABBOTT MCNEILL WHISTLER.

been literally fulfilled." The writer then goes on to speak of the remarkable hold that French methods and ideas in art have gained in England in the last ten years, and finds the chief reason for it in Mr. Whistler's influence:

"But the master who has brought French influence to bear the most powerfully upon contemporary English art, and whose own style finds more imitators every year among the rising generation of painters, is Mr. Whistler. Altho neither English by birth nor yet by education, since he was born at Baltimore in 1834, and after spending his boyhood in Russia and America came to study painting under Gleyre in Paris, Mr. Whistler has spent many years of his life in London, and most of his finest works are in the hands of English collectors. We may, therefore, justly claim a share in this most cosmopolitan of artists, who is equally at home in Venice and Paris, in London and New York. His art, like his personality, is made up of many foreign elements. Velasquez and the Japanese, Manet and Degas, have all helped to form a style which is, none the less, singularly personal and unique. Mr. Whistler, we all know, stands before the world as the representative of art without ideas and the determined opponent of the literary element in painting which had found supporters in Mr. Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites. *'More than*

any other man,' writes his fervent admirer, Mr. George Moore, *'Mr. Whistler has helped to purge art of the vice of subject and belief that the mission of the artist is to copy nature.'* But however much we may differ from Mr. Whistler in his theory of art, critics and painters of every school must agree in admiration of the superb craftsmanship and skill in the actual handling of paint, which has already done so much to raise the standard of technical attainment in this country. And if he refuses to recognize the presence of ideas in art, he is an equally resolute foe to the prosaic realism and photographic reproduction of the naturalist school. Selection, not imitation, is the keynote of his art. As he has told us in a pamphlet on the subject:

"Nature, indeed, contains the elements in color and form of all pictures, as the keyboard contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose, and group with science these elements, that the result may be beautiful, as the musician gathers his notes, and forms chords, until he brings forth from chaos glorious harmony."

"And he goes on, in words which recall Corot's rhapsodies of the twilight hour:

"And when the evening mist clothes the riverside with poetry, as with a veil, and the poor buildings lose themselves in the dim sky, and the tall chimneys become campanili, and the warehouses are palaces in the night, and the whole city hangs in the heavens, and fairyland is before us—then the wayfarer hastens home; the workingman and the cultured one, the wise man and the one of pleasure, cease to understand, as they have ceased to see, and Nature, who for once has sung in tune, sings her exquisite song to the artist alone, her son and her master, her son in that he loves her, her master in that he knows her. To him her secrets are unfolded, to him her lessons have become gradually clear. He looks at the flower, not with the enlarging lens, that he may gather facts for the botanist, but with the light of one who sees in her choice selection of brilliant tones and delicate tints suggestions of future harmonies."

"Like *'le Père Corot,'* that poetic painter of early morning and evening effects, it is less nature herself than his love of nature that Mr. Whistler seeks to represent. And like the great English landscape-painter, whose genius Mr. Ruskin first revealed to his countrymen fifty years ago, he subordinates details to the general impression, and aims rather at effects of tone and color than at the delineation of form. Thus, in his riverside landscapes, the lines of the banks and the shapes of the barges are often hardly definable, and even in his portraits, the figures, however admirably drawn and modeled they may be, seem like phantoms whose outlines melt away in the mysterious shadows of the background. Mr. Whistler is, above all others, the painter of the night and of the sea. No one has succeeded better in making us feel the poetry of the midnight sky with its depths of blue, and hosts of 'uncountable, infinite stars, showering sorrow and light,' or long lines of twinkling lamps gleaming along the riverside, where the barges are floating slowly down the stream. Like some of the French Impressionists he is fond of introducing fireworks in his pictures, and lights up his 'nocturnes' with sudden bursts of rockets shooting up into the blackness of the night, or falling in a golden shower over the dusky roofs and tall shipping in the harbor. The ocean again, with its sense of boundless space and changeable tints, attracted his imagination from his earliest youth, and long before Henry Moore became known to fame, Mr. Whistler painted his 'Breaking Wave,' and that lovely picture of the blue-green waters sleeping in the sunny bay of Valparaiso, of which Mr. Graham-Robertson is the fortunate possessor. All of these landscapes are described by the painter as nocturnes or harmonies. The picture of a rocket exploding in the night air is a nocturne in black and gold; another of the Thames at Battersea is described as a nocturne in blue and silver, and a wide sea-view with a spray of brown leaves in the foreground, and the white foam breaking at the prow of a bark in the left-hand corner, is called a harmony in gray and green. The smaller works in which a single color predominates are entitled a note in orange or white or red, as the case may be, while larger compositions in which two or more tints are introduced are called arrangements or symphonies. Thus, for instance, the Rossetti-looking girl with the dreamy eyes and flowing hair, which appeared at the Salon des Refusés in 1863 is called a symphony in white, and his different groups of Japanese maidens reclining on divans, under an Eastern sky in the courtyard, are described as a variation in flesh color and green, or a caprice in gold and purple. These titles, it must be remembered, are not the result of an idle freak of fancy, but are deliberately chosen by the painter to express his deeply rooted conviction that the subject itself is utterly insignificant, and that the artistic arrangement of color and tones is the chief and primary consideration in the making of a picture. With him

the arrangement of color has been a life-long study, and since musical terms correspond the best with the impression that he would convey, he has intentionally adopted this phraseology. Unfortunately, these names, when first applied to pictures, sounded ridiculous in the ears of the British public, and, together with the notoriety acquired by the artist in his lawsuit with Mr. Ruskin, contributed to damage Mr. Whistler's reputation in England. For many years we refused to take him seriously, and it is only quite recently that his high artistic merits have been recognized in this country."

Of all the other artists in England who derive their inspiration frankly from French sources, *The Quarterly* writer goes on to say, the one who comes nearest to Mr. Whistler in sureness of hand and mastery of means is Mr. John Sargent—another American, now at work on decorations for the Boston Library.

GREATEST WOMEN NOVELISTS.

ONE of the Chicago newspapers (*Times-Herald*) has been devoting considerable space to various quartettes of "greatest" people—actresses, statesmen, etc. Coming to the four "greatest women novelists" of the English language, it names them as follows: Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Phelps-Ward, Mrs.



JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

Courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

Burnett, and Ouida. *The Chap-Book* takes up the subject in the course of a review of John Oliver Hobbes's (Mrs. Craigie's) latest work, "The School for Saints," and expresses its opinion as follows:

"Had popularity been the basis—and Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Phelps-Ward could hardly have been selected on other grounds—then surely Miss Marie Corelli was deserving of a place. But the newspaper must have known, in that case, that it would not be taken seriously. On the other hand, if brilliancy, intelligence, and real innate gifts count for anything, if fidelity to nature, art, and romance have any place, Miss Wilkins is infinitely superior to Mrs. Burnett. And if genius—buoyant, brilliant, and undeniable—is to be thought of in association with any woman now writing English fiction, the name of Mrs. Craigie—John Oliver Hobbes—is the sole possibility. Indeed, it is safe to say, without

any desire to exaggerate, that Mrs. Craigie has shown qualities far beyond any of the four persons named as the greatest women novelists. Yet she was not included—perhaps not even thought of—as one of the quartet."

The Chap-Book thinks "The School for Saints" "comes very near being a great book," and in it "once or twice she [the author] has shown the utmost strength and ability." The two great faults that conceal its greatness are incoherence and the occasional obtrusion of a religious purpose. The concluding paragraph of the critique is as follows:

"Yet, all in all, incoherence and ethics considered, 'The School for Saints' is by far the biggest book written by a woman in many years. It is one of the biggest books written by any one. It is full of promise, and promise not only of better work than other people have done, but of really great work. We are informed the continuance of the story will shortly be published. It can only be awaited with impatience."

The London journal, *Woman at Home*, recently gave an interesting sketch of Mrs. Craigie (her full name is Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie). She is a Bostonian by birth, but she and her little boy make their home with her parents at Lancaster Gate, England. She is a Daughter of the Revolution, and proud of her ancestry of Puritan divines. She was educated in Rome, Paris, and London. At the age of nineteen she was married to Mr. Reginald Walpole Craigie, from whom she later obtained a divorce. About five years ago she embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and the rules of that church forbid a second marriage which, the gossips said a while ago, she was contemplating.

DAUDET'S GREATEST GIFT AND GREATEST DEFECT.

TAKING Daudet's work as a whole, says Virginia M. Crawford (*Contemporary Review*, February), "I am inclined to say that his greatest gift was his gift of pleasing, of all literary qualities at once the most impalpable and real. At his best he was so charming a writer that he almost became a great one. The most sordid subjects are invested by him with a certain grace; the most unworthy character depicted by his pen retains an irresistible claim upon our affections." And yet Daudet did not, consciously at least, play to the gallery. He did not degrade his art at the demand of his audience:

"In his early garret days in Paris, with starvation held barely at arm's length, he persistently refused to earn an easy competence by prostituting his pen to boulevard journalism, nor would he ever risk deterioration in the literary form of the 'Contes' that de Villemessant gladly accepted for the *Figaro* by recklessly multiplying their production. The charm reflected in his works lay in the man himself, and earned for him a host of friends and an unclouded domestic life—it lay in his open, sunny, inconsequent, Southern nature, with his quick sympathies, his irony at once forcible and delicate, his ready tears. It lay in the spontaneousness of his talent, in his Provençal gift of improvisation. One seems to feel, at least in his earlier work, that he wrote from the very necessities of his nature, as the lark sings, unencumbered by theories concerning his art or by doctrinaire views on methods of composition. And it lay, too, in what was an essential characteristic of his nature, his rapid alternation of mood. Take even the slightest of his 'Contes,' 'La Chèvre de M. Seguin,' or 'Les Vieux' in the 'Lettres de mon Moulin,' or any of his sketches of the Franco-Prussian war. Within a few pages he is in turn sad, gay, sentimental, ironical, pathetic, and one mood glides into the next without jar or friction. And so he seldom wearies his readers, their attention is always kept on the alert; one reads with a constant pleasing sense of the unexpected in thought or phrase."

So much for his greatest gift. What was his chief defect? The same writer finds it in the fact that "all his work is on the surface." We quote again:

"He sees all the color, none of the mystery of life. He never

once penetrates to its hidden meanings. Take his pathos, perhaps with the ordinary public the most popular of all his attributes. It is the pathos of a facile, emotional temperament quickly stirred to sorrow by those obvious calamities in life which appeal to even the least imaginative of onlookers. To Daudet his pathos was true and real, and it was invariably expressed with a charming ingenuousness; but it would be idle to pretend that he ever penetrated to—indeed, that he was conscious of—the intimate tragedy of life. A facile brilliancy of style is hardly compatible with a divining sense of '*le dessous des choses*.' If the eye is attracted and retained by external features, it stands to reason that it can not also pierce beneath the surface.

"Daudet lives entirely in the present. His subjects are all chosen from contemporary French life. There is no trace in his writing of classic culture, or even of a general acquaintance with the literature of his own or of any other country. He relies for his material entirely upon his eyes. He notes what he sees and he constructs his novels from the stories he has accumulated. The result is to give a curiously scattered, detached impression of life seen entirely from the outside. All his characters are constructed on the same principle. Their outer characteristics, their appearance, their attitudes, their gestures are painted with vivid realism; every personage has his distinguishing trait; we are shown their actions at certain moments in their lives; we are familiar with their talk, their colloquialisms, their *patois*; but of their hidden life, of the motives which impel their conduct, of their spiritual consciousness we know literally nothing. The marvelous growth of the human soul swayed this way and that by intangible ever-contending influences is as a closed book to Daudet."

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO is one of the abnormal literary phenomena of the *fin de siècle* that require analysis and explanation to be made comprehensible to the normal reading public. This task has been performed by M. François Carry, in the pages of the *Correspondant*, conscientiously and with great ability. The Italian's defective character and displeasing traits his critic makes no attempt to disguise; but he does not, upon that account, undervalue his literary merit. He judges man and author impartially. Altho disapproving of the former, he does full justice to his genius; and yet at the same time admits, by implication at least, that the value of his works is vitiated by their immoral and corrupting tendencies. "D'Annunzio's beverage," he says, "is drawn from the most disturbed and impure sources, but he presents it in a classical goblet, splendid in form, and carved with the most consummate art." If our own poet, Sidney Lanier, is correct in his assertion that only those masterpieces that ennoble and benefit mankind either deserve or achieve permanent immortality, it is certain that the author in question will in due time be assigned to oblivion. His dramas and novels are appreciated, *quoté*, by the age that produced him—one of decadence and corruption. In an age of noble enthusiasm and virile endeavor his Circe's wine would be rejected with loathing.

In Italy, D'Annunzio is regarded with cold aversion and antipathy. Seldom, M. Carry remarks, has the proverb that a prophet is without honor in his own country been more strikingly exemplified than in his case. It was not until Paris greeted with enthusiasm one of his translated novels, "L'Innocents," that he emerged from comparative obscurity. Various causes, his critic declares, have contributed to his unpopularity in his native land. Italy, at present, is too distracted by politics to have formed a solid, discriminating, literary public. The cities of the peninsula have no community of feeling, they have no intellectual center among them that can be compared with Paris. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that Italy, half a century ago, when far less advanced in moral unity, greeted with enthusiasm the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni, pronouncing it a *chef d'œuvre* without a dissenting voice; so that these reasons are not sufficient to account for their frigid indifference to D'Annunzio.

M. Carry explains this rather curious condition of things as follows:

"The man himself, to begin with, neither attracts nor can retain sympathy. It would appear as tho D'Annunzio had undertaken to imitate certain poets of the romantic school, Byron and Musset especially, in their mania for inviting scandal, their affectations, dandyism, and immorality. The disciple of Nietzsche, he poses as the *superhomme*, and considers himself superior to all human laws and conventions. In his private life he bids defiance to the most elementary rules of morality, and it is not merely in situation that his paganism finds expression. The result has been a cold antipathy to the man and distaste of his conduct, that has reacted upon his works. Seen and known too familiarly, his personality has injured his romances; and the ground they have taken is really to the credit of the Italians: they are not so devoid of prejudices as the French public. M. D'Annunzio, moreover, is surrounded by a little court of disciples and adulators, who, by exaggerating his faults and bringing them into prominence, have rendered them doubly insupportable. These grotesque followers, 'foolish cattle,' as La Fontaine would very justly have called them, take no pains to imitate the talent of the master, but they reproduce all his most reprehensible motives of conduct, and in literature his eccentricities of form and style, until they have succeeded in rendering him positively unendurable to a great number of his compatriots."

In his choice of words, and even in his orthography, D'Annunzio is full of affectation. It pleases him to revamp obsolete phrases and old spellings, for the sole purpose of posing and appearing singular—his continual preoccupation. These are the "eccentricities of form and style" to which his critic refers. They disappear naturally in his translated works, but to the Italians they are a great annoyance, interfering seriously with their enjoyment of his otherwise noble diction. M. Carry, after thus admitting frankly that the repugnance of D'Annunzio's countrymen is in many respects deserved, lets the question rest, and devotes himself to the consideration of his genius and works. He writes of the author as follows:

"M. D'Annunzio is a typical example of the intellectual cosmopolitanism of our epoch, and the interpenetration of European contemporaneous literatures. His form is Latin, tempered and renewed at antique sources; for his ideas, for the substratum of his romances and of his dramas, M. D'Annunzio has exacted tribute from all the multiple literary influences which in Europe are continually intersecting each other, in passing from one nation to the other.

"In his first romance, 'Le Piacere' ('L'Enfant de Volupté'), the influence of the masters of French romance, Flaubert and Bourget, above all is distinctly visible. The hero of this novel is that well-known personage, a dilettante of pleasure and sensation, who gives free rein to the fantasies of a sensual and depraved imagination. What belongs peculiarly to the author is a power of psychology that has never ceased to develop, his nobility of style, and the subtlety with which he associates the emotions of the soul with his pictures of natural scenery. Much has been written about Rome in this age; but there are few authors, nevertheless, who have felt and been able to render, like D'Annunzio in this romance, the charm at once intimate and profound which detaches itself from the aspects of the Eternal City. . . .

"Dostojewski and Tolstoi were his real sources of inspiration; and he imbued himself thoroughly with their spirit and tendencies. 'L'Innocent,' 'Giovanni Episcopo,' and 'Il Triomfo della Morte' ('The Triumph of Death'), belong to this period. It should be said, however, that the Italian author is not a servile imitator. He passes the nebulosities of the Slavs through a Roman filter; translates into language of incomparable richness and splendor the sentiments at once violent and troubled which he borrows from these Northern masters. . . . Almost all of M. d'Annunzio's heroes belong to the class of those unhappy wretches stricken with degeneracy who have been designated by modern science as born criminals and impulsives. M. D'Annunzio's marked preference for characters of this description must be attributed, however, not merely to his profound study of the Russian romance, but also to influences nearer at home. The effect that has been exerted upon the imaginative literature of Italy by

M. Lombroso's theories has been universally remarked; and no where is it exhibited more strongly than in the works of D'Annunzio. The questions of atavism and heredity play in his novels an all-important part. George Surispa, in 'The Triumph of Death,' kills himself because, his uncle having committed the same act, he is pursued by the obsession of suicide. The heroes of 'Giovanni Episcopo' and 'L'Innocent' are types of *nevrosés* and impulsives who would be the delight of a criminologist. They have in the highest degree all the marks that M. Lombroso points out as belonging to those whom he terms *delinquenti nati*. They have no conception of a moral law, and are governed exclusively by a sort of blind physiological fatalism. If M. Lombroso should write a novel in support of his materialistic theories, his characters would be those conceived by M. D'Annunzio. The new literature of Italy, taken as a whole, seems to have no other aim than to confirm and justify the doctrines of this indigenous school; but it was M. D'Annunzio who began the movement and gave it impetus.

"M. D'Annunzio is not an original genius in the proper sense of the word. He is rather what might be called a composite genius. His originality consists precisely in uniting in himself distinct elements and qualities which, for the most part, are separated. Thus it is seldom that professional analysts are at the same time painters and poets. But it must be admitted of the Italian author that he is a powerful and refined psychologist, a lyrical master, and a great colorist. We find in him at once the minute and methodic method of a Stendhal, the splendid and imaginative style of Gautier, or Flaubert, and the keen and morbid sensibility of Dostojewski. There is nothing original in either quality taken by itself, but the result of their combination is surely original; and this, unless we are mistaken, is the distinctive mark of the talent of M. D'Annunzio."

M. Carry insists strongly upon the fact that D'Annunzio always takes his direction from external sources; the initiative of his various works comes invariably from without. For each period of his career, he says, there is a corresponding, special exotic influence, and these influences appear in his works like a series of geographical layers, superimposed the one upon the other. When he had exhausted France, he turned to Russia, and finally freed himself from his Slavonic masters, only to be completely dominated by the philosophy and personal tendencies of Nietzsche. This characteristic evolution of D'Annunzio's talent finds expression in his latest novel, "Les Vierges aux Rochers." The hero of this singular work, Claude Cantilmo, is merely the incarnation of Nietzsche's *superhomme*, the being who wishes to enjoy through all his pores, to experience all sensations, to manifest all energies. He is thus described by the author's able critic:

"Cantilmo is the *superhomme* of Nietzsche. He is wholly absorbed in the culture of his ego. He aspires to all ideal perfections; pretends that he holds within himself the future dictator, the King of Rome, the veritable chief of the Latin race. Nature reveals to his keen senses all his splendors, and he celebrates the glory of his ancestors, who in former ages knew how to enjoy the multiple beauty of the world. He praises them for the *beautiful* wounds which they have given, the *beautiful* conflagrations they have kindled, the *beautiful* cups they have emptied, the *beautiful* palfreys they have caressed, and the *beautiful* women whom they have loved; for all their massacres, all their intoxications, all their magnificences, and all their luxuries."

D'Annunzio, according to his critic, in being too exclusively preoccupied with the external forms of his work, has entered a path that is full of snares and pitfalls. He is hypnotized by his dream of beauty; and this incessant Don Juan pursuit of a merely esthetic perfection conducts him fatally to symbolism—that is to say, to the creation of artificial phantoms, void of action, mere representatives of his dream and his ideal. In the "Virgins of the Rock" we see this tendency fully manifested. M. D'Annunzio has produced nothing more finished and superb. As to its moral aspect, we have the following from M. Carry:

"In a review like the *Correspondant*, it appears superfluous to insist upon the profound immorality of these Nietzschean theories. Unhappily, no one was better prepared than M. D'Annunzio to

submit to their dissolving influences. We will not say of the Italian author that he is naturally immoral; it would be more exact to affirm that he is unmoral. He appears to be absolutely ignorant of the existence of a moral law. Christianity for him is naught—it has never come. If we can judge from the characters that he creates, and from his theories, he believes that man exists merely to develop and manifest his esthetic and sensual dream, to expand all his energies and propensities, good and bad. The paganism of M. D'Annunzio's earliest and latest works is carried to such an extent that we are stupefied and disarmed."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON A FAMOUS ITALIAN AUTHOR.

AMONG the Italian writers of the last hundred years, there is no one who is considered in Italy greater than Giacomo Leopardi, whose centenary will be celebrated next June in Italy. He is eminent both as a poet and a prose-writer. His lyrical poems are regarded by the best critics of his country second to those of Petrarch alone, while his prose is valued as much for the excellence of the thought as for its admirable style. He wrote a great deal, and his life was a short one, filled with sickness and suffering. Born on the 29th of June, 1798, at Recanati, a town a few miles from that Loreto to which have gone so many pilgrims to see and pray at what is called the Santa Casa, he died at Naples on the 14th of June, 1837, thus not having completed his thirty-ninth year. His remains are at the latter city in the humble little church of San Vitale.

In view of the approaching celebration, the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome, January 16) has a paper on the various portraits of him, reproducing some of these portraits and giving a view of the church in which he is interred. It gives also estimates of the powers of Leopardi by others than Italians, and translates among these the estimate of Mr. Gladstone contained in an article in *The Quarterly Review* (London). The opinion of Mr. Gladstone, not only interesting in itself, but valuable as showing that the writings of Leopardi ought to be better known than they are both in England and the United States, runs thus:

"Rapidly surveying the character of Leopardi as a writer, we can not hesitate to say that in almost every branch of mental exertion, this extraordinary man seems to have had the capacity for attaining, and generally at a single bound, the very highest excellence. Whatever he does, he does in a manner that makes it his own; not with a forced or affected, but a true originality, stamping upon his work, like other masters, a type that defies all counterfeit. He recalls others as we read him, but always the most remarkable and accomplished in their kind; always by conformity, not by imitation. In the Dorian march of his *terza rima* the image of Dante comes before us; in his blank verse we think of Milton (whom probably he never read); in his lighter letters, and in the extreme elegance of touch with which he describes mental gloom and oppression, we are reminded of the grace of Cowper; when he touches learned research or criticism, he is as copious as Warburton, sagacious and acute as Bentley. The impassioned melancholy of his poems recalls his less, tho scarcely less, deeply unhappy contemporary Shelley. To translation (we speak, however, of his pure versions) he brings the lofty conception of his work which enabled Coleridge to produce *his* Wallenstein; among his 'Thoughts' there are some worthy of a place beside the 'Pensées of Pascal' or the 'Moral Essays of Bacon'; and with the style of his philosophic 'Dialogues,' neither Hume nor Berkeley need resent a comparison. We know that some of his countrymen regard him as a follower and as a rival, too, of Tasso and Galileo in the respective excellency of verse and prose. Some of his editors go further, and pronounce him to be a discoverer of fundamental truth; an error, in our view, alike gross, mischievous, and inexcusable. Yet there are many things in which Christians would do well to follow him: in the warmth of his attachments, in the moderation of his wants, in his noble freedom from the love of money, in his all-conquering assiduity. Nor let us, of inferior and more sluggish clay, omit to learn, as

we seem to stand by his tomb beside the Bay of Naples in the lowly church of San Vitale, yet another lesson from his career—the lesson of compassion, chastening admiration, toward him; and, for ourselves, of humility and self-mistrust.”

The *Autologia* mentions that the mayor of Recanati has asked Mr. Gladstone to act as an honorary member of the committee which has in charge the arrangements for the centenary, but that Mr. Gladstone has declined on account of his advanced age.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

A BRILLIANT dramatic work, full of poetry, pathos, and romance, has taken Paris by storm and is on the way to capture England and America. A new and young French poet, Edmond Rostand, has created a rôle in which Coquelin has made a sensation, and which Henry Irving is to assume in England and Richard Mansfield in this country. The rôle is that of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, in the drama of that title, which is the success of the present Paris season. Its author has been made famous by it and honors have been showered on him. The play is heroic and tender, and the lesson it enforces is affecting and ennobling. It is in verse, and all critics agree that the versification is pure, beautiful, and simple. The dialog is said to be sparkling, and the humor of the piece spontaneous and elevated.

The plot of this extraordinary success we condense from an account in the *Paris Revue Bleue*; but first a word or two about the realistic basis of the play:

Cyrano de Bergerac was famous in Paris in the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a poet, soldier, musician, and swaggerer. He was a duelist, but a man of generous passions. He was brave and fond of adventure. His great misfortune was a gigantic nose. It kept him perpetually fighting, for no one could look at it without smiling or manifesting astonishment—a fatal offense in the possessor's eyes. He was in love with a noted beauty, but dared not avow his passion, knowing how he would be scornfully laughed at.

On these facts the following plot is ingeniously built:

Cyrano attends a performance at the Hotel de Bourgoyne to insult the celebrated actor *Montfleury*, because he had made love to *Roxane*, the beauty *Cyrano* secretly worships. He interrupts the performance, and orders the actor off the stage. He is insulted by several gallants in the audience, and he puts them all to flight. *Roxane*, his cousin, a witness of the scene, admires his courage without suspecting his devotion to her. She is in love with a young gentleman, *Christian de Neuvilette*, and as he is about to enter *Cyrano's* regiment, she implores her brave cousin to protect *Christian* from a dangerous rival, *De Guiche*, who is vindictive and jealous because he can not win *Roxane*.

Cyrano is pained and distressed to find that *Roxane* loves some one, but he self-sacrificingly promises her to shield and protect *Christian*, and he nobly adheres to his promise. *Christian*, knowing nothing of this, insults *Cyrano*, and all his comrades expect a tragic outcome of the quarrel. But to their amazement *Cyrano* ignores the insult and asks *Christian* to accept him as a brother. *Christian* is an indifferent writer, and he soon confides his love affair with *Roxane* to *Cyrano*, who writes love-letters and verses for him to his sweetheart. So beautiful are the letters and the poetry that *Roxane's* love for *Christian* is intensified. In the third act she listens from her balcony to his ardent vows—delivered for him by *Cyrano* in disguised voice—and allows him to enter her chamber, where a monk performs a marriage ceremony. *De Guiche*, who is *Christian's* colonel, no sooner learns of this marriage than he sends the young husband off to Arras, which is besieged by Spaniards. Passionate letters, written by *Cyrano* for *Christian* without his knowledge even, reach *Roxane*, and she braves every danger to reach his camp and bring him and his comrades provisions. She manages to pass the Spanish lines. But *Christian* discovers that his wife's love for him had been won for him by the beauty and nobility of *Cyrano's* verses, and love-letters. It then dawns upon him that *Cyrano* himself loves *Roxane* passionately. In despair and anguish, he rushes

off to find death in battle, and he returns wounded to expire in *Roxane's* arms.

Roxane retires to a convent to mourn her husband's death, and fourteen years elapse. *Cyrano* visits her regularly. One day he arrives at a late hour, having been wounded by one of his enemies. He asks to read *Christian's* last letter to *Roxane*, and during his reading *Roxane*, impressed by his manner as well as by the fact that he reads in spite of the darkness enveloping them, discovers the imposture so long and so heroically practised upon her by *Cyrano*. He gradually grows weaker from the effect of his wound, but only with his last breath does he allow his secret to escape him. *Roxane* falls at his feet while he, drawing his sword, leans against a tree to die standing, sword in hand.

In *Cyrano Coquelin* has apparently found one of his greatest rôles. His versatility finds ample scope and opportunity. The critics are unanimous and enthusiastic in their laudation of the dramatist and the interpreter-in-chief. Without multiplying quotations, it is sufficient to give the estimate of the leading dramatic critic, Jules Lemaitre, whose high praise is tempered by philosophical considerations. He writes in his theatrical review in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:

“I have the ungrateful courage to hold that *Cyrano*, while certainly a marvelous event, is not a preternatural one. M. Rostand's piece is not merely exquisite, it has the sense to come *à propos*. There appear to me to be two reasons for its enormous success. One, the stronger of the two, is the excellence of the work; the other the weariness of the public and relief consequently found in the play after so many psychological studies, after such tales of Parisian adultery and such *feministe*, socialist, and Scandinavian plays—plays against which I have nothing *a priori*, and some of which may indeed contain as much intellectual and moral substance as the radiant *Cyrano*, but which were not quite so detestable, certainly, and of which we have had a surfeit. . . . But I hasten to add that the opportunity of the moment would but moderately have served M. Rostand were not his play intrinsically so surprisingly meritorious. But what kind of merit does it possess? Is it true that it ‘opens a century,’ or that, more modestly, ‘inaugurates something’? Rather should I be inclined to think that the merit of this ravishing comedy lies in the fact that it prolongs, unifies, and blends, without effort and with great brilliancy, three centuries of comic fantasy and moral grace—fantasy and grace, too, that are peculiarly ours. . . .

“Everything in *Cyrano* is retrospective; everything, even the modern romanticism, which adjusted itself so readily to the imaginations of the romanticism of 1630. Nothing belongs to the author except the grand and enlightened love of the past visions, except that voluptuous melancholy with which he touches here and there the things of olden times,—except, in fine, that by virtue of which he is so capable a dramatist and so rare a poet.”

Lemaitre goes on to examine the beauty of the plot and the nobility of the sentiments, but he does not admit that the play is epoch-making.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

THIS year marks the tricentenary of Shakespeare's “Merchant of Venice.” Sir Henry Irving will celebrate this appropriately by including it in the program of his plays for the coming season.

“THE tables have been turned upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling with a vengeance,” remarks *The St. James's Gazette*, London. “He, of course, received a warm welcome when he arrived the other day with his family at Cape Town; but he also got a greeting that he scarcely expected. This took the form of a set of verses addressed to himself by a private in the ranks, and entitled ‘An Experiment in Imitation.’ We quote two stanzas:

“You 'ave met us in the tropics, you 'ave met us in the snows;
But mostly in the Punjab and the 'ills.
You 'ave seen us in Mauritius, where the naughty cyclone blows,
You 'ave met us underneath a sun that kills,
An' we grills!
An' I ask you, do we fill the bloomin' bills?”

“But you're *our* partic'lar author, you're our patron an' our friend,
You're the poet of the cuss-word an' the swear,
You're the poet of the people, where the red-mapped lands extend,
You're the poet of the jungle an' the lair,
An' compare,
To the ever-speaking voice of everywhere!”

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SUBMARINE MINES AND ELECTRICITY.

IN these days when the defense of our great seaports against a possible foreign enemy has become vitally important, and when the destruction of an American battle-ship by explosion is believed by so many to have been caused by a submarine mine, the mode of operation of such mines becomes a matter of common interest. We quote from a leading editorial article in *Electricity* (New York, March 2) a concise description of the principal varieties of submarine mines, as follows:

"Submarine mines have been extensively used in modern warfare, notably during the Civil War in this country and during the Franco-Prussian conflict. The last decade, however, has seen extensive improvements in the method of firing mines due to the rapid development of electricity.

"Probably the simplest form of mine, and the one most extensively used until electricity came into general use, was that known as the contact mine, which consisted of an iron case containing an explosive attached to a cable, the latter having its lower extremity fastened to an anchor of some sort. The iron case was provided with a number of firing-pins, any one of which being brought in contact with the hull of a ship fired a percussion-cap and exploded the charge. As will readily be seen, these contact mines are not in any way under control, and were equally dangerous to friend and foe. With a view to remedying this evil, what is known as the electro-contact mine was invented. In this device the firing-pins on the case containing the explosive, instead of exploding a percussion-cap when brought in contact with an object, act as a switch by closing one opening in an electric circuit. Another switch is located in this same circuit at a station on shore, so that in order to fire the mine it is necessary to close the land switch at the same time that one of the pins has been driven in by the hull of a vessel. If this is not done no explosion takes place, which enables friendly vessels to pass in and out without fear of accidentally running foul of a mine and being blown up, as would be the case with the ordinary form of contact mine.

"Numerous electrical inventions have been patented from time to time for controlling and firing submarine mines. One of these inventions consists in an ingenious arrangement for holding a mine down near the bed of a bay or other body of water, to enable friendly vessels to pass over it in safety. The device consists in a loop fastened to the anchor and to a point on the cable near the mine. In a hollow opening in this loop a small charge of an explosive is placed which can be fired from the shore by means of a spark from an electric battery. In bursting, the loop is destroyed and the mine immediately rises the full length of its cable and to within a few feet of the surface. The mine itself may then be fired from the shore in the ordinary manner.

"In deep water, or where a strong current exists, recourse is had to what is known as ground mines. These consist of large charges of gun-cotton or other high explosive held in or near the ground by means of mushroom anchors. Mines of this character being too far below the surface to be fired by coming in contact with the hulls of vessels, arrangement has to be made to ascertain exactly when a vessel is over a mine in order to know when to fire it. This is accomplished by a very simple method, altho an extremely ingenious one. An electric circuit extends from the mine to two stations on land at no great distance from one another. At each of these stations a break occurs in the electric circuit, and in order to explode the mine both of these breaks must be closed simultaneously. A telescope is mounted at each station on a pivot, which permits of its being swung in a horizontal direction, and so arranged that when pointed at the mine it closes the circuit at that station. Thus all that is necessary to do is to keep both telescopes pointed at an enemy's vessel as it advances, and when the latter passes over the mine both switches will be closed, the circuit completed, and the mine exploded.

"Innumerable other devices have been brought out, in which electricity invariably plays an important part, for carrying on warfare of this nature. What is known as the observation-mine, an improvement over the electro-contact mine, is one of these.

In a mine of this character the firing mechanism and the explosive are in two distinct and separate receptacles, placed one above the other on a cable. The contact-buoy which contains the firing-pins floats a few feet below the surface of the water, the mine itself being located several feet below it. With mines of this description there are always two separate and distinct electrical circuits leading to the shore. One is known as the firing circuit, while the other, in circuit with the firing-pins on the upper receptacle, rings a bell at the shore station whenever one of the pins is driven in by coming in contact with an object. Mines of this description are usually placed in groups, all the wires being brought together at a switchboard at the firing-station. An operator stands ready at hand, and as soon as a bell rings the switch corresponding to that bell is closed and the mine exploded.

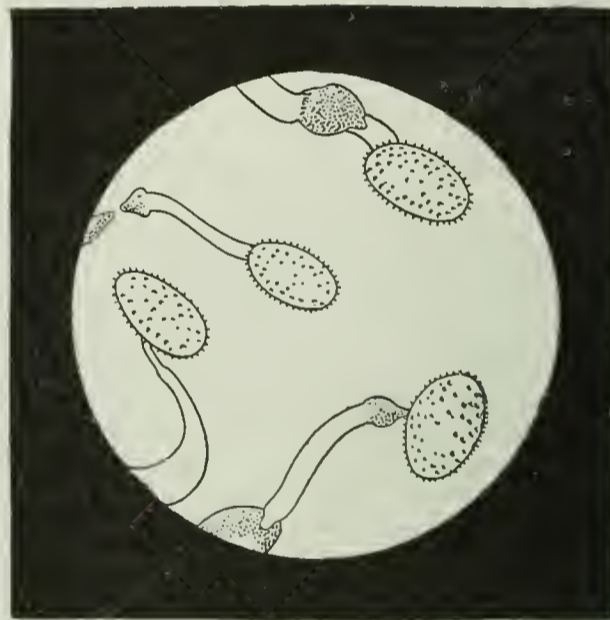
"The advantage of the observation-mine is that, contrary to what its name implies, no observations have to be taken to locate the position of an enemy. The operator, in a bombproof chamber underground, simply watches the switchboard and awaits a signal.

"It is the aim and ambition of inventors to devise some means of exploding a torpedo charge or a mine at a considerable distance by electricity without any intermediate connection such as wires. Possibly an arrangement of this nature will be forthcoming in the future, worked on somewhat the same principle as Marconi's wireless telegraphy, by means of Hertzian waves."

HOW THE TRUFFLE GERMINATES.

THE following interesting information regarding the mode of germination of the Perigord truffle, which has just been discovered by a French botanist, is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 12) by M. A. Acloque:

"It is well known that hitherto the attempts that have been made to cultivate mushrooms have succeeded only in a limited



FERTILIZATION OF TRUFFLE SPORES, ACCORDING TO M. DE GRAMONT DE LESPARRE.

degree. Only a small number of species have given up the secret of their germination, and the very ones that it is specially desirable to propagate from an alimentary point of view have not lent themselves freely to investigation. This is because the reproductive germs, or spores, of these plants develop in conditions that are either difficult to reproduce artificially or that chance alone can reveal.

"Nevertheless, little by little, altho with extreme slowness, light dawns on the problem. A very important fact relative to this subject has just been communicated to the Academy of Sciences; it has to do with the mode of germination of the spores of the truffle—a process that has been discovered by M. Gramont de Lesparre, who has made special investigation of the Perigord truffle, *Tuber melanosporum*. These studies show that the cycle of vegetation of the truffle is completed by an alternation of states, each having to do with a different substratum or host. This alternation is very similar to that which takes place in the case

alternation is very similar to that which takes place in the case of the Accidiums, which, as is known, develop on a different species of plant from that which bears them during the earliest period of their existence. An instance is the wheat-rust, which grows successively on wheat and on the thorn.

"That the truffle spores may germinate, they must be carried, by insects or other agencies, to the leaves of an appropriate plant, such as the oak, the walnut, or the pine. The roughness of their surface enables them to stick to these leaves.

"The spores are of different sexes. In favorable conditions, and after rupture of the envelope of the mother-cell that encloses them, the male spores emit a thin, translucent filament, terminated by a spore of secondary formation, or pseudospore, in which the fertilizing plasma is contained.

"This pseudospore, whether it remains on the surface or is formed under the epidermis, is impelled, as by a mysterious instinct, to move out toward a female spore, which it reaches either directly or by putting forth a new sprout.

"The fertilization, which may begin a week after the spores have been set free, ordinarily takes one or two days. When it has been accomplished, the female spore gives out what are called telentospores, which, falling to the ground, give rise to the mycelium or thread-like vegetation, more or less temporary, which in its turn produces the tubercles.

"This new contribution to the study of mushroom-germination is very important; it may open a way to the discovery of analogous phenomena in species that we should be glad to be able to cultivate, such as the morille, which we can not now propagate because we have too little knowledge about the earliest phases of its development."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE LATEST ARITHMETICAL PRODIGY.

THE most recent among the tribe of "lightning calculators" is a Greek named Diamandi, now living at Paris. His feats and peculiarities, which have recently been made the subject of scientific investigation, are described in *La Nature* (Paris, January 19) by M. Henri Coupin. Says this writer:



M. DIAMANDI.

"I saw recently a calculating prodigy, M. Diamandi, who has been in Paris for three or four years, but who has just begun to appear in public.

"Among other feats, M. Diamandi performs the following:

"1. An assistant is requested to dictate a table of twenty-five figures, for instance:

7	9	8	4	6
2	1	0	7	8
3	2	5	4	9
1	6	8	0	7
5	4	9	6	8

"These figures, being written by an assistant on a blackboard, M. Diamandi looks at them steadily for an instant

and then, turning toward the audience, he recites them, first in vertical columns and then spirally. He then asks that certain parts of the table be designated, and he names at once the figures that occupy these places. His answers are made unhesitatingly. We feel that he has the table before his eyes; we have only to see his performance to realize that he is a 'visual,' as will be explained further on.

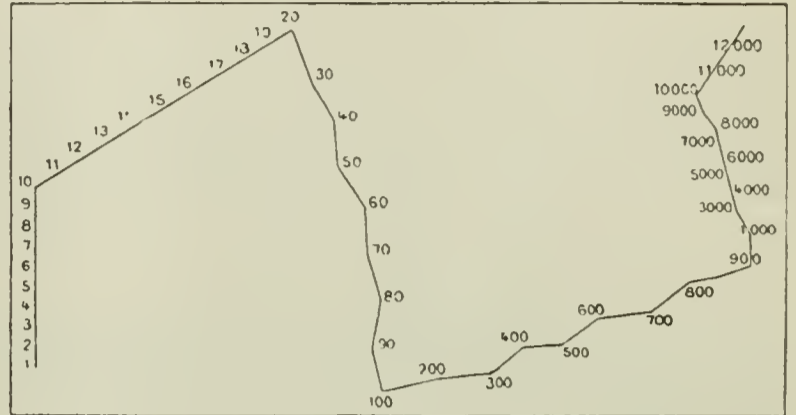
"2. He is asked [for instance] how many seconds there are in eighty-seven centuries, taking leap-years into account. He answers almost at once, and without writing a single figure, 274,551,120,000, which is the correct answer.

"3. He extracts mentally the square root of 542,350 and the cube root of 493,989.

"4. He is given simultaneously the five following operations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &4.875,328,540 - 3,097,160,781 \\
 &986 \times 986 \\
 &28 \times 28 \times 28 \\
 &2^{27} \times 8 \\
 &28,493 \div 976
 \end{aligned}$$

"At the end of 4 minutes 30 seconds M. Diamandi gives the exact results, that is, much before the calculator who was performing the operations on paper has reached his results.



DIAMANDI'S "NUMERICAL SCHEME."

"5. M. Diamandi repeats 133 figures, written on a board, in the exact order in which they have been put down. And when he is asked for a certain figure, its place being designated, he names it at once. We have seen M. Diamandi, two days after his exhibition, write out the list of figures from memory.

"This series of operations seems to class M. Diamandi among the best of arithmetical prodigies, not only by his memory for figures but also by the speed with which he solves the problems given him. He will thus fill the place of the celebrated Inaudi, who has left us for distant climes. M. Diamandi was born in 1868 at Pylaros, Ionian Isles, and was noted at school for his aptness at mathematics. He showed nothing, however, of his special aptitude till one day when, having no paper, he was obliged to perform a multiplication mentally; he did it with a facility that astonished him. M. Diamandi was one of a numerous family—he has had fourteen brothers and sisters—and was by occupation a grain merchant. Now he writes novels and poetry, and from time to time gives exhibitions of his skill in calculation. He is a good-looking young man, and to see him one would not think him better endowed with mathematical powers than the ordinary person.

"M. Binet, the learned director of the laboratory of experimental psychology at the Sorbonne, has made some interesting observations on M. Diamandi. He has specially investigated whether the calculator has a 'numeral scheme.' But perhaps the reader does not know what this means. It is very simple. When we think of the series of natural numbers as occupying horizontal or vertical lines, zig-zags, etc., the form and direction of these lines constitute what is called the numeral scheme. With M. Diamandi it has the accompanying form (see illustration); it may be remarked, among other facts, that the first figures of the series occupy a large space relatively to the last. With him, also, all these mental images appear in the midst of masses of grayish color.

"It may be remembered that Inaudi had to speak or hear the numbers before he could remember them—he was a calculator with *auditive memory*. M. Diamandi has *visual memory*. It is indispensable for him to *see* the figures that he is to remember. In general he does his work in two periods. First, he gazes at the figures; then he meditates, his eyes shut and his hands on his brow, like a scholar learning a difficult lesson. When he thinks he knows the numbers he looks up anew, seeming to verify his knowledge. After this he repeats them unhesitatingly out loud, or, oftener, he writes them on a board. The figures appear to him mentally, not as they were written, but as he himself is accustomed to write them.

"The time that M. Diamandi takes to learn series of numbers varies with the day, with the condition of his nerves, the tranquillity of his surroundings, etc.

"The recollection of the figures is easier when they are written.

not in line, but in a square. But errors, which are very rare, always occur at the end of the series; almost never at the beginning."

M. Coupin gives, in conclusion, some ingenious methods of multiplication used by M. Diamandi, but adds that while they may be useful to a lightning calculator, they are scarcely to be recommended to scholars. — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR MUSCULAR WORK.

RECENT experiments on the power of the human muscles, according to the reports of papers read before the Paris Academy of Sciences, show that within certain limits the faster a muscle moves the better work it does, and that it works to better advantage when lifting a heavy weight, within the limits of its ability, than a light one. We translate below the abstract that appears in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 29):

"Messrs. André Broca and Charles Richet have shown that regular muscular work, at the maximum power, may be kept up for an hour or two, if regulated according to the degree of fatigue that may be borne.

"Eliminating the causes of accidental variations, they ended by formulating the following experimental laws:

"1. The muscular power increases with the frequency of the contractions.

"2. This augmentation, in the case of average frequencies, is very slight, and the power below these limits is nearly constant.

"The experiments, which can not be described in detail, necessarily show that for an equal amount of work it is better to make numerous slight contractions than greater ones less frequently. This conclusion is implicitly contained in the facts brought out by earlier experimenters, but it is none the less interesting to have it shown by direct experiment.

"With great frequencies and great weights the complete exhaustion of the muscle is very quickly observed. Finally, these scientists think they have shown that (for the muscle that bends the forefinger) the muscular power increases with the frequency and the weight, in such wise that the most favorable conditions of work for this muscle under normal circumstances would require a weight of 750 to 1,000 grams [1.6 to 2.2 pounds] and a frequency of 200 to 250 contractions a minute." — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ARTIFICIAL MOON.

THE great "artificial moon," or spherical white reflector, by which the rotunda of the new library building of Columbia University, New York, is illuminated, is described by Prof. William Hallock in an article published in *The Progressive Age*. The following quotations are from an abstract in *The Electrical World*, New York:

"There has been ever since the world emerged from the dim light of the tallow dip a desire for more and more brilliant illumination, until of late there has arisen a demand for a mild diffused illumination, without color, without shadows, and yet with abundance of light. This light, for best effects, should come from as many directions above the line of sight as possible. In interior illumination the floors and side walls should, therefore, be dark, the ceiling as light as possible, and the illumination should come from as many sources as practicable. If one direction only is available, then the opposite wall should be kept light to give reflection. Few people realize that a 'dead white' surface reflects about 80 per cent. of the light which falls upon it, and therefore that a white wall or ceiling is an excellent reflector, and in fact absorbs much less light than does any transmissive diffusion apparatus, such as ground glass globes, etc., which often absorb 40 to 60 per cent. of the light impinging upon them.

"A desire for diffused illumination, for bringing out the architectural effects of the new Columbia University library, led to the following design for this purpose. A white opaque sphere, 7 feet in diameter, was suspended from the middle of the dome, 85 feet

above the floor, by one-quarter-inch steel rope, the latter being entirely invisible from below. To all appearances the sphere floats in the air. This globe is a framework of wood covered with veneering and coated with a white matt surface wash, its general appearance being that of a ground-glass surface. This is illuminated to an intrinsic brilliancy of from 75 to 300-foot candles by rays from eight Colt projection lanterns placed in eight equidistant corners of the four upper balconies. These lights are boxed in, so that only the projecting lens is visible. Each of them throws a disk of light 6 feet 6 inches in diameter upon the sphere. The eight disks overlap so that the whole sphere seems to glow with a pale diffused light. The effect is beautiful in the extreme. The surface seems translucent and the light seems to come from a certain depth within and to bathe the whole globe with a warm light. As the globe floats below the ceiling it is difficult to locate it; whether it is near by or a moon in the clear blue sky miles away is left to the imagination. This is not intended as a light by which to read, the tables all having reading-lamps, but it is possible to read with considerable ease on the floor of the reading-room by the light of the sphere alone. A crude test gives the approximate candle-power as about 500, but the light is so white and so agreeable that it gives one the impression of greater power. The eight lamps take about 150 amperes, the whole lighting of the main reading-room taking about 300 amperes, while the central room of the Congressional Library at Washington (about 10 per cent. larger) requires nearly 900 amperes."

MODERN VIEWS ON PURE WATER-SUPPLIES.

THAT expert opinion on the required degree of purity of our city water is not only far more exacting than it was twenty years ago, but has changed radically on some important points, may be seen from a recent address on "The Establishment and Conservation of the Purity of Public Water-Supplies," delivered by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, before the New York Pathological Society on February 28. We quote parts of a report published in *The Engineering News*, New York, March 10. Says that paper:

"A large part of the water flowing in many of our streams is fed to them from the ground after having been highly purified by a long process of natural filtration in which the bacteria of the soil play an important part. The polluted water coming to the streams directly from the surface of the ground is much diluted in this way. On steep drainage areas this natural filtration has less opportunity to exert its beneficial influence, and hence water from such sources is liable to be badly polluted.

"The strange fact that a few years ago engineers and sanitarians not only tolerated, but even recommended sewage-polluted streams as sources of water-supply is to be explained by their belief in the so-called self-purification of rivers. Chemically, a purification does appear to be effected after a flow of a few miles, but this is largely due to dilution by pure ground water. Some pathogenic bacteria disappear as the water flows along, due largely to unfavorable environment. But on the whole there is not so great a bacterial improvement as is to be desired. Still water really gives a better opportunity for bacterial purification than does flowing water. No river water used directly, is safe, unless it comes from a sparsely settled drainage area. Philadelphia is anachronistic in using such a supply as it does."

The truth of this somewhat startling dictum, that still water is purer than running water, was illustrated by the speaker by referring to the case of Burlington, Vt., as one where the value of quiescence, or sedimentation, has been proved to be very great. He said:

"Burlington is the only city in New England taking its water-supply from and discharging its sewage into the same body of water, but there are plenty of cities elsewhere that do so. For many years the sewer outlet and water intake at Burlington were within one-half mile of each other. Altho there were many cases of diarrhoea there, especially among strangers, the number of cases of typhoid fever was not so very large. In 1885 the sewer outlet was moved one-half mile farther away from the water intake. In 1892 Professor Sedgwick found, on examining many

samples of water from the lake, that at a point only 100 feet away from the sewer outlet 90 per cent. of the number of sewage bacteria had disappeared; at 1,000 feet, scarcely any were to be found; and a mile away none could be discovered. For three years the water from the intake was examined and no evidence of sewage found. Here was a case where dilution did much and quiescence more. The sewage discharged into a natural basin and was small in amount. There were no regular currents in this part of the bay, but some wind currents. Burlington has since extended its intake to a point three miles out in the lake.

"In such cases as the above some of the bacteria are killed by cold water; some sink to the bottom; others are devoured by predatory infusoria; some hardy ones remain, but multiply little or none and are probably harmless.

"Besides the benefits from storage, the quality of water when stored may be conserved by stripping reservoir sites of organic matter, thus lessening or preventing the growth of organisms giving rise to offensive tastes and odors. Of the \$9,000,000 now being expended by Boston and twenty-eight other municipalities for the Metropolitan water-supply about one third will be used to strip the site. In this supply purity is secured in four ways: (1) By selecting the purest natural source that could be found; (2) by stripping the reservoir site; (3) by preventing pollution; (4) by quiescence in the huge storage reservoir.

"The ideal water-supply would be drawn from an uninhabited drainage area. Where this is impossible a thorough sanitary patrol should be maintained. This is good work for young sanitary engineers. . . .

"A great source of danger to water-supplies is their pollution by workmen during construction of wells of reservoirs. Several instances of this sort, followed by typhoid epidemics, were cited. . . . Picnic grounds and summer resorts are other sources of pollution requiring much care of late. Sewage from such sources, as well as from villages in drainage areas, must either be diverted or purified.

"At the close of the address the speaker said that but few American cities take proper scientific care of their water-supplies. All surface waters should be stored. An ancient author said: 'Old wine to drink, old books to read, old wood to burn.' He might have added, old water to drink. Where storage is not sufficient, filtration should be employed. Storage, both before and after filtration, is desirable. The watchword must ever be, 'Continued expert scientific supervision.' Until then 'public water-supplies will be public dangers.'"

Did Jules Verne Invent the Enclosed Arc Lamp?—The recent form of electric arc lamp in which the arc itself is enclosed in an exhausted space was apparently described years ago by Jules Verne, long before it was thought of by electricians. Says *Industries and Iron*, London: "An American journalist, Mr. Charles G. Armstrong, in a recent article, referred to the interesting fact that the enclosed arc lamp was apparently anticipated by M. Jules Verne in his 'Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,' a book which also foreshadowed the submarine boat and other modern actualities. As quoted by Mr. Armstrong the French writer mentioned that 'that wonderful ship was lighted by an arc lamp. The electric lamp was combined in such a way as to give its most powerful light—indeed, it was produced in vacuo, which insures both its steadiness and intensity. This vacuum economized the graphite (carbon) points, between which the luminous arc was developed—an important point of economy,' etc. . . . 'Under these conditions the waste (the carbon) was imperceptible.' Mr. Armstrong comments as follows: 'Had he said their waste was very gradual he would have exactly portrayed the present operating condition of the enclosed arc lamp. While there is no evidence that he knew anything about electricity, he certainly made a fair guess as to what would be a good commercial article in 1897. If he were to ape the methods of some of our prominent electrical inventors he would undoubtedly come forward at this time and claim priority of invention.'"

The Audibility of Thunder.—"While lightning," says *Industries and Iron*, London, "may be seen and its illumination of clouds and mist may be recognized when it is even two hundred miles distant, thunder is rarely audible more than ten miles.

The thunder from very distant storms, therefore, seldom reaches the ear. The reason of the great uncertainty in the audibility of thunder is not difficult to understand. It depends, not merely on the initial intensity of the crash, but quite as much on the surroundings of the observer, even as in the quiet country one will observe feeble sounds that escape the ear in a noisy city. Perhaps the most curious and important condition of audibility is that the thunder wave of sound shall not be refracted or reflected by the layers of warm and cold air between the observer and the lightning or by the layers of wind, swift above and slow below, so as entirely to pass over or around the observer. Sound, in its wave-like progress obliquely through layers of air of different densities, is subject to refraction, and this refraction may occur at any time and place. Thus, observers at the topmast of a ship frequently hear fog whistles that are inaudible at sea level; those on hilltops hear thunder that can not be heard in the valley; those in front of an obstacle hear sounds inaudible to those behind it. The rolling of thunder, like that of a distant cannonade, may be largely due to special reflections and refractions of sound. Again, the greater velocity of the air at considerable altitude above the ground distorts the sound-wave and shortens the limit of audibility to the leeward, while increasing it to the windward."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE hair of the dog to cure the bite finds recent exemplification in the invention of a new kind of paint for ships' bottoms," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, New York. "Its principal and protective constituent is seaweed. It is said to prevent shells and weeds from adhering to the vessel, and also to discourage worms from boring into any submerged wooden construction. Seaweed, green and wet, is ground in oil and then mixed in proper proportions with litharge, lead acetate, turpentine, and linseed oil previously well boiled together. If this paint proves effective, as claimed, it is the solution of a long-standing and vexatious problem."

"THE resistance of nickel steel to the attack of water increases with the nickel contents. The least expanding alloys, containing about 36 per cent. of nickel, are sufficiently unassailable, and can be exposed for months to air saturated with moisture without being tainted by rust. With a view of testing the expansion of nickel steel, experiments have been carried out by allowing measuring-rods to remain in warm water for some hours," according to *The Iron and Coal Trades Review*, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*. "They were not wiped off when taken out, but were exposed for a longer period to hot steam, but the lines traced on the polished surfaces were not altered. The rough surfaces, when exposed to steam, were covered after several days with a continuous, but little adhesive, coat of rust."

LIGHTING A BUOY BY WAVE-POWER.—"An English syndicate is developing an electrically lighted buoy in which the current for the lamp is generated by a dynamo within the buoy driven by a wave-power hydraulic engine," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "Practical trials have been conducted and tests have been made with the device in the open sea. The buoy itself is an ordinary pear-shaped steel shell, having in its center a vertical steel tube forming the stuffing-box of a heavy plunger, the lower end of which is fastened to the anchorage. An arm attached to the top of the plunger drives the piston-rod of a double-acting pump which forces water into an air-tight reservoir, from which it is delivered to a Pelton wheel coupled to a small dynamo in the upper portion of the buoy. The buoy is six feet in diameter and will develop about five horse-power on ordinary wave motion. The lamp is fifty-candle power."

"THE tractive power of elephants, horses, and men was lately tested at Barnum & Bailey's Circus, in London," says *Engineering*. "An instrument capable of recording a tractive force up to thirty tons was anchored to the floor. Two powerful horses were first attached to it, capable of drawing a load of 8 to 9 tons on an ordinary road. Their pulling record on the dynamometer was 1.2 tons. The largest elephant was next yoked to the instrument and gave a record of 1.85 tons and then 2.5 tons. But a smaller elephant with more spirit gave a pull of 5.5 tons. In the further trial it was shown that 83 men were about equal to one elephant, their combined pull registering 5.6 tons. In the case of both the horses and the men, however, the collective maximum force was probably not reached, as training is required to this end. The elephant, by throwing its weight suddenly against the instrument, might also produce a tension far in excess of any steady pressure it could exert."

THE common habit of crossing the legs at the knees when sitting is earnestly protested against, by a writer quoted in *The Health Magazine*. It is claimed that this habit "is at least one cause of cold feet, headache, varicose veins, ulcers, and other troubles due to poor circulation in the lower limbs. The reason of this lies in the fact that just under the knee, where the greatest pressure comes in this position, there are large veins, arteries, and nerves, whose walls are pressed together, thus interfering more or less with the circulation and the sensation. It is said that women are more liable to acquire the habit than men, and it may be added that doubtless one reason for this is the height of ordinary chair seats. Will not some one please invent a chair—a common chair—with an adjustable seat, so that, whatever the height of the person, the chair can be made comfortable? For what is more uncomfortable than to be obliged to sit for an hour or more in a straight-backed chair with a seat so high that the toes can barely touch the floor? Small wonder that some relief is sought by crossing the legs. It is noticeable that when low chairs, adapted to the height of the person, are furnished, the legs usually remain straight and the feet firmly on the floor."

boasted of having annihilated, suppressed, made ridiculous, all mysteries. 'Voltaireism' flourished and developed; its profession was a proof of refinement. . . . If there are honest infidels who are in no way like the libertines of other times, and there are some such . . . who can give and do give daily an example of virtue, we are beginning to see that Christianity dwells in them without their knowing it and continues to produce its effects. Happily one can not put away, in a few years, all the refined morality which eighteen centuries of Christianity have given us. The absolute which we deny with our lips is found in our hearts at the moment of action, and that unyielding or underlying something which we impute to education or heredity is Christianity."

The orator concluded by claiming that the interests of France and of Catholicism are identical, and that the glory of France, aside from all question of party, requires that all Frenchmen recognize this truth.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BELIEF IN GOD A SCIENTIFIC NECESSITY.

THE chair in Edinburgh University (Logic and Metaphysics) once held by the illustrious Sir William Hamilton, has for forty-one years been held by Alexander Campbell Fraser, LL.D., D.C.L., Oxford. Professor Fraser has recently published two volumes of lectures on "Philosophy of Theism," which, in the opinion of *The Quarterly Review* (January), "form a notable and a very timely contribution to philosophical and religious thought," being especially valuable in this, that they lift the argument "out of the technicalities of the schools into a larger and more intensely human atmosphere." From *The Quarterly's* elaborate review, we extract a portion describing Professor Fraser's "central contention," as follows:

"In describing his position as theistic *faith*, the author indicates that, in his opinion, the conditions of the problem do not admit of demonstration or absolutely coercive proof. In a sense, the solution to be hoped for is moral rather than intellectual. Nevertheless, belief in God is not reduced to the level of a subjective emotion or desire. It is, on the contrary, Professor Fraser contends, the only hypothesis which stands between us and skepticism in which the very idea of truth or knowledge would disappear. For proof of this, we need go no farther than the procedure of science itself. The postulate which underlies every scientific induction is the intelligibility of nature, the belief, in other words, that we are living in a cosmos, not a chaos—the belief that the power at work in the universe will not put us to permanent intellectual confusion. Science (as well as our most every-day knowledge and action) thus reposes upon an ultimate trust, which is not susceptible of demonstration. We may rightly speak of this trust as progressively verified or justified by every step we take in the intellectual conquest of the world; but, however legitimate our confidence, at no conceivable point in that progress, or in any future progress, can the thesis be said to be, in a scientific sense, *proved*. The parallel in this respect between scientific procedure and the moral and religious life of man is pressed home by Professor Fraser with great force and felicity. The postulate of science is to be regarded as itself a theistic postulate, so far as it goes; but it seems to recognize only the attribute of intellectual consistency. This trust in the uniformity of nature is ultimately, however, a belief in a morally trustworthy universe, that is to say, in a Being who will not capriciously or wantonly deceive those who put their trust in Him. The inductive faith thus rests on a deeper ethical faith. This faith, more fully developed, forms the presupposition of the moral and spiritual life. The presupposition is again, precisely as in the case of the scientific postulate, progressively verified in ethical and religious experience, but is never lifted into the region of scientific demonstration. In either case, to demand proof as the preliminary to action would be to be cut off from the possibility of verification, and indeed, to be condemned to absolute inaction and skeptical despair."

This same thought of the scientific necessity of a theistic conception of the universe is further described by the reviewer:

"In pressing home the theistic implication of scientific pro-

cedure, Professor Fraser's argument offers many undesigned, and on that account all the more interesting, points of coincidence with Mr. Balfour's reasoning in the 'Foundations of Belief.' Both argue that all scientific reasoning as to the causation of events rests on a fundamental presupposition which is not itself proved, and is not susceptible of proof, inasmuch as all proof takes it for granted. The belief in natural law—the conviction that we are living in a cosmos and not in a chaos—is essentially an act of faith or trust. It can not be proved by any accumulation of inductions, for the very intention of making an induction presupposes it, and each individual induction depends for whatever cogency it possesses upon this assumption. Mill's labored confusion of logic and psychology, in his futile struggle to remain true to the principles of a pure empiricism, served only to bring to light the manifest circle in which attempts at empirical proof involve themselves. We bring the belief with us to the facts, and when we do so we find that we are able to interpret the facts in the light of the belief; in that sense, and in that sense alone, may the progress of science be regarded as accumulative proof or justification of the soundness of the trust by which the whole advance has been inspired. This immovable belief in cosmical law, or the intelligibility of the universe, is rightly regarded both by Professor Fraser and Mr. Balfour as, *pro tanto*, a belief in God; for it treats nature as a rational system, and therefore the product of an intelligence akin to our own."

MR. BOK AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

MR. EDWARD BOK'S article alleging that the Sunday-school is a moribund institution (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 19) is still calling forth emphatic and vigorous notes of dissent from religious papers. Among these dissidents is *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), which says that Mr. Bok's statements about the Sunday-school's being a "lifeless" institution and "in a state of moldering decay" are so conspicuously false that it seems hardly necessary to deny them. *The Standard* then proceeds as follows:

"During the three years preceding the eighth international Sunday-school convention of 1896 there were organized in the United States and Canada 10,229 Sunday-schools, with 1,339,520 officers, teachers, and scholars; a gain of 3,409 schools and 446,506 members each year; and when it is stated that these are merely the figures reported to state and territorial secretaries, which are of course incomplete, it is evident that 500,000 a year is not too large a figure to give as the average gain. As the total reported membership in 1896 was 13,034,728, the annual gain is not far from 4 per cent. Whether this is equal to the increase in population and church-membership, everybody can judge for himself.

"But figures, tho they effectually dispose of Mr. Bok's first charge, are not the most striking proof of the remarkable progress of Sunday-school work. A tree is known by its fruits. The success of an institution like the Sunday-school is not judged by a few casual visits to schools or inquiries from one's acquaintances. What is to be said of the 'decay' of an institution which demands a paper like *The Sunday-School Times*, with its splendid corps of editors and contributors and its immense circulation? How about the denominational lesson helps, whose combined circulation can hardly be less than 10,000,000 copies, many of which are edited and published with an ability not exceeded by any of the best religious journals? Does it look as if the Sunday-school were in need of antiseptics when we read the great World's Sunday-school convention to be held in London this summer, with representatives from almost every country on the globe? Is it correct to say that nothing is being done to improve the quality of Sunday-school teaching when normal institutes for teachers are being held by the thousand every year, and the interdenominational teachers' classes in the larger cities, held in addition to local meetings, are growing in numbers and in excellence every year?"

The Baptist Outlook (Indianapolis) also comes to the defense of the Sunday-school. It says:

"That the Sunday-school has not yet been brought to an ideal condition of efficiency is readily admitted, but that is a very different thing from rating it down as a failure and asserting it to

be 'in a state of mouldering decay.' Schools that may be accurately described as such are the exceptions even as are, on the other hand, such schools as that presided over by Mr. Wanamaker in Philadelphia. The fact, as we view it, is that there has been for years a steady improvement in Sunday-school methods and a growing recognition of the value of its work. Some of the ablest men in the country are actively identified with it and are carefully studying the problems which it presents with a view of making it more and more nearly what it ought to be."

The Congregationalist enters a demurrer to Mr. Bok's indictment. It says as to the charge of decay:

"We do not presume to speak for all the denominations, but as to the Congregationalists we may, perhaps, be permitted to offer a few facts. 'The attendance is on the decrease.' In the last ten years the increase in our Sunday-school membership has been 237,500. It will take some time at this rate to effect a complete disappearance. 'Boys and girls beg off from going.' So they do from day-school and everything which requires regularity and effort; that is, some of them do from almost everything but the circus. So this some have always done, but outside of the 'two hundred Sunday-schools' which 'reveal this condition,' and doubtless others, our observation leads us to think this some is growing less.

"Mr. Bok, or his editorial writer, wants a man of Napoleonic force and Websterian intellect for superintendent of every school. That would be fine, doubtless, but we have not run against such men at all the street-corners lately. We venture to say that the Sunday-school superintendents in our cities and larger towns will prove to be as bright and enterprising men as you will find in an equal number of men gathered in other organizations, but they are not all born geniuses or generals. More thought, more study, more ingenuity, and more self-criticism is being put into this work than ever since the day of Robert Raikes."

The editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* also rises to remark that he does not agree with Mr. Bok in this matter. He says that the article in *The Ladies' Home Journal* is "lugubrious and pessimistic," but deserves careful reading and thoughtful consideration.

The International Evangel (St. Louis), published chiefly in the interests of international and interdenominational Sunday-school work, and claiming to be the only Sunday-school newspaper on the continent, assails Mr. Bok with statistics:

"Mr. Bok's editorial opens thus: 'Even the most zealous advocates of the Sunday-school concede the fact that its strength is on the wane.'

"Any one who in the light of the present marvelous growth of the Sunday-school could make such a concession is certainly more zealous than intelligent. Another point from the article is, 'Attendance is on the decrease.'

"Here are some facts and figures, part of which we have tabulated for our readers. The table gives the reports presented to the triennial international Sunday-school conventions from 1875 to 1896, and which cover the United States and British American Provinces:

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.
1875	74,272	788,805	6,062,064
1878	83,441	894,793	6,843,997
1881	90,370	975,195	7,177,165
1884	103,508	1,099,225	8,056,799
1887	106,182	1,160,533	8,475,400
1890	115,959	1,209,426	9,146,244
1893	131,918	1,377,735	10,317,472
1896	142,089	1,476,369	11,556,806

The increase, *The Evangel* goes on to say, in Sunday-school attendance since 1887 has been 36 per cent., while the increase in population has been but 30 per cent. Concerning a portion of Mr. Bok's advice, it has this to say:

"The host of American Sunday-school workers will not agree with Mr. Bok that neither men nor business women should be Sunday-school teachers; nor would they act on his suggestion to particularly seek as teachers unmarried women and bereaved women who have nothing to do. The unmarried women, the

'unclaimed blessings,' who are fitted for teaching have long since found and are doing a noble work. None of those who are fitted are idle. We beg also to be excused from filling up our corps of teachers with bereaved and sorrowing ones. There is a holy ministry for them to perform, but it is not in teaching a class in the Sunday-school as a rule.

"If a business woman must not be a teacher, then a business man must not be, for the same reason; and if not a teacher, then not a superintendent. Then the superintendents must be women, too. A sorry spectacle we would have if we limited the teaching to those who are idle and at rest all week."

PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MORMONISM.

THE effect that statehood for Utah would have upon the Mormon Church was a subject of much anxious consideration beforehand among the church people of other States; and there are many signs that the solicitude of the enemies of Mormonism is increasing rather than diminishing as the actual results of statehood are examined. A symposium on the subject of "The Mormon Question"—embracing the political power of the church, the methods of Mormon missionaries, and the alleged resumption of polygamous relations—appears in *The Independent* (March 3).

Of the nine persons participating, there is but one representative of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and that is the president, Wilford Woodruff. His contribution is very brief. He quotes from his manifesto suspending the practise of polygamy as follows:

"Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise."

Of the observance of this, President Woodruff writes:

"This promise has been faithfully kept, and no one has entered into plural marriage by my permission since the manifesto was issued.

"There never were laws, of such a character, affecting relations which had existed nearly half a century, obeyed so implicitly and dutifully as those relating to plural marriage have been; but I can not say that every one who lived in plural marriage before the issuance of the manifesto has since then strictly refrained from such associations. There is a state law, however, framed in almost the precise language of the Edmunds-Tucker law, to which all are amenable."

Prof. Marcus E. Jones, of Salt Lake City, writes at considerable length giving the results of a systematic effort to get the facts by submitting a series of questions to people in various parts of Utah, concerning present practises and conditions of the Mormons. Answers received from 20 out of 311 post-offices in the State from "the most reliable people" (they are not further designated) indicate that about 2,500 men and 5,500 women are now living in polygamous relations in the State, and that polygamy is still being preached. Professor Jones thinks the only remedies that will avail are a national divorce law and a law of the State disfranchising all Mormons, monogamists as well as polygamists.

Rev. N. E. Clemenson, of Logan, Utah, quotes the passage quoted above from President Woodruff's manifesto, but gives one additional sentence which he calls the "vital clause" of it. This sentence is:

"And I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter-Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land."

Thus the manifesto did not command but merely *advised* against *new* polygamous marriages. Mr. Clemenson thinks polygamy must live while Mormonism does, quoting from the "revelation" that established polygamy to show that it was made an "everlasting covenant"; that it is the celestial order of marriage; that it is necessary to the deification of men; and that upon its

practise depends the incarnation of the more noble spirits that are anxiously waiting above to receive human bodies.

According to Rev. William R. Campbell, editor of *The Kinsman*, Salt Lake City, the Mormons have increased 60,000, or nearly 33 per cent., in the last year. He describes the methods of the Mormon missionaries and the doctrines they preach, and concludes that the church "grows neither because of its merits as a system of moral or religious truth, nor does it grow alone by its appeal to the depraved nature of man."

Rev. Dr. T. C. Iliff, superintendent of the Methodist missions in Utah, and Rev. W. S. Hawkes, superintendent of the Congregational missions, also express the conviction that there has been a general return to polygamous relations. Rev. Dr. R. G. McNiece, president of the Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, says that the elders in denying these relations quibble over the term polygamy, affirming that in plural marriages "the woman is sealed to the man, not the man to the woman." He adduces a series of facts to show that the pledge that the priests should not interfere in civil matters has been broken, and that the church is not only directly interfering with the legislature and with executive officials, but issued a manifesto last April "requiring official members of the church to secure the sanction of their ecclesiastical superiors before accepting a nomination to any political office." "It must be remembered," adds Dr. McNiece, "that almost every adult male member of the church holds an official position." His hope of remedy lies in immigration and the generous maintenance of Christian education.

An article that we find in a Mormon journal edited by George Q. Cannon (*The Juvenile Instructor*) indicates that the Mormons themselves are viewing with some apprehension the spirit of political independence that seems to have entered the church. This article, written by Mr. Cannon himself, whom many regard as the real head of the church in Utah, runs as follows:

"Never since the organization of the church have the Latter-Day Saints been exposed to such contending influences as they have during the past few years. The conditions surrounding them have in that time entirely changed. They have been placed in new and trying circumstances. The Lord has assured His people from the beginning that all would be tested, and, if they could be shaken, they would be. Certainly these predictions have been fulfilled to a very great extent of late. It has been surprising how men, who for long years have exhibited the utmost fidelity to the truth and to the priesthood, have manifested a want of faith and a disposition to reject the counsels of the priesthood. A spirit has seized them that has prompted them to indulge in strange expressions and feelings.

"The division on party lines in political matters has been one of the chief causes, if not itself the chief cause, of this change. It is a strange thing to have to say about Latter-Day Saints that the love of party and the zeal for party has arisen above every other consideration; and this feeling has been carried to such an extent at some times and in some places as to cause great pain to those who have loved the union of the Saints and the welfare of Zion.

"No one of experience and observation can very well question the propriety of the Latter-Day Saints being divided on national party lines. We had reached a point in our career where unless this had been done there would have been arrayed against us forces which would have been difficult to cope with. It was, therefore, the highest prudence that there should be such a division. But it did not necessarily follow because it was proper to have a division in political matters that the people should yield to a spirit of division and strife. Yet this spirit has been quite evident, and in some cases actual animosity has been all too plainly exhibited."

The writer goes on to observe that those believers "who have displayed the most intense partizan feeling, and who seemed in many instances to have thrown aside all sense of obligation to that influence and that authority which they had esteemed more than life itself," had gone astray through not reading their church papers.

EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT IN CATHOLIC FRANCE.

MENTION has been made in our columns (December 25, 1897) of the beginnings of an evangelical agitation in France among certain circles of Catholic priests. The movement seems to be growing beyond national confines. In Rome itself a new journal has made its appearance, called *La nuova Roma*, which has become the organ of complaints on the part of the clergy against the hierarchy. One department of the paper has the standing heading: "Let Us Free Ourselves from the Papacy." In each number letters of commendation are published as coming from the Catholic clergy and laity of Italy.

The center of the movement is France. The organ of the agitation there is *Le Chrétien français*, with the subtitle: "Bulletin mensuel de la réforme évangélique dans le Catholicisme. Rédigé par un groupe de Prêtres et d'anciens Prêtres" (Monthly Bulletin of evangelical reform in Catholicism. Conducted by a group of priests and ex-priests). This journal is edited by the late Abbé Bourrier, formerly a Catholic priest, but recently ordained as a minister of the Reformed Church at Paris. This journal makes claims as follows:

"We have adherents in nearly every diocese of the Church of France, among the clergy of every rank, in different cloisters and communions. We have received even from a high member of the hierarchy testimonials of sympathy. More than twenty monks and priests have broken their fetters that have chained them to the Church of Rome in order to be able to preach the Gospel in its purity. Other and a greater number believe that they can continue to remain in the bosom of the church and that a reformation can be effected from within Catholicism."

A number of the priests who have joined this movement have entered the Protestant Theological Seminary in Paris as students, and several have been ordained. An organization has been effected by a large majority of the Protestant clergy of the French capital, the purpose being to encourage in every way possible this new agitation.

Among those prominent in the movement is the former university preacher of Marseilles, Dr. Meliss, who has been consecrated as an evangelical preacher. The agitation has attracted attention also in political circles. An address on the subject was delivered by M. Delpéch, the senator of Ariège. The organs of the church do not ignore this propaganda, altho they judge it in different ways. In several articles the fear has been expressed that the agitation is more serious than the Catholic authorities are inclined to believe. In *La Vérité*, Arthur Loth acknowledges that there are some reasons for the demands of the reformers, but thinks that the whole matter is at bottom revolutionary and "democratic effervescence" and not so much the outcome of evangelical zeal.

In the mean while the religious journals of other lands are watching developments carefully. The *Chronik* of Leipsic has repeatedly (Nos. 47 and 48 of last volume, and No. 6 of the current) given detailed information on the matter. It says recently:

"This movement is progressing steadily, and signifies for the Catholic Church a loss of many excellent men, whose acquisition is a great gain for the Protestants. We can only rejoice at this, and not allow national or political reasons to prevent extending our full sympathy."

The Living Church tells of the manager of an opera-house in a Western town who has made an attack upon the religious societies of the place in a vigorous protest and memorial to the city council. He claims that the churches and the halls connected with them are ruining his business by giving entertainments and concerts of the same description as those for which he has to pay \$100 annually into the city treasury. They, on the other hand, are exempt from this tax. He asks that either his license shall be rebated, or that the churches be subject to the same charge, threatening at the same time to put in variety shows Sunday afternoon and evening, if his petition is not granted.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A LIVELY newspaper crusade is being carried on by the British press against French exploration and annexation in West Africa. The cause of England's dissatisfaction seems to be rather a general distrust of the purposes of the French in the Niger region than any definite action as yet taken by the latter. In the latter part of February a report that the French had occupied Sokoto—which is acknowledged to lie within the British sphere of influence—was circulated, but it was promptly denied by the French Government. Nevertheless, the apprehensions of the British have not been set at rest. *The Spectator*, London, says:

“‘At the cost of great sacrifices of men and money,’ says the [Paris] *Temps*, ‘we have succeeded in linking our Dahomey possessions with those of the Sudan, and in insuring them access to the navigable reach of the Lower Niger. Our neighbors must at last perceive that they will not make us give up these results merely to oblige them. *Beati possidentes*.’

“Needless to say, that is an attitude which, if persisted in, can only end in a conflict. Will France persist in it? We regret to say that it looks for the moment, at any rate, as if France would. . . . The only way of undeceiving them will, we fear, be the presentation of some definite demand to which there can only be the answer of war or of assent. But it does not need pointing out that an ultimatum presented to a people like the French would almost certainly produce war. When things had gone so far their pride would prevent any yielding to what they would call a threat.”

The London *Times* says that “they (the French) argue that no great nation, unless it were mad, would enter upon a violent conflict for pretensions such as ours, and ‘in these conditions,’ the *Temps* acknowledges with charming candor, ‘intimidation is without effect upon us.’ It is impossible to ignore the peril of such an attitude.” Remarks in *The Standard* imply that the whole of the Niger country, as the “Hinterland” of the British West African possessions, ought to be ceded to England, whether the French were there first or not. *The Daily Graphic* declares that “neither in the Transvaal, nor in China, nor in Afghanistan, nor in West Africa, will Great Britain sacrifice one iota of the rights she has acquired, no matter how brilliant the audacity with which they may be assailed,” but suggests arbitration, since the question hinges upon treaties supposed to have been concluded by British agents and traders ere the French took possession. The German papers, satisfied with the readiness of England to come to terms with Germany, endeavor to soothe the British. The *Vossische Zeitung* points out that, for some years, British diplomacy has experienced little success, and that the English want to see something brilliant achieved, an opinion which is heartily indorsed by *The Spectator*. The *National Zeitung* is glad to hear that England has evacuated the Salaga district, and supposes that this has been done to give England a free hand with France. The French papers maintain an attitude of composure. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

“In themselves the affairs of the Niger do not seem dangerous, but the British press has excited British opinion about them, and may, in the end, arouse some excitement on this side of the Channel. Singularly enough, the French journals are reproached for their very calmness. *The Times*, after claiming traditional phlegm for its country, accuses the French papers of not attaching enough importance to Niger affairs. A little more, and it would accuse them of not making the same stir as their English contemporaries. This reserve is, however, the most reassuring feature of the case. Our contemporaries across the Channel continually speak of English opinion. They must learn that French opinion also must be reckoned with.”

The *Matin* is assured that the two governments will settle

everything satisfactorily. “Therefore, *Messieurs les Anglais*,” it says, “have a little more calm and patience.” The *Temps* says it is only a newspaper war, but fears that it may create ill-feeling in both countries. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Francis Charmes expresses himself to the following effect:

Englishmen are, as a rule, quite ready to laugh at our Chauvinism when they do not make it a subject of bitter complaint. But when they have an attack of the same disease themselves, it surpasses everything of the kind in violence. The man of the hour in Great Britain is undoubtedly Mr. Chamberlain, who finds it to his advantage to create and keep at their height these jingoistic fits, one of which seems to have arrived at the height of paroxysm. Mr. Chamberlain will never admit that our attitude has been perfectly correct and loyal, for, if he did, he could not account for the continual despatch of troops to Africa. And what would become of the interests of the Royal Niger Company at the no distant period of its liquidation? We need the solid common sense of Lord Salisbury to reassure us.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TEMPER OF SPAIN.

THE tone of the Spanish press is very quiet just now, but it is more the quiet of a people who are getting ready to fight than to make concessions. So far the Spanish Government has not done anything to precipitate the conflict; but the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters continually receives important additions, regiments which before were not risked in the swamps of Cuba have been sent to Havana, and the supply of war material is being augmented rapidly. The Spanish Government would like to increase its fleet, but there are hardly any ships to be purchased anywhere. It seems, however, that Spain has a chance to obtain the fine battle-ship *O'Higgins*, which has nearly been completed in England for the Chilean Government.

The *Globo*, Madrid, says:

“The Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and is silently preparing for the worst. The authorities are, nevertheless, too sensible to tell every one what they are doing to prepare for emergencies. Fortunately, we will be ready when the time comes, and the public, watching Señor Sagasta's calmness, are calm themselves, realizing that the time for bandying words is past and the time for action has come.”

The above seems to be recognized as a very fair description of the temper of Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, in a long letter explains that the Spaniards, as a people, have indeed begun to harbor resentment against the United States. We condense in the following his views. It should be remembered that the Dutch, whose rebellion against Philip II. was the first blow against Spain's predominance on sea and land, have not yet forgotten entirely their former hatred of the Dons. The correspondent expresses himself to the following effect:

Tho their Government is badly organized, the Spaniards are still energetic, as their long struggle in Cuba, which has ended in all but the complete pacification of the island, has shown. Autonomy has, of course, much to do with the fact that Spain has been successful; but the struggle would doubtless have been of much shorter duration had not the United States almost openly assisted the rebels. Yet even in the face of this assistance Spain has succeeded! But that is not what the intriguing clique in New York, Chicago, and Washington want, and, in order to inflame the dying embers of the insurrection, they have procured the despatch of a squadron to Cuban waters. No wonder that the Spaniards can not be really sorry for the mishap which destroyed the *Maine*.

Very little now is needed to bring about hostilities. Mr. Woodford, the American Ambassador here, occupies no pleasant position. He is completely boycotted by the Spanish ladies. Whenever “Mr. and Mrs. Woodford” send out invitations the wives of the Ministers are suddenly ill, to recover as mysteriously the day

after. It is thus that the Spanish ladies show their appreciation of the fact that the United States continually advertises how much stronger a power she is than Spain. No doubt Spain would, in the end, be beaten; but not until she had done as much damage as possible. The national honor is a thing which the Spaniards, and most of all the Spanish women, regard as sacred. Whenever the women of a nation make a war their business, the enemy has always reason to be sorry that matters went so far.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, declares that the Cuban question constitutes undoubtedly the greatest present danger to the peace of the world, because the quarrel between the United States and Spain has its sources to some extent in sentiment, and says:

“No doubt the ‘yellow clan,’ who want to make a little money out of their ‘extras,’ act after a manner which is approved in the United States, and are void of all sense of responsibility; but the character of the situation renders the admixture of this element extremely dangerous. For three years the two nations have been face to face with a question which they view from totally different standpoints. The majority of the citizens of the United States, applying to Cuba a false analogy with the history of their own country, look upon the Cubans as successors of Washington and his companions. It would certainly be a grave error to fancy that this sentiment is with the jingoes only. By itself, however, this sentiment need not be dangerous; it is made so by the manner in which it is exploited. By exciting the populace, a continual series of insults against Spain are caused, while the Spaniards, on their part, see in the Cubans only rebels who have no cause for complaint, and they make up their minds to preserve, at any cost, their last American possession. If we regard the sentiments of the Americans as respectable, we must admit that those of the Spaniards are no less so, and that everything possible has been done in the United States to exasperate Spain. Not only that the United States Government—as the boasts of the American papers show—has done nothing to fulfil its promise regarding the arrest of filibustering expeditions, but the two chambers of Congress resound continually with insults hurled at Spain, and the United States has certainly been arming. Spain, on the other hand, has done everything to satisfy the Americans, has even given to Cuba an autonomy such as satisfies Anglo-Saxon colonies. More she can not be expected to do.”

We can not find in Spanish journals any confirmation of the report that Spain has tried to force matters by requesting the recall of General Lee, our consul in Havana. On the contrary, the *Correo Español*, a very reliable paper, relates that the autonomist government in Cuba complained of General Lee’s conduct, but that the home Government did not intend to ask for his recall. On the other hand, the story that Spain is willing to make any kind of concessions to the United States is, according to the official Spanish papers, utterly without foundation. Our armaments and the movements of our fleet are discussed very calmly in the Spanish press. The despatch of American warships to Europe and Asia is regarded as rather daring, since the United States has no supply-stations there, while Spain has her West Indian possessions as a base for operations in American waters. So, at least, thinks the *Imparcial*. The *Diario* says the people who in the United States enthusiastically speak of war evidently do not know what war is, an opinion which is shared by many people throughout the world, and which is expressed by *The Globe*, Toronto, a paper by no means ill-disposed toward us, in the following terms:

“The present generation in the United States do not know the meaning of war. They think it something to be enacted on a stage or sketched in colors for the illustrated press. Men who are too tender-hearted to wring the neck of a chicken or assist at a surgical operation talk with complacency, and even with enthusiasm, of the slaughtering of armies, the sinking of ships, and the blowing up of forts. The fact is that they know nothing of war. It is to their minds an abstraction with spectacular attractiveness, and the danger is that they will advance with the proverbial courage of the fool. . . . A railway wreck, with the crushed and mangled bodies of dead and dying, is contemplated with horror,

because all know what it means. But the thousandfold greater destruction of war is regarded as if it were a coming theatrical performance. The younger generation are in a fit condition to listen to the jingoes and to commit the greatest of all national follies and the greatest of all national crimes. The long interval of peace, with the consequent ignorance of the meaning of war, is a real source of danger, and it may be that the present-day Americans will learn, like their fathers, in the school of experience.”—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ANGLO-GERMAN LOAN TO CHINA.

JAPAN has refused to wait for the payment of the little bill still owing to her by China. The latter country has, therefore, accepted a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, a British concern, and the German-Asiatic Bank, to the amount of \$80,000,000 at 4½ per cent. It is secured by the unpledged balance of the customs and specified provincial duties. The inspector-general of customs is to be British as long as England does more trade with China at the treaty ports than any other power. The internal waterways are to be opened, the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang is not to be ceded to any power in any form, and a treaty port is to be opened in Hunan. The trade of the whole world will profit by this arrangement, and, as Great Britain has the lion’s share of China’s trade, she will profit more than others. Yet the British papers are not altogether satisfied over the failure of an all-British loan and the admission of Germany.

Money, London, thinks “the pity is, that it is not an all-British loan,” but comforts itself with the thought that it is “the next best thing,” and says:

“The first reflection which the landing of the loan, after its long and adventurous voyaging, suggests is disappointment that the British Government did not succeed in securing it. . . .

“But regrets are vain. And, after all, Great Britain does not come out so badly. Next to an imperial British loan, a financial arrangement in which a British bank has the leading hand is perhaps the best that could be made. . . .

“The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a wealthy and influential British institution, and represents British financial interests throughout the far East. Half of the loan, at least, is to be raised in England, and British prestige and credit are thereby saved. Moreover, the association of a German syndicate with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is satisfactory from several points of view. It unites German and English financial interests in the East; and it will be a token to the world that the two powers are acting together and not against each other.”

The Saturday Review thinks that England will profit almost as much as if she had the loan all to herself, and that the absence of international jealousies in the present case rewards her for her unselfishness.

The Economist expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

What there is left of the import duties—they are already heavily mortgaged—does not amount to much. But the salt and provincial duties will amply cover the new liabilities of China, if the provincial authorities are prevented from meddling. It may be assumed as certain that the two banks have obtained sufficient guaranties. The most pleasing result of the negotiations is that international jealousies have been allayed by them. The material advantages obtained are, however, very great. The opening of the rivers must lead to greater extension of trade, and the stipulation that the vale of the Yang-tse-Kiang is not to be ceded to any power is of special advantage to Great Britain, since she has the lion’s share of trade there.

The Financial News says:

“It is not a disadvantage that German capital cooperates in the loan; for the more widely spread is interest in the maintenance and expansion of Chinese revenues the less is the risk of intrigue against the open-trade policy of this country in China. . . . The virtues of a purely commercial policy were never more plainly exemplified. Everybody concerned in the transactions for the re-

demption of Wei-hai-Wei obtains some advantage—China a cheap loan, Japan a speedy payment, Great Britain a wider market, Germany the credit of being associated with us in a beneficial operation; while the rest of the world is permitted to share in the wider trade privileges we have secured."

The tone of the German press is, on the whole, a little more friendly to England in consequence of this joint transaction. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* dryly remarks that England will find she can get along swimmingly if she does not play the part of a grab-all. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The question now is what compensation Russia and France will claim. France will probably take Hanoi and Russia is pretty certain to take hold in Liau-Tung. Why should she not? Germany's interests are not affected thereby, or by other 'compensation' given to foreign powers. On the contrary, some of the concessions made to England will benefit Germany."

The *Kieler Zeitung* points out that Germany in this question of the Chinese loan has acted without asking Russia's or any other power's advice. As in the occupation of Kiau-Chou, Germany acted for herself, preventing failure not so much by the consent of others as by careful calculation of what could really be accomplished. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"The form under which the loan has been transacted renders it easier for the British Government to renounce demands which were, perhaps, made only to prove a willingness to give away. The chief of these is the opening of Ta-lien-Wan, which Russia opposed very strongly, as she desires to include it in her own sphere. The port is really of little importance to England or to Germany. Owing to the success of British policy, the opening of Yuchou as a treaty port, and the prolongation of the Burmese railway through Yunnan to the Yang-tse-Kiang, the trade of all civilized states will assume larger dimensions."

The French papers see no cause for complaint in the arrangement. The *République Française* remarks that French trade must benefit proportionally as much as that of other nations.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ATTACK UPON KING GEORGE OF GREECE AND THE CRETAN QUESTION.

AN attempt was made on February 26 to assassinate the King of Greece. His coolness probably saved his life, for he stood up in the carriage and shook his cane at the would-be assassins, which so disconcerted them that they fired very wildly. King George's chief aim was to protect the Princess Marie, who was with him in the carriage. The criminals, one of whom held a small appointment under the municipal government of Athens, are under arrest.

The *Proia*, Athens, says:

"The entire nation must feel contempt for the men who committed this deed. They are not worthy to be called Greeks. The deed is as much an attack upon Greece as upon her king. It is the outcome of the seed sown by an unscrupulous press, which has poisoned the minds of the people until they believe in the existence of a dark plot for the destruction of Greece, a plot in which her king, too, participates."

The *Asty* praises the coolness of the king, and declares that surely these two men are the only Greeks capable of such a deed, and describes the possible motive as follows:

"It has been known for two months that a secret club was meeting in different parts of the city. The resolutions of the club, which was formed of members of the lower orders, were often sent to the king, who, however, took no notice of them, tho they threatened his life. The king continued to ride and walk out with Princess Marie. Hysterical youths, ruined men, and unemployed laborers joined the club, which regarded the king and the members of the Cabinet as being in the pay of foreign powers."

The *Times*, London, thinks the death of a brother of the Princess of Wales by the bullet of an assassin would have been felt as a domestic calamity in England. The *Birmingham Post* remarks

that "King George has now received the 'baptism of fire' to which all crowned heads are sooner or later subjected by the cranks and fanatics who have persuaded themselves that regicide is the best cure for all national ills." The *Spectator*, London, says:

"King George, it is clear, showed self-command, as kings usually do, and the mob in every country adores courage—cynics say because it has none itself, but more probably because, of all the virtues, bravery is the one which the vulgar most easily understand. They often misread benevolence, and hardly comprehend self-devotion, but about pluck they have an instinct which seems never to desert them, and to be almost incapable of error."

The *Speaker* says:

"The attempt on the life of the King of Greece has been made—and happily has failed—at a most fortunate moment for the interests of the dynasty and the nation. Its feebleness and futility is a satisfactory proof that the public order of Greece is not seriously compromised by the effects of her terrible sufferings. The secret societies can not themselves be very formidable if they can get no better instruments than the miserable creatures who fired six shots at a carriage and a pair at a range of a dozen yards without doing serious damage; and the courage shown by the king and his daughter will go far to rehabilitate him."

The *Saturday Review* had some doubt that the attempt to assassinate the king was genuine, and the central organ of the German Socialists, the *Vorwärts*, even wanted the bullets to be produced in evidence—bullets fired out of a modern rifle in the open field! The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Since the war with Turkey, the abolition of the Ethnike Hetaira and the revelations regarding the incapacity of the Greek commanders, the king has not been very popular. But surely it was neither necessary nor wise to make an attempt upon the life of a man whose share of the mistakes committed was so small. The Greek people once before have told a king to go about his business when they did not want him, and they could have done the same again, without an attempt at murder."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, is quite willing to believe that the majority do not approve the attempt at assassination, but adds that "it is quite conceivable that a press whose license is not restrained in any way excited the imagination of the assassins." The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:

"The feeling of gratitude for the safe escape of the king is specially strong in Russia, in view of the ties of relationship uniting the Russian imperial family with the Greek royal house, and the common faith of the two countries. It is to be hoped that the event will subdue party passions, and that it will teach the Hellenes the wholesome lesson that their welfare and happiness are bound up with the dynasty, and can be secured only by loyalty to the dynasty."

It seems now possible that Thessaly will soon be evacuated by the Turks. Russia, France, and Great Britain will guaranty the Greek loan which is to be raised to pay the war indemnity to Turkey. After that the Turks must withdraw. There is some talk that the Sultan will hold Thessaly until the Cretan question is settled, but he evidently does not meet with much encouragement to do so. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Such plans on the part of the Sultan should be nipped in the bud. The evacuation of Thessaly has nothing to do with Crete. When the indemnity is paid the Turks must go, or the Sultan becomes the one who is hopelessly in the wrong, for he then acknowledges that Greece has a right to interfere in the pacification of Crete. This pacification will, however, be attended to by the powers. It is to be hoped that the Sultan's European friends explain this to him."

The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, says:

"While Russia is very anxious to be on the best possible terms with Turkey, especially as the powers side with Russia, she can not allow the Turkish Government to exercise pressure in Thessaly in order to retard the satisfactory settlement of the Cretan question. The appointment and installation of a Turkish governor, and the increase of the Turkish garrisons can not be permitted. The Cretans have waited long, too long for the solution of the difficulties which beset them, and some consideration is now due them."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, nevertheless, asks: "Suppose the Sultan won't go, *who* is to throw him out?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

KOREA AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

TO Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and already so favorably known by her memorable description of "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," we are now indebted for a narrative, as vivid and trustworthy as it is timely, of her four visits to Korea, between January, 1894, and March, 1897. Mr. Walter Hillier, who was until recently British consul-general to Korea, in an introductory preface, commends the work for its sagacious observation, its accurate record, and its correct inferences, and expresses himself as happy in being afforded an opportunity to indorse the conclusions Mrs. Bishop has reached "after long and intimate study of a people whose isolation during many centuries renders a description of their character, institutions, and peculiarities especially interesting in the present state of their history."

Encouraged by credentials so substantial, the reader embarks, with confidence in a guide so well equipped, to explore a strange country and penetrate the secrets, social, political, and religious, of a people who are unwittingly making history in which our Western world may be gravely concerned.

Here is a race whose language is mixed, whose educated classes affect the speech of China in their conversation, and whose scholars cultivate Chinese letters, while the Korean is the only language of Eastern Asia that has an alphabet; a people without a national religion, but accepting Confucianism as the official cult, and morally walking by Confucian texts and precepts; a people dominated by spirit-worship, the unlettered classes and the women of all classes forever placating the "demons" with passionate persistence; a people who, in spite of a most convincing war, still turn to China for ideas, traditions, doctrines. "Their literature, superstitions, system of education, ancestral worship, culture, and modes of thinking, are all Chinese. . . . Korea is but a feeble reflection of her powerful neighbor."

"It is into this archaic condition of things [writes Mrs. Bishop], this unspeakable grooviness, this irredeemable, unreformed Orientalism, this parody of China without the robustness of race, which helps to hold China together, that the ferment of the Western leaven has fallen, and this feeblest of independent kingdoms, rudely shaken out of her sleep of centuries, half frightened and wholly dazed, finds herself confronted with an array of powerful, ambitious, aggressive, and not always overscrupulous powers, bent, it may be, on overreaching her and each other, forcing her into new paths, ringing with new hands the knell of time-honored custom, clamoring for concessions, bewildering her with reforms, suggestions, panaceas, of which she sees neither the meaning nor the necessity."

Yet the Koreans, Mrs. Bishop tells us, are strikingly unlike both the Chinese and the Japanese. They show a notable variety of physiognomy, in straight or aquiline as well as broad or snub noses, with distended nostrils; eyes varying from dark brown to hazel; the cheek-bones high, the ears small and well set, the brow often lofty and intellectual; the usual expression cheerful, "with a dash of wonderment"—a physiognomy indicating in its best aspect alert intelligence rather than force, or strength of will. Reared in a wholesome and invigorating climate, where for nine months in the year the skies are commonly bright, and where the winters are glorious, with extreme dryness, and crisp frosty nights, the race is of good physique, strong and healthy, walking well, and easily carrying heavy burdens; and while the women are without grace, "broad and squat," their natural ungainliness exaggerated by "the ugliest dress on earth," the hands and feet of both sexes and all classes are small, white, and delicately formed, and the finger-nails tapering, almond-shaped, and carefully kept.

The Oriental vices of suspicion, cunning, and deceit are conspicuous among them. "Trust between man and man is unknown," and the women are held in rigorous subjection and seclusion. Nevertheless, Mrs. Bishop, who seems to have entered upon her investigations with most discouraging prejudice, emerges with enthusiasm:

"My first journey produced the impression that Korea is the most uninteresting country I ever traveled in, but during and since the war, its political perturbations, rapid changes, and possible destinies have given me an intense interest in it; while Korean character and industry, as I saw both under Russian rule in Siberia, have enlightened me as to the better possibilities which may await the nation in the future. Korea takes a similarly strong grip on all who reside in it sufficiently long to overcome the feeling of distaste which at first it undoubtedly inspires."

In Seoul, Mrs. Bishop had the good fortune to witness the *Kur-dong*, a remarkable spectacle which she supposes was then seen in its splendor for the last time, as the events which have since occurred and the compulsions of economy "must put an end to much of the scenic display." It is a striking picture that she presents of the picturesque monotony of Seoul: Brown mountains "picked out" in black, brown mud walls, brown roofs, brown roadways, and the dismal procession of humanity always in black and white:

"Always the same bundled-up women clutching their green coats under their eyes, always the same surge of yang-bans and their familiar swinging along South Street, the same strings of squealing ponies 'spoiling for a fight,' the same processions of majestic red bulls under towering loads of brushwood, the same coolies in dirty white, forever carrying burdens, the same joyless dirty children getting through life on the gutter's edge, and the same brownish dogs, feebly wrangling over offal. On such monotony and colorlessness, the *Kur-dong* bursts like the sun. Alas for this mean but fascinating capital, that the most recent steps toward civilization should involve the abolition of its one spectacle!"

A limp and apathetic crowd, quietly pleased, but without jollity or excitement; no flags, no popular demonstrations, scarcely a hum from the concourse of 200,000 citizens and country-folks. "Squalid and mean is the ordinary Korean life, and the king is a myth for most of the year. No wonder the people turn out to see as splendid a spectacle as the world has to show, its splendor centering round their usually secluded sovereign":

"Waves of color and Korean grandeur rolled by, official processions, palace attendants, bannermen, with large silk banners trailing on the stiff breeze, each flagstaff crested with a tuft of pheasant's feathers, the king's chief cook, with an enormous retinue, more palace servants smoking long pipes, drummers, fifers, couriers at a gallop, with arrows stuck into the necks of their coats, holding on to their saddles and rope bridles, mixed up with dishevelled ponies with ragged pack-saddles, carrying cushions, lacquer boxes, eatables, cooking utensils, and smoking apparatus, led caparisoned ponies, bowmen, soldiers straggling loosely, armed with matchlock guns, . . . more grandees, more soldiers, more musical instruments, and then come the royal chairs, the first, which was canopied with red silk, being empty, the theory being that was the more likely to receive an assassin's blow. A huge trident was carried in front of it. After this, borne high aloft by forty bearers clothed in red, in a superb chair of red lacquer, richly tasseled and canopied, and with wings to keep off the sun, came the king, whose pale, languid face never changed its expression as he passed with all the dignity and splendor of his kingdom through the silent crowd."

Mrs. Bishop's account, by no means extravagant or vainglorious, of her experiences as a wayfarer on Korean roads, impresses the reader with hearty admiration for her genius, pluck, and endurance. She is harbored in inns which differ in nothing from the common hovels of the country people, except that they may boast of a yard with troughs, and can offer entertainment for beast as well as man. The "regular" inn of the towns and large

villages is but little more than a filthy courtyard, "full of holes and heaps," and entered from the road by a tumbledown gateway. Gaunt black pigs tethered by the ears, big yellow dogs scratching in garbage, fowls, boys, bulls, ponies, travelers' luggage, and hangers-on, complete the scene:

"My quarters were opposite to the ponies, on the other side of the foul and crowded courtyard. There were two rooms, with a space under the roof as large as either between them, on which the dripping baggage was deposited, and Wong established himself with his cooking-stove and utensils, tho there was nothing to cook except two eggs obtained with difficulty, and a little rice left over from the boat stores. My room had three paper doors. The unwallled space at once filled up with a crowd of men, women, and children. All the paper was torn off the doors, and a crowd of dirty Mongolian faces took its place. I hung up cambric curtains, but long sticks were produced, and my curtains were poked into the middle of the room. The crowd broke in the doors, and filled the small space not occupied by myself and my gear. The women and children sat on my bed in heaps, examined my clothing, took out my hairpins and pulled down my hair, took off my slippers, drew my sleeves up to the elbow and pinched my arms to see if they were of the same flesh and blood as their own; they investigated my few possessions minutely, trying on my hat and gloves, and after being turned out by Wong three times, returned in fuller force, accompanied by unmarried youths, the only good-looking 'girls' ever seen in Korea, with abundant hair divided in the middle, and hanging in long plaits down their backs. The pushing and crushing, the odious familiarity, the babel of voices, and the odors of dirty clothing in a temperature of 80°, were intolerable."

In Mukden, the old capital of Manchuria, Mrs. Bishop found Chinese troops "on the march"—that is, straggling along in any fashion. There were regiments of sturdy, active fellows, without a rifle among them. Some had gingals, carried by pairs of men; others were armed with antiquated muzzle-loading muskets, very rusty, or with long matchlocks; and some carried only spears, or bayonets fixed on long poles. All were equipped with such umbrellas and fans as were afterward found in the ditches of the bloody field of Phyong-Yang:

"It was nothing but murder to send thousands of men so armed to meet the Japanese with their deadly Murata rifles, and the men knew it, for when they happened to see a foreigner they made such remarks as, 'This is one of the devils for whom we are going to be shot,' and when a large party of them, in attempting to make a forcible entry into the governor-general's palace, were threatened by the guard with being shot, the reply was, 'We are going to be shot in Korea, we may as well be shot here.'"

Mr. Hillier, in commending Mrs. Bishop to the respect and confidence of her readers, assures us that she has been honored with the friendship of the king and the late queen "in a degree that has never before been accorded to any foreign traveler." In view of these exceptional privileges, her description of the royal pair, as they appeared at a private audience to which she was invited in Seoul, is interesting and memorable:

"Her majesty, who was then past forty, was a very nice-looking, slender woman, with glossy raven-black hair, and a very pale skin, the pallor enhanced by the use of pearl powder. The eyes were cold and keen, and the general expression one of brilliant intelligence. She wore a very handsome, very full, and very long skirt of mazarine blue brocade, heavily plaited, with the waist under the arms, and a full-sleeved bodice of crimson and blue brocade, clasped at the throat by a coral rosette, and girdled by six crimson and blue cords, each one clasped with a coral rosette, with a crimson silk tassel hanging from it. Her head-dress was a crownless black silk cap edged with fur, pointed over the brow, with a coral rose and full red tassel in front, and jeweled aigrettes on either side. Her shoes were of the same brocade as her dress. As soon as she began to speak, and especially when she became interested in conversation, her face lighted up into something very like beauty.

"The king is short and sallow, certainly a plain man, wearing a thin mustache and a tuft on the chin. He is nervous and twitches his hands, but his pose and manner are not without dignity. His face is pleasing, and his kindness of nature is well

known. In conversation the queen prompted him a good deal. He and the crown prince were dressed alike, in white leather shoes, wadded silk socks, and voluminous wadded white trousers. Over these they wore first, white silk tunics, next pale green ones, and over all sleeveless dresses of mazarine blue brocade. The whole costume, being exquisitely fresh, was pleasing. On their heads they wore hats and mang-huns of very fine horsehair gauze, with black silk hoods bordered with fur, for the mercury stood 5° below zero."

To Colonel Cockerill's graphic account of the tragic death of the queen at the hands of Japanese assassins, Mrs. Bishop contributes intimate details, which she presents with dramatic simplicity and directness:

"The whole affair did not occupy much more than an hour. The crown prince saw his mother rush down a passage followed by a Japanese with a sword, and there was a general rush of assassins for her sleeping-apartments. In the upper story the crown princess was found with several ladies, and she was dragged by the hair, cut with a sword, beaten, and thrown downstairs. Yi Kyong-jik, minister of the royal household, seems to have given the alarm, for the queen was dressed and was preparing to run and hide herself. When the murderers rushed in, he stood with outstretched arms in front of her majesty, trying to protect her, furnishing them with the clew they wanted. They slashed off both his hands, and inflicted other wounds, but he contrived to drag himself along the veranda into the king's presence, where he bled to death.

"The queen, flying from the assassins, was overtaken and stabbed, falling down as if dead; but one account says that, recovering a little, she asked if the crown prince, her idol, was safe, on which a Japanese jumped on her breast and stabbed her through and through with his sword. Even then, tho the nurse whom I formerly saw in attendance on her covered her face, it is not certain that she was dead; but the Japanese laid her on a plank, wrapped a silk quilt round her, and she was carried to a grove of pines in the adjacent deer park, where kerosene oil was poured over her body, which was surrounded by faggots and burned, only a few small bones escaping destruction.

"Thus perished, at the age of forty-four, by the hands of foreign assassins, instigated to their bloody work by the minister of a friendly power, the clever, ambitious, intriguing, fascinating, and in many respects lovable Queen of Korea. In her lifetime Count Inonye, whose verdict for many reasons may be accepted, said: 'Her majesty has few equals among her countrymen for shrewdness and sagacity. In the act of conciliating her enemies and winning the confidence of her servants she has no equals.'"

Speaking of the absolute seclusion of the women, Mrs. Bishop tells us that the murdered queen once assured her, in allusion to her visitor's Korean journeys, that *she* knew nothing of Korea, or even of the capital, except in the route of the Kur-dong:

"Daughters have been put to death by their fathers, wives by their husbands, and women have even committed suicide, according to Dallet, when strange men, whether by accident or design, have even touched their hands, and quite lately a serving-woman gave as her reason for remissness in attempting to save her mistress, who perished in a fire, that in the confusion a man had touched the lady, making her not worth saving!

"The law may not enter the women's apartments. A noble hiding himself in his wife's rooms can not be seized for any crime except that of rebellion. A man wishing to repair his roof must notify his neighbors, lest by any chance he should see any of their women. After the age of seven, boys and girls part company, and the girls are rigidly secluded, seeing none of the male sex except their fathers and brothers until the date of marriage, after which they can only see their own and their husband's near male relations. Girl children, even among the very poor, are so successfully hidden away that in somewhat extensive Korean journeys I never saw one girl who looked above the age of six, except hanging listlessly about in the women's rooms, and the brightness which girl life contributes to social existence is unknown in the country."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Swinburne and Albert Pike.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of February 19 Mr. C. Alphonso Smith, unwittingly no doubt, does a great injustice to the memory of General Pike by accusing him, by implication, of plagiarism in his immortal poem, "Every Year." Before me lies a bound volume of the poems of General Pike, privately printed, and proof-read by himself, with an autograph inscription to the donee, and I give you a copy of the poem, complete, as there contained, with punctuation and make-up. No such stanza as quoted appears, and was undoubtedly added by some other person, less tenacious than General Pike of the literary rights of others. He was not parsimonious, even in the use of quotation marks.

M. W. WOOD.

BOISE BARRACKS, IDAHO.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The state of trade last week was characterized by a steady increase. The war-scare influence was lessened somewhat, and the volume of business compared favorably with the same period in previous years. Exports were greater than in February, and gold in large lots is coming from Europe. In two weeks of March exports have been 16 per cent larger than last year, and imports have gained but 8.7 per cent., altho especially swelled by receipts of india-rubber, sugar, and hides.

Cotton, Wool, Boots, and Shoes.—"Little encouragement appears in the market for cotton goods, with print cloths a sixteenth lower than a week ago, and standard grades undersold by many of less note. The demand is large, but not large enough. In woolen goods, on the contrary, the material advance in prices has raised the only obstacle to increased transactions, and somewhat frequent cancellations indicate that dealers have been disappointed in their distribution. The small yielding in wool may result in a greater decline if this tendency in the manufacture continues. The boot and shoe manufacture, having chosen the opposite policy, has secured by far the largest orders ever known at this season through concessions which leave scarcely any profit for the works, but insure active operations for a half year or more to the establishments producing most heavily. Leather is slightly weaker, and hides at Chicago average a little lower in price."—*Dun's Review, March 19.*

Iron and Steel.—"The movement of iron and steel is especially large, but without effect on prices, which are generally very firmly held. Some slight advances in pig iron, in fact, have been a feature of the week at some markets. St. Louis reports general trade larger than at any corresponding time in recent years, with fewer cancellations of orders already filed, and with purchases tending nearer to a cash basis than ever before. Business is good at Kansas City, and dealers in hardware, building materials, and implements can not get goods fast enough to supply current demand. Better weather has improved retail trade at the South, while wholesale business is maintained at a satisfactory volume. New Orleans reports trade in excess of last year and the outlook encouraging. Southern iron manufacturers are active, and fruit and vegetable shipments promise alike to be early and heavy. Distributive trade is reported increasing at the Northwest, navigation is practically open on the lakes, and the 1st of April will witness a general movement of craft."—*Bradstreet's, March 19.*

The Cereal Market.—"Wheat exports are smaller than last week, but considerably larger than in corresponding periods of preceding years, aggregating 3,625,584 bushels, against 4,484,000 bushels last week, 1,629,000 bushels last year, 1,592,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,998,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports exceed those of last week, aggregating 3,918,000 bushels, against 3,285,000 bushels in the preceding week, 5,939,000 bushels last year, 1,802,000 bushels in 1896,

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Asbury Park as a Spring Resort.

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and 486,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's, March 19.*

The Money Market.—"The New York banks lost about \$1,000,000 this week by transfers to the interior, but gained much more largely by receipts of gold from Europe. Orders for imports of gold amounted during the week to \$16,225,000, besides \$275,000 from Australia. There was some improvement in takings of commercial loans, which were offered with comparative freedom by houses engaged in textile manufacture and dry-goods importing. The stock market was affected all the week by anxieties regarding foreign affairs, and at one time railroad stocks averaged \$1.49 per share lower than a week ago, but recovered all the loss. Railroad earnings continue 7.9 per cent. larger than last year, and 7 per cent. larger than in 1892, while Chicago East-bound tonnage is very much the largest ever recorded, and bank clearings for the month were 42.8 per cent. larger than last year. Failures for two weeks of March have been \$1,205,425 in amount against \$1,997,301 last year, manufacturing \$1,849,058 against \$2,126,279 last year, and trading \$2,172,530 against \$3,717,165 last year. Failures for the week have been 208 in the United States against 216 last year, and 27 in Canada against 50 last year."—*Dun's Review, March 19.*

Canadian Trade.—"Good weather helps Canadian trade distribution, which might otherwise have been very perceptibly reduced by the breaking up of the roads throughout the country districts. Toronto reports travelers sending in orders freely, Canadian woolen mills filled with orders, Canadian cotton goods steady at the recent decline, bankers not inclined to increase the volume of money now on call, and smuggling complained of

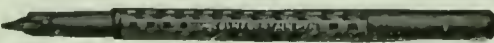
A POPULAR MISTAKE

Regarding Remedies for Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

The national disease of Americans is indigestion or in its chronic form, dyspepsia, and for the very reason that it is so common many people neglect taking proper treatment for what they consider trifling stomach trouble, when, as a matter of fact, indigestion lays the foundation for many incurable diseases. No person with a vigorous, healthy stomach will fall a victim to consumption. Many kidney diseases and heart troubles date their beginning from poor digestion; thin, nervous people are really so because their stomachs are out of gear; weary, languid, faded out women owe their condition to imperfect digestion.

When nearly every person you meet is afflicted with weak digestion it is not surprising that nearly every secret patent medicine on the market claims to be a cure for dyspepsia, as well as a score of other troubles, when in fact, as Dr. Werthier says, there is but one *genuine* dyspepsia cure which is perfectly *safe* and *reliable*, and moreover, this remedy is not a patent medicine, but it is a scientific combination of pure pepsin (free from animal matter), vegetable essences, fruit salts, and bismuth. It is sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No extravagant claims are made for them, but for indigestion or any stomach trouble, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are far ahead of any remedy yet discovered. They act on the *food* eaten, not dieting is necessary, simply eat all the wholesome food you want and these tablets *will digest* it. A cure results, because all the stomach needs is a *rest*, which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give by doing the work of digestion.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cts. per package. Little book on stomach diseases and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart Co., chemists, Marshall, Mich.


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as aided by cheap railroad fares. Montreal reports some damage done by floods in the province of Quebec and bad roads reducing the volume of distribution below an average. Groceries as a rule are dull, but molasses and dried fruits are active and higher in price. The implement market is dull on local demand, but a good business is reported on export account. Business failures in the Dominion number 23 against 31 last week, 36 in this week of 1897, 40 in 1896 and 1895, and 41 in 1894. Bank clearings in Canada aggregate \$25,806,000, a decrease of 7 per cent. from last week but a gain of 47 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's, March 19.*

Current Events.

Monday, March 14.

The Navy Department successfully negotiates the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers, *Amazonas* and *Almirante D'Abreu*, built by the Armstrongs in England. . . . The Democrats of Rhode Island nominate Daniel L. Church, of Tiverton, for governor. . . . The board of inspection at this city appointed to examine the merchant vessels offered to the Government as auxiliary cruisers organizes and begins work. . . . It is reported that the Stikien River route to the Klondike is snowbound and that many people are returning. . . . Congress—Senate: The proposed Senatorial investigation into the Maine disaster is discussed. House: Most of the day is voted to District of Columbia business.

Another unidentified body has been taken from the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . The Marquis of Salisbury has been compelled by illness to turn over the business of the British Foreign Office to A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons. . . . Woolf Joel, nephew and executor of Barney Barnato, is shot and killed at Johannesburg, South Africa, by a former soldier named Feldthein, whose demand for money Mr. Joel had refused. . . . In the House of Commons Michael Davitt asks questions of the Government regarding the relations of the United States and Great Britain.

Tuesday, March 15.

The House committee on naval affairs votes to build five new drydocks and will probably authorize the construction of several torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. . . . Arrangements are made for the government geological survey of Alaska authorized by Congress. . . . Congress—Senate: The bill providing for a national quarantine system is discussed. House: Action on the Maine relief bill is postponed; debate on the post-office appropriation bill is begun.

It is reported that a second squadron for Cuba will soon sail from Spain. . . . Spanish 4s fall in London and Madrid; their closing price in Paris remains the same as on the previous day. . . . The cruiser *San Francisco* sails from Lisbon; it is believed on a voyage to England to bring the *Amazonas* to this country. . . . French workmen assault two German customs officers who had crossed the French frontier into France. . . . The rebellion in the Philippines is growing.

Wednesday, March 16.

The Maine Court of Inquiry arrives at Key West, and its members consult with Admiral Sicard. . . . The Spanish Cabinet has addressed a friendly remonstrance to the State Department against the presence of a great fleet at Key West and other emergency measures taken by the Administration. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations decides to abandon the Hawaiian treaty and resort to annexation by legislation. . . . John Wanamaker opens his campaign for governor of Pennsylvania. . . . General Nelson A. Miles visits and inspects the fortifications and defenses in Long Island Sound. . . . The yacht *Mayflower*, built for the late Ogden Golet, is purchased by the Government for use as a torpedo-boat destroyer. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) introduces a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii; in executive session the nomination of T. V. Powderly to be commissioner of immigration is confirmed. House: The post-office appropriation bill is under consideration, but debate takes a wide range, Cuba, Hawaii, and many other topics being discussed.

The cruiser *Montgomery* is recalled to Key West; the contracts for the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers are signed in London. . . . The French fleet is being mobilized with a view to making a naval demonstration in the far East.

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The treatment for throat and lung diseases, which to-day is the most popular remedy on the market, was discovered and given to the world by R. T. Booth. He now offers to the public his latest and most wonderful discovery—MI-O-NA—a CURE for indigestion and dyspepsia.

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Mr. Booth found in the root, the part used for food, medicinal properties that have an extraordinary effect upon the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. They destroy irritation, remove congestion and allay inflammation. The active principle also causes the digestive fluids to flow in a natural abundance; the lymphatics are kept up to the proper activity during assimilation, and thus is created a perfect digestion.

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Thursday, March 17.

The Administration orders a division of Admiral Sicard's fleet and the assembling of a formidable squadron at Hampton Roads. . . . A bill to place the army on a war footing in case of emergency has been prepared by Secretary Alger by direction of the President. . . . Governor Black appoints a commission of seven prominent men to investigate the \$9,000,000 canal contracts. . . . Owing to the possibility of a war with Spain, the Pan-American exposition has been postponed from 1900 to 1901. Blanche K. Bruce, register of the Treasury, and ex-Senator from Mississippi, dies in Washington. Congress—Senate: Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, makes a statement of what he saw in his recent visit to Cuba. House: The day is spent in considering the post-office appropriation bill.

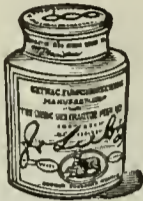
A semi-official statement from Madrid says that, in view of Spanish explanations of the Maine disaster, no indemnity will be paid. . . . Captain-General Blanco, at a dinner given in Havana to Spanish naval officers, says that Spain would never consent to give up Cuba. . . . Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford advocates an Anglo-American alliance as "a move in the direction of peace and calculated to immensely develop trade."

Friday, March 18.

The Maine Court of Inquiry holds a session on the battle-ship Iowa at Key West; Captain Sampson, president of the court, says it was impossible to say when the report will be ready to send to the President. . . . The Spanish and Cuban commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States assemble in Washington. . . . Congress—The Senate is not in session. House: The post-office appropriation bill is under consideration.

The Brazilian cruiser Amazonas is transferred to the United States navy at Gravesend, England; competition between the United States and Spain for the purchase of the Chilean cruiser

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O'Higgins continues. . . . The fresh French demands on China must be complied with in eight days, under threat of the occupation of Hai-Nan. . . . An explosion in a mine in the Province of Cordova, Spain, results in heavy loss of life; sixty bodies have been taken from the mine. . . . The return of the Japanese elections show a small majority for the Government.

Saturday, March 19.

Three of the officers of the Maine arrive in Washington and hold conferences with the President and Secretary Long. . . . Both the Navy and War Departments continue their preparations for an emergency with unabated vigor. . . . Secretary Gage speaks at the annual dinner of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. . . . Congress—Senate not in session. House: The post-office appropriation bill is passed.

A meeting in furtherance of a millenary commemoration of King Alfred the Great is held in London; letters from President McKinley, Queen Victoria, and others were read. . . . Sixty lives are reported lost by an earthquake which destroyed the town of Amboyna in the Spice Islands.

Sunday, March 20.

Work is advancing rapidly on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha; the demand for space from exhibitors is large. . . . No report has as yet been received from the Maine Court of Inquiry.

The rebellion on the northwest frontier of India is thought to be ended, the rebels having given the required seventy hostages. . . . English newspapers publish a statement from an alleged survivor of the Maine saying that the battle-ship was blown up by an outside agency; British newspapers deny that they are lacking in sympathy for America as against Spain.

WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the curative treatment of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

He was the father of the local treatment of the lungs by antiseptic medicated air inhalations—the inventor of the first inhaling instruments ever employed for the cure of lung diseases, and the discoverer of the only known germicide which has power to kill the germs of consumption in the lungs of the patient.

His antiseptic inhalation is the only scientific treatment of lung diseases. It applies the remedies to the very seat of the disease in the only direct and common-sense way. Its success is attested by thousands whom it has saved and restored to health from these dread maladies.

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days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the diseased conditions.

Rev. John H. Watson, testifies in the New York World, that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease. The venerable Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, at the age of eighty-five, gratefully writes of his cure of Dropsy, swelling of the feet, and Kidney and Bladder disease by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood.

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The rate, \$14.50 from New York, \$11.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points, includes all necessary expenses during the entire trip—transportation, hotel accommodations, and guides.

Persons desiring to return via Gettysburg may do so by purchasing tickets at \$2.00 extra, which include this privilege. An opportunity will also be afforded to visit Mt. Vernon and Arlington at a slight additional expense.

For itineraries, tickets, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. V. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

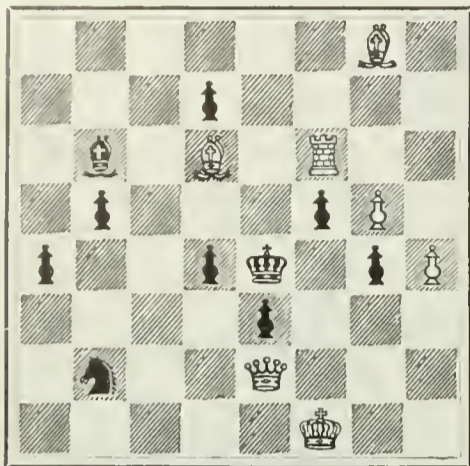
CHESSE.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 270.

By J. SVEJDA.

First Prize Neue Illustrirte Blatt Tourney. Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 266.

Key-move Q—K Kt 3.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; G. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; W. W. F., Miami, Fla.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; C. W. C., Allegheny, Pa.; T. H. Varner, Des Moines; "Zed Fray," Findlay, Ohio; H. W. Barry, Boston; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; D. S. Rubino, Glen Lyon, Pa.; Prof. J. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; R. M. Campbell and C. L. Antony, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; W. F. Baker, Tiffin, Ohio; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; L. Hasselroth, Chicago; N. Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; "Medicus," Philadelphia; C. C. Marshall, Battle Creek, Mich.; Albert Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.

Comments: "A composition of considerable ingenuity"—M. W. H. "Rather easy, still shows cleverness"—F. H. J. "Not difficult until one has to manipulate the Kts"—F. S. F. "Key-move well concealed"—J. G. O'C. "Simplicity is its chief claim to merit"—R. J. M. "Not so easy as it looks"—W. W. F. "Very easy"—G. P. "Not a difficult two-er; the variations produced by Black moving either Kt are very fine"—C. Q. De F. "Not equal to some two-movers you have given us"—H. V. F. "Key-move at first sight seems to be easily overcome"—C. W. C. "Quite neat, but easy"—T. H. V. "As easy to solve as for Columbus to make his egg set"—Z. F. "This is the most impenetrable two-mover I ever tried"—C. C. M. "A two-er of primeval simplicity"—A. S.

Several of our solvers have tried to do this by Q—Q R 3, and Q—Kt 4; each stopped by B—B 4.

W. S. Weeks got 265. R. M. Campbell and C. L. Antony were successful with 263. W. F. B. got 264. C. W. C. solved 262 and 263.

Chess by Collegians.

The proposed Cable-Match between representatives of American and English Colleges is arousing considerable interest. A formal challenge has been sent by C. H. Hathaway, President of the Manhattan Club, acting for the four American Universities—Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton—to the Secretaries of Cambridge and Oxford. In this challenge the status of the players is defined as follows: "Any player to be eligible must be an undergraduate, taking the full academic course, or else to be in the law, medical, or theological schools, or taking a post-graduate

course, and also have taken previously the regular degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Bachelor of Sciences, provided that no graduate can be eligible for more than three years after taking his degree."

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 3; Showalter, 1; draws, 2.

THIRD GAME.

French Defense.

Table with 4 columns: Pillsbury White, Showalter Black, Pillsbury White, Showalter Black. Lists chess moves from 1 to 22.

Notes by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) This move attacks the Q B P and delays Black's P—Q B 4 continuation. The play has another advantage, inasmuch as it enables White to guard his Q P with P—Q B 3. Black can not well reply Kt—R 3, for then it would be difficult to dislodge the White Kt. Black may play Kt—Kt 3 or Kt—B sq. The former move somewhat displaces the K Kt, and White obtains some advantage by P—Q R 4 and P—Q R 5. The Kt—B sq is perhaps better, tho the development is a rather slow one. Mr. Albin adopted this defense against Showalter, the latter coming out victorious. The move adopted in the present game, Q—Q sq, seems more satisfactory.

(b) Q—Kt 3 at once was perhaps more aggressive; the text-move, however, develops the Bishop.

(c) A powerful move. White is obliged to capture the Pawn, for otherwise Black would continue P x P and White's K P would become weak. Black thus obtains some attacking possibilities on the King's side.

(d) Better, perhaps, was K—R sq, followed by Kt x Kt and Kt—Q 4. The text-play renders the Q B P weak.

(e) Black had the doubling of Rooks on the K B file in view, which followed up by P—K Kt 4 or P—Kt 4 looked quite promising. White's P—Q Kt 4 play, however, gave his opponent excellent chances on the Queen's wing. Kt—R 5, followed by R—Q B sq, was the proper continuation; the Kt x B move relieves White's game, which was in danger to become compromised.

(f) R—Q B sq, followed by B x Kt and P—Q 5, was hardly any better. White's reply would have been R—Q B sq, Q x B, and R (K 2)—Q B 2.

(g) This move looks somewhat hazardous, yet it is quite sound. White can not well answer Q—Kt 4, on account of Q x Q B P, followed by R—Kt 3, should White play Q x P ch.

(h) Had Black played R x P, then White might have answered Q—Kt 2 ch, followed by R x P. The continuation then was: 31 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—R sq; 32 R x P, Q x R; 33 R x Q, R—B 8 ch; 34 Q x R, R x Q ch; 35 K—Kt 2, followed by R x R P. Or if 32—R—B 8 ch; 33 R x R, R x R ch; 34 Q x R, Q x R; 35 Q—B 8 ch, with at least a draw. Besides this White might have continued: 31 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; 32 R—Kt sq, Q—Kt 2; 33 R (K 2)—K Kt 2, Q—K B 2. This would leave Black a Pawn ahead, with a pretty safe position, yet White had some chances by continuing Q—Kt 5, and, eventually, Q—R 6. At any rate, Black acted wisely in not taking the Pawn.

(i) Black once more had the chance of capturing the K B P, but, like on the previous move, he used good judgment in avoiding it. The continuation then was likely to be: 32 Q—Kt 2, R (B 5)—B 2; 33 Q—Kt 5, with good chances for a winning attack; or if 32 Q—Kt 2, Q—Kt 2; 33 R x P, and White has the preferable game. Another play for Black was: 32 Q x R ch, followed by R—B 8, or R—K Kt sq, according to White's Q x R or K x R. White, however, at least equalizes the game by the subsequent capture of the K P.

(k) Not good. The Queen was well placed, and should have been kept at Q Kt 2. Black should have played R—Q B sq, threatening R x P, followed by P—Q 5. If White answers R (K 2)—Kt 2, then P—K 4 may be played, and if R—Kt 7, then R x K B P. If, however, White answers 33 Q—Kt 2 or K—Kt sq, then Q—K B 2, followed eventually by R—Kt 3, would give Black the preferable game. The move selected gives White the opportunity to play Q—K 3, threatening Q—K 5, and Black is forced to the defense.

(l) A grave oversight, which causes the loss of the game, as the continuation proves. Black

should have played R—Kt sq, which was quite certain to lead to an even game.

(m) He could not play Q—B 3 on account of R x R, if then Q x Q, White answers R x R ch and R x Q, with a Rook ahead.

(n) P—K R 3 was not any better. White's answer would be R (Kt 4)—B 4, and if K—Kt 2 then R x R, winning easily.

(o) If K—Kt 2, then R x R followed by R x Q wins easily. The play selected gives up the Rook, and it requires but a few moves for White to force a win.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-FIRST GAME.

Scotch Game.

Table with 4 columns: O.E. WIGGERS, Nashville; E.B. ESCOTT, Sheboygan, Mich.; O.E. WIGGERS; E.B. ESCOTT. Lists chess moves from 1 to 38.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) B—B 4 is usually played. It is a stronger move than the one selected.

(b) P—K 5, followed by Castles, gives opportunity for a lively game. The text-move enables Black to undouble his Ps and with the B posted on Kt 2 he would have a good game.

(c) Why not to Q 3? The B on this square has no attacking power.

(d) Almost anything is better. He has Castles or P—B 4, but he elects to present White with a valuable P, with no compensation whatever.

(e) P—K R 4 is better. If 14 P—K R 3, P—R 5; 15 Q—B 3, Kt—K 4, with a fine attack.

(f) White anticipates Black's design and obtains the advantage in position by this move.

(g) K—R sq and P—Kt 4 seem the only prospect for an attack, besides affording the Kt a chance of entering on K 5 via B 3.

(h) The Kt is badly placed and does not get into the fight for several moves.

(i) Drives the Q right where she ought to go.

(j) Begins operations on Q side with telling results.

(k) P—Q 5 was Black's only chance.

(l) P—Q 5 still best.

(m) No reason to give the exchange. Q—Kt 3 was good enough.

(n) Reckless play, apparently without any object.

(o) After this very poor move, further comment is unnecessary.

The International Cable Match.

GREAT BRITAIN WINS THE MATCH.

The third match between the United States and Great Britain was played on March 18th and 19th, the American team playing in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, the Britishers making their moves in the Hotel Cecil, London. The match was finished on Saturday evening. The British team won by the odd game, this being their second victory, the score being the same as last year. A gallant uphill fight was made by the Americans, but the advantage gained by their opponents was too great to be overcome, and when, at 6.30 o'clock in the evening, the Britishers offered to draw the two unfinished games, the Americans accepted. As the former then had a lead of one game, this gave the match to them. Pillsbury and Baird were the last to finish, as both had been striving hard to win drawn games. The result of the match was:

Table with 2 columns: United States and Great Britain. Lists player names and scores for 10 games and totals.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RIGHT OF INTERVENTION.

STRESS has been laid upon the right of the United States to intervene in Cuba on humanitarian grounds, since Senator Proctor's described the present conditions there [see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week]. Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire and Thurston of Nebraska subsequently corroborated the truth of Senator Proctor's statements in separate speeches on the floor of the Senate. Having returned from personal investigations, both vehemently declared that it is our duty and our right to put an end to barbarities practised in the name of Spanish sovereignty. In view of the interests involved there has been much consultation of authorities and presentation of theories concerning the right of intervention. The law of intervention is sharply distinguished from the policy of intervention by some writers, yet there is an evident disposition in the press to maintain that practically the two phases of the subject can not be dissociated. We find the most exhaustive review of the law of intervention in the New York *Times*, which says:

"The legality of intervention is treated by the leading writers as one of the difficult subjects of international law on account of the widely varying practise of nations and the conflicting principles that at different times have been proclaimed. Brentano and Sorel dodge the question neatly by affirming that there can be no right against right, and the right of sovereignty is opposed to the right of intervention; therefore the exceptional cases where intervention is commanded by necessity are not within the domain of law or right, but are simply the practise of states, so that if a government finds that a revolt in a neighboring state is a menace to its independence or security the act of intervention to which it resorts in self-defense belongs to the law of nations in time of war and not to the law of nations in time of peace. Probably no law-writer ever made a more unscientific statement than that. Most of the writers are able to deduce sure precepts from universally admitted principles. Heffter states the case with perfect precision when he declares that 'non-intervention is the rule, in-

tervention the exception.' But every writer justifies intervention in those exceptional cases where self-preservation demands it, and some have been able to formulate the rule of law with reasonable precision."

Among a number of modern writers of greatest authority the following are quoted:

"Heffter ('Das Europäische Völkerrecht') holds intervention to be justified in four cases: (1) When it is permitted or requested by the state interested or is in pursuance of treaty guaranties; (2) to protect reversionary rights, as the right of succession to the throne vested in the intervening sovereign, and (3)

"It is an established privilege, by common consent, to employ forcible interference in order to set bounds to an aimless state of war that may exist within a country or between different powers, in order thereby to re-establish disturbed national relations and to afford protection against continuing causes of disquietude; naturally, also, so far as possible, to preclude such purposeless conditions of warfare."

(4) To prevent a state from meddling with the affairs of another State or destroying its independence. The third of Heffter's reasons is applicable to the case of Cuba.

"Fiore ('Dritto Publico Internazionale'), while declaring that non-intervention is the rule, instances as a case of justifiable intervention 'when measures have to be taken to stay a revolution that has passed beyond the limits of the territory of the nation and may become a cause of disorder in neighboring states.' . . .

"Woolsey ('Introduction to the Study of International Law') says: 'Whatever be the interference, it can be justified only as an extreme measure and on one of the two following grounds: (1) That it is demanded by self-preservation; (2) that some extraordinary state of things is brought about by the crime of a government against its subjects.'

"Phillimore ('Commentaries upon International Law'), the great English author on the subject, lays down the following as the just grounds of intervention: (1) Self-defense, when the domestic institutions of a state are inconsistent with the peace and safety of other nations; (2) the rights and duties of a guaranty; (3) the interest of the belligerent parties in a civil war.'

"The intervention of France and England at the time of the Crimean war he declares to have been 'justified by the open, notorious, and admitted insecurity of life and property of French and English subjects commorant or resident in Greece.' Of intervention to stay the shedding of blood caused by a protracted and desolating war in another state Phillimore says:

"This ground has been frequently put forward, and especially in our own times, but rarely if ever without others of greater and more legitimate weight to support it; such, for instance, as the danger accruing to other states from the continuance of such a state of things or the right to accede to an application from one of the contending parties. As an accessory to others this ground may be defensible, but as a substantive and solitary justification of intervention in the affairs of another country it can scarcely be admitted into the code of international law, since it is manifestly open to abuses tending to the destruction of the vital principles of that system of jurisprudence."

"T. J. Lawrence ('Principles of International Law') has written the latest and one of the most useful treatises on the law of nations. We present somewhat fully the views he entertains:

"Intervention to ward off imminent danger is justifiable. But we must note carefully that the danger must be direct and immediate, not contingent and remote, and, moreover, it must be sufficiently important to justify the expenditure of blood and treasure in order to repel it. . . . Further, the cause which justifies intervention must be important enough to justify war. . . . Intervention in pursuance of a right to intervene given by treaty is technically justifiable. . . . Intervention to prevent or terminate the illegal intervention of another state is justifiable. . . . The rules we have just laid down cover every case in which intervention is legal. With regard to the second and third of them, the justification is little more than technical. It is only when a state intervenes to save itself from some grave and imminent danger that we can regard its action as beyond the scope of criticism. In the opinion of some writers interventions undertaken on the ground of humanity and interventions for the purpose of putting a stop to religious persecutions are also legal. But we can not venture to

bring them within the ordinary rules of international law. . . . At the same time, it will not condemn such interventions if they are undertaken with a single eye to the object in view and without ulterior considerations of self-interest and ambition. Should the cruelty be so long continued and so revolting that the best instincts of human nature are outraged by it, and should an opportunity arise for bringing it to an end and removing its cause without adding fuel to the flame of the contest, there is nothing in the law of nations which will condemn as a wrongdoer the state which steps forward and undertakes the necessary intervention. Each case must be judged on its own merits. There is a great difference between declaring a national act to be legal, and therefore a part of the order under which states have consented to live, and allowing it to be morally blameless as an exception to ordinary rules."

The Times, New York, believes that intervention in Cuba is legal, in order to put a stop to conditions which threaten our peace, and is justified on the grounds of humanity:

"We have never put considerations of humanity among the legal grounds of intervention. On that ground alone we might or might not interfere. But when the continuance of the conditions that appeal to our humanity provokes unrest among our people, stirs them to deep sympathy with the starving Cubans, and fires them with a just and burning indignation against Spain, a state of things exists that is dangerous to our peace and safety. We must, so far as we are able, prevent violations of our neutrality laws. But it will presently come to such a pass that we can not repress the impulses of our people to go to the assistance of the Cubans without the sternest measures. When things have come to such a pitch that we must constantly arrest and imprison our own citizens in order that the Spaniard may continue his cruel oppressions unmolested, the situation is no longer one to be prudently borne."

Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law in Yale University, reviewed the Cuban situation in a recent issue of the *New York Independent*, saying:

"These are the three justifying reasons, then, for intervention—for the attempt, by national action, to heal this open sore: the burden of neutrality; the dictates of our commercial interests; the call of humanity. Any one of these is strong; together they are very nearly convincing. And if our Government should act upon them, I believe the opinion of jurists would incline to be that such action was warranted. This, at least, was the conviction of the present Administration early in the year. Because of its remonstrances and wishes, there was made a change of Spanish policy in Cuba. Weyler was recalled, trade was made freer, and a system of autonomous government for the island was set up.

"So far as its effect upon the insurrection goes, this change of policy has been futile. Whether the condition of the non-combatant population has been bettered is an open question which our consuls must answer. But it is clear that the trouble remains; that the real question is not materially altered. And I repeat the opinion that some form of intervention by our Government is near at hand, and would be justifiable."

Professor Woolsey asserts, however, that it does not follow

that, because legal, intervention would be good policy. And the *New York Evening Post* enlarges on the question of policy:

"Does this pitiful condition [described by Senator Proctor] concern us in any other way than as it appeals to us as a Christian people to relieve human distress by furnishing food to the hungry and clothing to the naked? In other words, does it warrant us in declaring war against Spain? Perhaps this question may be answered best by asking whether we should think of interfering in case Cuba were a colony of France? Of course not, but why not? Because France would be able to prevent us from doing so by force. If the same condition of affairs were found in the island of Martinique that exists in Cuba to-day, we should never think of interfering. Such a condition, or a worse one, did exist at one time in the island of Haiti when she was a French colony, but nobody in America thought of interfering, nor would anybody think of it to-day if it were repeated under like conditions of ownership. If we would not interfere with a French possession, because France is our equal in power, why should we interfere with a Spanish possession? Because Spain is weak? Is that a reason which we can reconcile to our consciences?"

"But supposing that we have a legal reason for intervention, the question whether it is good policy to intervene is still the one of overwhelming importance. Ought we to spill American blood because Spaniards and Cubans are spilling their own blood at a short distance from our shores? What are the probable consequences of intervention? A series of questions arise under this head which are enumerated by Professor Woolsey:

"Shall it [intervention] threaten armed enforcement of its terms, or be diplomatic?"

"Is it likely to be resisted by Spain, and to lead to war?"

"Are we prepared to carry on a war creditably, even with so weak a power as Spain?"

"Would the damage to our

trade through a war be balanced by the future gain of getting rid of this Cuban incubus?"

"Would not the expenses of a war be heavy and offer a dangerous temptation to the issue of paper money?"

"If a war were successful, would it not be likely to result in the annexation of Cuba?"

"Would not the annexation of Cuba be a serious strain upon our institutions and methods of government?"

"Is there no way of uniting other powers with our own in securing the pacification of Cuba?"

"On the other hand, is Spain likely to find allies in case of war with the United States?"

"More important than any of these is the question, What will be the effect upon our national character and destiny of a war undertaken for other purposes than self-defense? When will the sword be sheathed if we assume the character of a regulator of wrongs on the American continent? What will be the remoter consequences of the taste of blood? When a war is once begun nobody can tell how it will end, and for this reason, if for no other, ought we to restrict ourselves to defending our own soil and our own honor, leaving the consequences of other people's wars and rebellions to rest on their own heads."

Intervention on Humanitarian Grounds.—"If a nation is inde-



WILLIAM R. DAY, OF OHIO, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

pendent and sovereign it follows that it may conduct its internal affairs as it chooses without interference by outside powers. Interference, therefore, or intervention, is meddling with the domestic concerns of a nation which is bound to recognize the superior authority of no other power on earth. Hence intervention may always be resented and opposed in arms by the nation interfered with. Such is the abstract principle upon which international law is based, and the workaday necessity for some such principle is apparent so far as the ordinary relations of civilized nations are concerned.

"But in practise no principle of international law has been oftener disregarded and violated. One of the latest standard writers on this subject of intervention is constrained to say :

"Not only have states acted on different principles, but the action of the same state at one time has been irreconcilable with its action at another. On this subject history speaks with a medley of discordant voices, and the facts of international intercourse give no clew to the rules of international law."

"That is, it would be impossible to establish the principle of non-intervention by an inductive process, or by a simple study of

grounds, must first decide whether the case is extreme enough to morally justify such an act. If it be morally justified, international law will also justify it.

"It is our opinion that, given certain conditions in Cuba, an intervention based on humanitarian grounds alone would, at the proper time, be both morally and legally justifiable."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

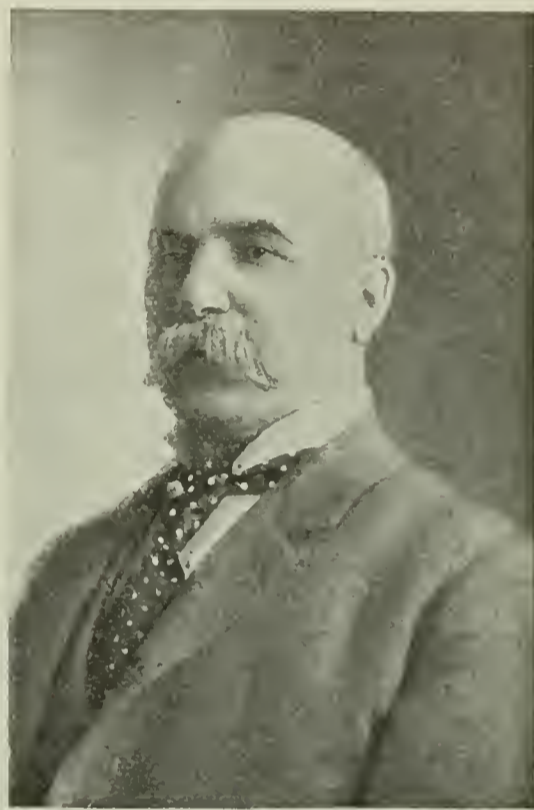
Civilization and Self-Government.—"The first principle [justifying intervention] is that which makes it the right and the duty of every civilized nation to preserve the peace of the world, to prevent outrages on humanity and civilization, useless and unjustifiable wars and the like, within its sphere of influence. It need hardly be said that this right is constantly exercised by European nations. If the inhabitants of the Val d'Andorra, arrayed in hostile factions, should begin cutting each other's throats, laying waste their little country, practising all sorts of barbarities, Spain and France need cite no special doctrine to justify them in forcibly intervening to put a stop to the disturbance; no nation would question their right to interfere, indeed the world



JOHN M. THURSTON,
United States Senator from Nebraska.



REDFIELD PROCTOR,
United States Senator from Vermont.



JACOB H. GALLINGER,
United States Senator from New Hampshire.

the facts in the past intercourse of nations. The truth is that this first principle has been beautiful in theory but unworkable in practise. It is often found to conflict with the law of self-preservation. A nation may sometimes find it necessary to interfere in the domestic affairs of its neighbor, just as a householder may feel compelled under certain conditions to enter by force the adjoining door to prevent a general conflagration in the vicinity. Things may happen within a state that really menace the stability, peace, or prosperity of another state so seriously as to call for interference to obtain security. But history is full of interventions on baser grounds than actual self-preservation. England, France, and Spain interfered in Mexico in 1861 ostensibly to secure the payment of debts; and England intervened in Egypt in the early '80's for reasons purely financial or selfish. Now international law theoretically has not justified most of these interventions, yet precedent is so powerful that the fundamental principle of non-intervention has been surrounded by many exceptions which the law of nations is compelled to recognize. . . .

"Citations are sufficiently numerous, and cover a sufficient period of time, to warrant the following conclusions:

"1. International law, while unable to bring intervention on humanitarian grounds within ordinary rules, does not disapprove of it in certain cases, which must be judged each by itself and on its own merits.

"2. The power interfered with has, of course, a perfect right to meet such intervention with war.

"3. So far as the Cuban question is concerned, the United States, if it contemplates an intervention on humanitarian

would expect them to interfere and blame them for refraining from interference. The principle that justifies the United States in intervening to put a stop to the useless and barbarous struggle maintained by Spain in Cuba is exactly the same principle that, in the case imagined, would justify France and Spain, or either of these nations, in interfering to put a stop to a useless and barbarous civil war in the Republic of Andorra. Of course certain conditions precedent must exist before, under this principle, the United States could be justified in interfering to put a stop to the struggle in Cuba. The mere fact that the Cubans had risen in arms against Spain, and that Spain was employing the usual means to crush an armed rebellion, would not be enough to bring the struggle within the scope of this principle. The nation capable of putting an end to this struggle, within the sphere of whose influence the struggle takes place, is bound to allow Spain an opportunity to demonstrate her ability to restore order and subdue her rebels by methods of warfare internationally recognized as 'civilized.' But when, after such opportunity is given, Spain has demonstrated her inability to do this, and has acknowledged it by resorting to barbarity, savagery, and treachery, the war has become manifestly useless and barbarous, a crime against civilization and humanity, and the principle applies.

"The second principle is that which recognizes the right to independence and self-government of a people eager for freedom and fit for freedom. Every great republic is bound to uphold this principle. Republican France has upheld it more than once with arms. The time having come when Cuba, in the natural order of events, is fit for and entitled to independence, the United

States, unless it would convict itself of hypocrisy and insincerity, of being merely a blustering humbug instead of the mighty champion of liberty it is so fond of proclaiming itself, must see to it that the right of these Americans of Cuba to freedom, to self-government, is not overridden by mere brute force, without even a pretense of right or justice to back it.

"It is on these principles, not on the Monroe doctrine or any other doctrine peculiar to the United States, that the United States rests its unassailable right to end the struggle in Cuba, to secure to Cuba freedom and peace."—*The Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N. Y.*

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENT ON THE ACQUITTAL OF SHERIFF MARTIN.

MORE important than the fate of Cuba and the war which threatens on account of that island seems to the German-American press the case of the Pennsylvania miners who were shot by Sheriff Martin's posse. Without distinction of party lines, German-American papers declare that the verdict which freed the sheriff and his deputies will seriously affect the future of this country. Each of these papers has commented upon the case in numerous editorials, and, altho there were no Germans among the victims, it is assumed that the deputies would have proceeded in the same spirit against any men whose mother tongue is not English, and against such only. The remarks about "ignorant foreigners," "foreign curs," "low-bred Huns," etc., supposed to have been made by the deputies before and after the shooting are regarded as proof that the deputies looked upon themselves as members of a superior race, a belief which the German-American press declare themselves unable to adopt. One and all they assert that faith in the integrity of the American juries and judges is very much shaken. *The Westliche Post, St. Louis*, says:

"The acquittal of this gang of hired assassins looks like a declaration of complete bankruptcy on the part of our demoralized administration of justice. Sympathy for the 'crushed people of desolated Cuba' is nothing but low-class hypocrisy when expressed by the many papers which had not a word of censure for the murderers of Lattimer, nor for the rascally judge or the venal jury and the paid-for witnesses. More impudent lies have never been told in court than in the Wilkesbarre trial. Yet even the most shameless lying could not hide the fact that the strikers, who solely agitated against starvation wages, neither intended nor threatened violence to the sheriff and his murderous crew. . . . It is impossible for thinking men to look into the future without misgivings. Too often such lawlessness and violation of the rights of man have preceded great catastrophes, as the history of the world abundantly shows."

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Chicago, remarks that, while the German-American papers thus sharply criticize the Wilkesbarre proceedings, not a few English-American papers applauded the verdict, and others had at least no word of censure. "The reason for this," thinks the paper, "is that in the breast of the Germans the sense of justice and humanity is much better developed." *The Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis*, says:

"The question was: Had the workmen the right to travel along a public road or not. They certainly *had*, the same as everybody else. The judge, however, declared that the sheriff had a right to order them back. . . . The judge, who was supposed to stand above the parties, instituted himself the advocate and defender of this enormous iniquity, this cool-blooded butchery of peaceful human beings. For human beings were they, whose blood still cries to heaven unavenged, tho they were only starving strikers and 'ignorant foreigners.'"

The Freie Presse, Chicago, points out that such a case could not possibly happen in Germany. There the strikers would not have been met by plain citizens of their own type, tho speaking a different language, but by a disciplined force, kept well in hand by men accustomed and able to command. If the strikers committed an unlawful act, the officer would order them three times,

at the roll of the drum, to disperse. After that a volley would be fired over their heads, and only if these means failed the rifles would be leveled in deadly earnest. *The Wächter und Anzeiger, Cleveland, Ohio*, says:

"The Wilkesbarre prostitution of justice is excused on the grounds of legality. The workmen did nothing unlawful, but for the sake of argument we will suppose they did. . . . Deterioration of justice has ever been a sign of a country's approaching dissolution. We do not mean that the people of such a state did not respect the *law*, but that the law no longer protected them. The greatest mistake a nation possibly could make is to fancy that what is *legal* also is *just*. . . . The American people, in whose public state the prostitution of justice by the law is to-day much more flagrant than in any monarchical country, should remember this. . . . It was the '*legal*' injustice of the British kings and parliament against which the American colonies arose. . . . And history repeats itself."

The *St. Louis Tribune* calls the verdict "a verdict against the institutions of the American republic." *The Abendpost, Detroit*, thinks every such verdict is a nail in the coffin of our institutions. *The Deutsche Zeitung, New Orleans*, says:

"The outcome of this judicial farce was a foregone conclusion, *not* because the case of the defendants was just, but because the jury were all native-born Americans. Every one of them admitted that he had a 'prejudice' against 'foreigners,' yet every one was accepted. The victims of the sheriff and his crew all were foreigners, and, indeed, the most hated foreigners, Huns, Slavs, and Poles. In the presence of such a jury no justice was to be had for them. . . . The victims were only Huns and Slavs, not human beings. Justice is not to be had for such as they in Pennsylvania."

Of other papers which expressed themselves equally strongly we mention the *Freie Presse, Cincinnati*, *Volksblatt, Cincinnati*, *Staats-Zeitung, New York*, *Gross New Yorker Zeitung*—every German-American paper, in fact, that we have seen. All the papers quoted are conservative in their ideas, denounced by the German Socialists and Anarchists as Bourgeois, mild Liberals, and even Junkers. Of Socialist papers we quote the *Volks-Zeitung, New York*, which says:

"We are not surprised. We *knew* that there are two kinds of law in this country, one for the rich and one for the poor. We did not for a moment expect justice to be done. . . . We knew that not even such a small concession to public opinion would be made as to let the jury disagree. . . . Will the workmen of America now learn that society is formed of two classes, between whom there is a deadly feud? . . . Will they learn that they must put themselves positively in power before an improvement may be expected?"



SPEAK!—*The Journal, Chicago.*

All these papers are taken seriously by their readers, and have a large circulation abroad. For the sake of completeness we also quote Most's *Freiheit*, Buffalo, which, tho its financial position has never been very brilliant, is yet the most vigorous of Anarchist organs. It says:

"The judicial eunuchs in the pay of the governments and of the ruling classes have committed the most crying injustice in every country when the aim was to whitewash a rascal or to imprison or execute the innocent. But such bestial frivolity and assurance in the prostitution of justice as is practised in America can not easily be pointed out anywhere else. . . . Tyrants and capitalist exploiters are tyrants everywhere. But the American ones are a crossing between tigers and hyenas of such an atrocious type that the world has never seen their equals, either in number or bestiality."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MANEUVERS IN THE CURRENCY FIGHT.

THE money question still looms up as the divisive party issue in home politics. Leaders of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver party organizations have assumed the aggressive in simultaneously issuing addresses to the people advocating political cooperation against the gold-standard forces. Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department, in a number of recent speeches before commercial organizations, has taken issue with these addresses, and presented arguments for the maintenance of the gold standard until international bimetallism shall be attainable. An idea of the nature of these political maneuvers may be obtained by representative quotations appended:

To Democrats.—"The surrender of the Republican Party to the advocates of the gold standard and monopoly is at last complete. The present Administration, called to power upon the solemn pledge of the Republican national convention at St. Louis to promote bimetallism, has formulated and sent to Congress a bill, the leading purpose of which the honorable Secretary of the Treasury avows is 'to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.' The country has already for twenty-four years been so thoroughly committed to this standard, partly by law and partly by the usurpations of the executive branch of the Government, that its effects are seen and felt on every hand; wages are reduced and work is harder to get; the weight of debt is doubled; the value of land and other property is reduced one half or more, until the lives of the people are 'made bitter with hard bondage.' It is certainly not in the interest of humanity to have this condition of things more thoroughly established.

"The continued rise in the value of gold, or, which is the same thing, the continued fall of prices, must inevitably transfer the property of all those engaged in active business—the actual creators of wealth, whether by hand, brain, or capital—to those who, avoiding the risk and effort of active business, only draw interest.

"The increase of 1.45 per cent. in the value of money caused by its increasing scarcity from 1809 to 1849, as admitted by leading advocates of the gold standard, found expression at that time in extremely low prices and conditions of unparalleled distress. The discovery of gold and silver in extraordinary quantities, and the great increase in the volume of metallic money resulting therefrom, relieved this distress, and brought in its stead wonderful prosperity. Prices rose, business flourished, producers prospered, all were happy. Substantially this condition would have continued if both the precious metals had been allowed to remain in use as money, because they were being found in nearly sufficient quantities to increase the volume of money in proportion to the developments of business.

"A wicked conspiracy, however, deprived one of them of the money function. This was done with the deliberate purpose of raising the value of the other by rendering the supply of metallic money relatively scarcer as compared with the demand. From the hour of the consummation of this crime mankind has suffered commercial disaster and social distress in almost constantly increasing measure. Just in proportion to the growth of arts and civilization and the expansion of commerce, business, and indus-

try, the inadequacy of the volume of gold is felt, its scarcity is emphasized, its value increased.

"The repression of life and happiness which is inseparable from a long course of declining prices has now checked development, and if continued will ultimately stifle civilization. An eminent American, President Andrews of Brown University, some years ago said: 'Our national debt on September 1, 1865, was two and three-quarter billions; it could then have been paid off with eighteen million bales of cotton or twenty-five million tons of bar iron. When it had been reduced to a billion and a quarter, thirty million bales of cotton or thirty-two million tons of iron would have been required to pay it. In other words, while a nominal shrinkage of about 55 per cent. had taken place in the debt, it had, as measured in either of these two world's staples, actually been enlarged by some 50 per cent.'

"Unless a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people' has perished from the earth, surely the present boldly avowed scheme, not only to continue but to increase these evils, will not be permitted."—*From the Address Signed by James K. Jones, Chairman Democratic National Committee.*

To Populists.—"In the pursuit of this purpose of committing the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, the plan of this Administration, as of the last, is to retire the greenbacks and other non-interest-bearing paper-money of the Government, to issue interest-burdened gold bonds, and to increase the powers, privileges, and profits of national banks. This achievement would turn over the duty of supplying the people's money—the very life of business—to a selfish, heartless, and irresponsible foreign gold syndicate and its American agents and allies.

"It must be remembered also that this foreign gold syndicate and its allies have, with the connivance if not the assistance of our Government, captured and to-day control every instrument of commerce in the nation.

"In framing the Constitution our patriotic forefathers, with zealous care and with prophetic wisdom, provided that commerce should be regulated by Congress; but this tremendous power has been abdicated by Congress in favor of the gold trust and the banking ring. Money is the first great instrument of commerce; but the gold ring, not satisfied with controlling our financial system, has captured the other instruments of commerce to enable it to keep the gold-standard yoke upon our necks and 'to more thoroughly' subjugate our people and dominate our Government.

"All history teaches that those who have controlled the instruments of commerce in any country have not only controlled the commerce of that nation, but have also controlled and dominated that government. Thus, the gold syndicate and its allied monopolies in our country, having seized the great instruments of commerce, have used this tremendous power to discriminate against sections and individuals, to destroy competition, to breed business stagnation, and to create 'hard times' in the midst of plenty. Thus the organization and maintenance of great industrial trusts have been promoted which operate to aggravate the evil conditions which gave them birth. Thus they are making millions of paupers to create a few millionaires. The inevitable result must be to convert our Government into an oligarchy of sordid wealth.

"In the accomplishment of this end these evil influences must shackle opinion and muzzle discussion. They not only subsidize the press and attempt to seat their well-paid attorneys in our legislative halls, on our benches of justice, and in all other departments of government, but wherever college faculties are susceptible to pretended generosity or inverted philanthropy they carefully maneuver for either service or silence.

"The divine right of kings is to be succeeded by the divine right of millionaires who propose to run everything, not only the instruments of commerce and our industrial system, but also as far as possible the pen of the editor and the voice, if not the intellect, of the university professor. Having succeeded in this, the conspirators will not only completely dominate the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of our Government, but will be solidly entrenched against resistance and retribution.

"Briefly stated, this is a part of the outrageous scheme. We do not arraign any political party on partizan grounds. We arraign a system and denounce a conspiracy. We condemn individuals and organizations that support this system and aid the conspiracy. A party that is the mouthpiece and agent of this

conspiracy is just as dangerous under one name as under another.—*From the Address Signed by Marion Butler and Twenty-five Senators and Representatives of the Populist Party.*

To Silver Republicans.—"The cunning plans of the beneficiaries of the gold standard and the advocates of monopoly are fast nearing completion. They need but to win one more victory to become supreme, and to be able to defy the sovereignty of the people for generations. The policy of the Republican Administration is a plain confession that the secret authors of the St. Louis platform of 1896 are in absolute control of that party. Power thus secured by false pretenses is to be ruthlessly used to carry out the ulterior designs of the conspirators. The slow processes of the twenty-five years are rapidly advancing to their goal, the near approach to which now seems to warrant dispensing with the caution and deceit that have hitherto been the necessary preliminaries of success.

"But this openness of purpose is the opportunity of patriotism. Honest men should hesitate no longer if opposed to the establishment of the government currency, if opposed to the erection of a great association of banks of issue, as the all-dominating power in the nation, if opposed to every kind of trust and monopoly, the offspring and adjunct of the money power.

"Before this awful and imminent peril to the institutions of our country every personal ambition must melt away, and every merely partizan contention must be stilled. While this issue remains unsettled, Democrat, Populist, and Silver Republican must stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. United we can save the republic, the last refuge of self-government, the one remaining hope of liberty, to succeeding centuries.

"The policy of our foes is to divide us, that they may conquer us. Let not self-interest, pride, carelessness, or folly afford them hope that we shall furnish arms against ourselves. In every State and congressional district in the Union the closest cooperation should be our watchword. After full counsel together, we should, wherever there is a contest, choose a strong champion of the common cause, and to him should be given the true allegiance and earnest support of every opponent of the party of gold and monopoly.

"The man or organization that in this grave crisis becomes responsible for discordant councils or divided energies does not deserve the blessings we are all striving to preserve."—*From the Address Signed by Charles A. Towne, Chairman National Committee of the Silver Republican Party, Eight Silver-Republican Senators and Representatives, and Fred T. Dubois.*

Ruinous Remedy Proposed.—"I do not know any gold syndicate, either foreign or domestic, and I do not believe Mr. Butler nor any one else does; but he says, 'with the connivance, if not the assistance, of our Government,' they (the foreign gold syndicate and its allies) have 'captured, and to-day control, every instrument of commerce in the nation.' What are the instruments of commerce about which he speaks with such glib eloquence? I know that a warehouse receipt, a ship's bill of lading, a railroad receipt for a carload of farm products, a draft drawn by the seller of products upon a distant buyer, a note of hand for \$100 given in exchange for goods, a simple credit on a merchant's books—gold, silver, bank-notes, bank-checks—these are all, in a proper sense, instruments of commerce, and without their use commerce would cease.

"If he means by 'instruments of commerce' these things, or any of them, his statement refutes itself, for the most ignorant know that these instruments pass freely back and forth among the people as trade and traffic are carried on. Perhaps he means by 'instruments of commerce' railroads and ships, through the agency of which, in modern days, commerce is moved. Does he mean that these instruments have been seized by the 'conspiracy of gold and monopoly' to 'breed business stagnation and to create hard times in the midst of plenty'? Let us point him and his readers to the evident lack of success in this wicked 'conspiracy,' if conspiracy, indeed, there be. During the last twenty-five years these agencies of transportation have been obliged to make easier instead of harder conditions to the people.

"The figures of one great transportation line controlling nine thousand miles of road show that during the period named the average net profit for carrying freight has fallen from 1 cent per ton per mile to $1\frac{1}{7}$ mills per ton per mile. Take transportation service as a whole, and it is clearly shown that, were the rates

of twenty-five years ago now in vogue, the producers would be paying \$1,000,000,000 more a year than they are actually paying for transporting their goods and wares over the railroads in the United States. Within the same period of time the cost of carrying wheat from Chicago to Buffalo has been reduced from an average of 12 cents a bushel to 1 cent a bushel. If these are the results of a conspiracy to 'create hard times in the midst of plenty,' let the conspiracy proceed. It is useless here to follow further the ingenious tissue of half-truths and no truths which clothed in language that appeals to ignorance, prejudice, and passion, carry the evil germs of hatred, disaffection, and revolution.

"It is a noticeable fact that the political leaders to whom I have referred offer, in their present address, no curative recommendations. By fair implication, their advice is: Break down! Destroy! We will name the remedies later. But we know in advance what their alleged remedies are; they are substantially found in the Chicago platform of 1896, and prominent among these is the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The ruinous character of the remedy has been again and again fully exposed, and I shall not now attempt to describe the shock and ruin to our commercial and industrial life which the inauguration of this remedy would bring.

"Let me pass all this. Let us assume that the suicidal policy had prevailed, that the wrecks of domestic disaster had been cleared away, that a new generation had succeeded to their rich legacy of a fruitful land, with its boundless possibilities of productivity and commerce; would it then be to the economic advantage of the people to possess silver as the measure of value, instead of gold, as now? To answer the question, and to comprehend that the answer is true and correct, we are forced to consider the use that money serves. Money—I mean real money, metallic money—possesses three functions or qualities: It is a medium of exchange, a measure of values, a standard for deferred payments. By reason of its action as the ruling medium of exchange, it becomes the measure of value, since all things exchanged come to be stated in terms or quantities of money. It must also be held in mind that all legitimate business is simply an exchange of products or labor, money being the medium by which the exchange is effected.

"We do not want money for money's sake, but we want it for that which it will buy; thus, in the exchange of products for products, or of products for labor, or of labor for products, two steps are necessary: First, to exchange products or services for money, then exchange money for desired products or desired services. Now, in process of time, things become related to each other in terms of money; that is to say, while the exchangeable value of a bushel of wheat to a bushel of oats may be, say, one bushel of wheat for two bushels of oats, yet, if this be the true fact of their relationship, it is never thus expressed. Both are measured by price stated in money, but the price of wheat will then be twice the price of oats per bushel, and thus their ultimate relationship as to value is indirectly expressed. It is, however, this relation to each other that is important.

"A change in the money, whether that change be to one of higher or lower commercial value than the one previously in use, would cause a universal derangement in prices and a perfect dislocation in the relation of things to each other. Things enjoying a foreign market would quickly find a new price in the new money, and this price would be determined by the commercial value of the new money itself in the foreign market. Things limited in use and consumption to our domestic market, and labor-paid services of every kind, including wages, would find no such avenue to a speedy readjustment. Slowly the economic laws would operate to reestablish things in normal relationships; but the process would be slow, painful, and full of injustice to those unskilled in the arts of trade.

"Those skilled in commerce, educated and far-sighted in speculative methods, would secure great gains; general wealth would not be increased. The real gains of society must come, not by exploiting each other or by manipulating fifty-cent pieces, but by developing the power of man over the resources of nature. Assuming, again, however, that this course and these consequences had become history, and that our country had established a currency or money standard different from, and with no fixed relation to, the international standard, how would we stand affected? The foreign buyer of our commodities would compute the value of our currency in gold, and thus arrive at the sum in currency which he could give for what we had to sell. But, inasmuch as the relation of our currency to the standard would be constantly fluctuating, there would be a constant risk between sale and de-

livery, which somebody would have to bear. And, inasmuch as no foreigner would bear it, if he could buy where he did not have to bear it, the charge would fall on our producers as part of the necessary expense of getting our goods to a competitive market.

"There would be one more fluctuation, one more element of uncertainty, one more chasm over which toll must be paid between our producer and his foreign customer, and between our consumer and the foreign producer. It would be a ruinous handicap upon our growing export trade in manufactured goods, for no American manufacturer could know what the price agreed upon in terms of foreign money would net him in our money when delivery should be made months hence. He would have to buy a gold option to have any certain basis of calculation.

"It is at this point that the radical difference appears between international bimetalism and the Democratic scheme for the free coinage of silver without the aid or consent of any other nation. International bimetalism means the same measuring-rod over values, both at home and abroad. It involves a use of the world's money, and a resultant harmony of the exchanges. Local 'bimetalism' means a dislocation between the United States and the rest of the commercial world in a money standard. Besides all the other losses and derangements always pointed out, it means a position of continuous disadvantage in the competition for the world's trade and commerce. Nothing but the blindest disregard for the economic laws which govern us more surely than do statutory enactments can lead us into such a folly. For international bimetalism the Republican Party stands pledged. To secure it, all honorable and proper efforts will be put forth; but, until it can be secured, it is manifestly for the interest of our people to preserve, by all proper means, the present gold standard. Through it we measure by the same rule with which our competitors measure, and by it we contend in the struggle for commercial supremacy with weapons evenly matched to those of our well-armed antagonists."—*From the Address of Secretary Gage to the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio, March 18.*

WANAMAKER AND PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

JOHN WANAMAKER, ex-Postmaster-General, merchant, and candidate for United States Senate last year, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania this year. His attacks on the Quay machine in the Keystone State are attracting considerable attention. In his letter accepting the nomination of the Business Men's League of Philadelphia, Mr. Wanamaker said in part:

"Let there be no misunderstanding as to where the responsibility rests, and let the Republican voter demand a strict accounting. With school funds long past due, and personal property taxes withheld from counties to allow the state treasurer to farm out millions of dollars to favorite banks; with a Capitol commission breaking down the restrictive barriers erected by popular sentiment, and planning a building that will cost millions when completed; with the knowledge that indemnity bonds, padded pay-rolls, Lexow bills, legislative junketings, and mileage-grabbers will be paid out of the state treasury, if the machine elects its governor; I am convinced from proofs in my hands from all parts of the State that the people are ready to unite with you in driving back the bosses and reentering upon their rightful inheritance."

In the course of the canvass for delegates to the Republican state convention, Mr. Wanamaker spoke at Lancaster, saying, among other things:

"Patriotically speaking, comparing the State with what she once was and what she might have been in the place she deserved in the galaxy of States, she has fallen to the rear and only a few memories of her glory are left. In olden times our statesmen were golden priests, who carried chalices of wood, but in these days we have wooden priests of statesmen, who carry chalices of gold and pockets full of places to bless and unbless their retainers.

"Corruption is at its worst, and the commercialism of politics is the chief characteristic of Pennsylvania. . . . In the fourth century of Rome in the time of the Emperor Theodosius, Hellebichus was master of the forces and Cæsarius was count of the offices. In the nineteenth century M. S. Quay is count of the offices and W. H. Andrews, prince of Lexow, is the master of forces in Pennsylvania, and we have come through the iron age and the silver age to the worst of all ages, the degraded evil age of con-

scienceless debauched politics. You and I need not go away from home to be convinced of this."

Among specific instances of Quay corruption in the State, Mr. Wanamaker gave the following:

"For fifteen years the control of the office of state treasurer has been the citadel of Senator Quay's power; it is believed to have yielded annually a campaign fund of not less than \$100,000, mortgaging influential bankers and affording unlimited credit to borrow vast sums for personal campaigns, and exhibiting incumbents entering upon the office of state treasurer poor and on a \$5,000 salary in two years retire with a competency.

"To give a better conception of the great loss sustained by the State, the state treasurer's official monthly statement bearing date of July 1, 1893, during the money panic, shows at that time a balance of \$8,123,747.69 in favored state banks paying no interest to the State. From a representative of a leading business concern of the State I learn that on the same date he was obliged to pay a premium of 3 per cent. for cash with which to pay wages. To show to what extent the fund is manipulated for political purposes, a Philadelphia bank capitalized at \$150,000, a private institution whose President is Quay's old lieutenant, has continuously carried a deposit ranging from \$300,000 to \$1,200,000, while school districts are waiting in vain for school money long past due."

Mr. Wanamaker said his fight was against ring rule; that he had accepted the call of Republicans and no other:

"There is a growing belief that a large part of the nearly 6,000,000 of Pennsylvanians are tired of the ring rule and unwilling to submit tamely to the surrender of state affairs to Quay and W. H. Andrews; that the State is too young to go out of business altogether for herself; that we are ready for another Declaration of Independence.

"This does not mean that we take down our Republican flag and put up an independent flag. It is only the cacklers of the spacklers that say that, to befog and mystify the unthinking. We must get out of a kitchen horizon, and see large things through large hearts and clear eyes. I am a Republican of Republicans, and from my boyhood to this day I have never voted any other ticket. Neither have I scratched it or bolted it.

"Leiter and Armour have cornered the wheat market of the United States and the king of Pennsylvania has cornered the office and the political power, and these with the legislature are busheled and barreled for spring and winter deliveries at conventions and to corporations as if all were wheat and oats.

"One Senator owns another Senator, and these control twenty-six Congressmen, who, in a solid body, train with the captain, or if any one fail the combination turns in against that man's reelection to Congress.

"That old war-horse of the party, the veteran, Congressman-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, unwilling to take orders, must give place to a new man whom it is said the orders have gone out to elect. This tightly bound up political ring in Pennsylvania is just as possible in other States. Take three such States and see where we are. It is a triumvirate next to omnipotent.

"National politics are ruled with an iron rod, and the bills are all paid by contractors and legislatively benefited interests.

"Is Pennsylvania too blind to see the drift of the times and too dull to see her large responsibility in bringing on this condition that well may make many people nervous and fearful?

"I have faith in the masses of the people. There are times to listen to the quiet voter; sometimes he is only a tenth man, this time he is the every third man.

"The old man, tired and disgusted with bossism, must step out and take up the war-cry again. The young man who has concluded politics is a hopeless task must reenter the ranks and do his best. Professional men and those who have stood aloof from politics, pronouncing the system as steeped in mud, must make it to their liking by association and service.

"If party spectacles are too narrow let us broaden them at least enough to see the public good.

"The thing to be cared for above personal consideration is the right. With this conviction I enter for the war, not for one summer or one autumn or one winter or one year, but for all the years until Pennsylvania is redeemed, and true to the traditions of Lincoln and Grant who died for Republicanism and the country."

The Lancaster county primaries, however, resulted in the de-

feat of state Senator Kaufmann, the Wanamaker leader in the legislature, by a large majority, and Mr. Quay controls the delegation.

Meanwhile Philadelphia is concerned about revelations and admissions of bribery in the city councils in connection with the recent attempt to contract with a private company for the filtration of the city water-supply. And the independent candidacy of Dr. S. C. Swallow for governor (who polled 119,000 votes for the state treasurer on the Prohibition ticket last year) on the platform "Thou Shalt Not Steal," is assuming some importance in the press.

Wanamaker Questioned.—"We can scarcely credit our own senses when they tell us upon the testimony of hard facts that Mr. Wanamaker, the author of this passage [indictment of Quay corruption in letter of acceptance quoted above] is the same man who collected upward of \$200,000 as a campaign fund in 1888, and put the money in the hands of Quay, the author of all this mischief. It was Mr. Wanamaker who declared then he had received the Postmaster-Generalship as a reward for this work. It was the same man who looted the railway mail service and permitted the removal of 30,000 postmasters. What wrong and suffering was inflicted in that one act! It was Mr. Wanamaker who used his official position to secure the attendance of the representatives of the South American republics at the Grand Depot, and then made a plea to them for his own commercial advantage. He it was of whom Thomas Dolan said:

"Not only did Mr. Wanamaker use his influence to have Mr. Quay's friends appointed in this city, but he likewise interested himself in the appointments made throughout the State, and he was untiring in his efforts."

"Why should Mr. Wanamaker shudder at the Frankenstein for whose creation and endowment with life he is partly responsible? If every county in the State is, as he depicts, a Quay stronghold, why did he, by aiding Quay appointments, help to make it so? If he is ready to go forward in the battle for political emancipation, why did he join Mr. Thomas Dolan in helping to bind on Philadelphia the odious gas monopoly, asserting that it would be a public benefit, and hiding the fact, until it was revealed by the question of a bystander, that he had a financial interest in promoting the sale of this rich monopoly? What have the workmen of this city to say as to the part Mr. Wanamaker played in the settlement of the trolley-car strike? And what have the small storekeepers, here and throughout the State, to say regarding his influence on their trade? Is he in relation to these things truly a people's representative? If Mr. Wanamaker is the representative champion of purity in an election canvass, why, when he ran for the Senate, did he or his agents purchase editorials as tho they were advertisements? This certainly is one of the most pernicious forms of corruption to which the press can be subjected. Why did he permit Edmund Dunn, of Connellsville, to buy a promise to vote for him from T. Clarke Baldwin at a cost of \$500? Why did Mr. Wanamaker compromise the suit for bribery against his agent Van Valkenburg, instead of fighting it to the uttermost, and so proving that gentleman's innocence—if he was innocent? These are but examples of many equally pertinent and searching questions which have stared Mr. Wanamaker for months, and some of them for years, unanswered, and, as we are forced to believe, unanswerable."—*City and State (Municipal League Organ), Philadelphia.*

Strength of the Boss.—"It will not be the first time the Business Men's League and Mr. Quay have measured swords. Several previous attempts have been made by the former to overthrow the boss of the Republican machine in the Keystone State, but the machine was either too strong or the league too weak, and the efforts put forth merely resulted in entrenching Quay more firmly in power.

"The business men hold to the view that their defeat was accomplished by corrupt methods, while the other side claims to have the support of a majority of the voters. Unless we concede popular government to be a failure in Pennsylvania, it must be assumed that the Business Men's League has not yet succeeded in gaining that confidence or in impressing the masses with that belief in its ability to give them good government which is essential to victory at the polls.

"Whether the league shall be more successful this year remains to be seen. The results of some recent reform movements have not been such as to create an overwhelming desire for a continuance of the experiment. In New York, Tammany, after having been out of power for several years, was reinstated by an overwhelming majority, altho it does not profess to be affiliated with reformers. Evidently the people were unable to see that any advantage had accrued to them from the change.

"Mr. Quay also stands closer to the public than most members of the Business Men's League. He knows what the masses want better than his opponents. Herein lies the secret of his strength. To this advantage he adds ability to make the most of his resources."—*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"That there is ample occasion for revolt is undeniable, altho it could be wished that another time had been taken when there was no danger of involving the sound-money cause. The attack, led as it is by a Republican of national prominence, is a serious one for Quay, altho he may feel secure in his entrenchments behind the machine. He will not answer. That is not his way. Addition, division, and silence is his policy. The people of Pennsylvania, however, have smashed the machine before, and they may do it again."—*The Advertiser (Rep.), Portland, Me.*

The Monkeys and the Asses—A Parable.—Mr. Bolton Hall, prominent for years as an exponent of the single tax, has just published a little book of social-reform fables entitled "Even As You and I." The aim of the book is rather to shame us into a sense of responsibility for unjust conditions than to urge any particular remedy for such conditions, tho the latter purpose is not entirely absent. As a sample of Mr. Hall's method we give his parable, "Because They Were Asses":

"The Monkeys, being as lazy as you and I, began to ride the Donkeys. A big Monkey would ride in front of the herd; this he called 'being their leader'; altho, since the Donkeys were strong, he had in the end to go the way the Donkeys wished.

"Sometimes the Donkeys kicked. Then the Monkeys called them 'Anarchists.'

"The Monkeys grew so fat and heavy that the Asses had no strength remaining to get their own food.

"They began to complain, and to seek for causes and cures. A sweet girl Monkey said: 'I will take them some flowers to allay their discontent—we will establish a Flower Mission.' The Monkeys subscribed liberally.

"A dear little Monkey added: 'I will hold a Charity Fair, which will raise enough from the Benevolent Apes to send some of the young Asses' Colts to the fields for a week.' The Monkeys called that 'Enlightened Charity.' A long-eared Monkey cried: 'No, preach temperance; those Beasts of Asses drink so much that they have no time to eat and nothing to eat in the time if they had it.' The Monkeys restricted the sale of drink—to Asses.

"A Big Ass said: 'What we need is a high wall around so as to keep out pauper hay—then the Monkeys will give us employment cultivating hay fields, and pay us with some of the hay.' The Monkeys made a wall so close that the Asses could not see through it. Said a small Donkey: 'We need cheaper money so that we can buy some leisure time from the Monkeys who make the money.' The Monkeys did not like this—they were only Monkeys.

"Now," said an Ecclesiastical Ape, 'sin is at the bottom of all this. These Monkeys are on top of you because your hearts are corrupt.' So he preached to the Monkeys about the depravity of Donkeys.

"I have discovered," said a Mule, 'that it is because lower-class animals are lazy—too lazy to graze—that all this want and suffering exists.' (The Monkeys made that Mule a Professor.)

"Still the Asses kicked.

"Have we not done all that we could for you?" said the Monkeys. 'What you really need is a strong Government, to provide formidable Arms for us, and to insure the stability of the Social Order.' Then the Asses voted additional appropriations for all these things, and many enlisted in the 'National Guard.'

"The Monkeys had the spending of the Money."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JOHN WANAMAKER has just had his gubernatorial spring opening.—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

THE peace the Administration is after seems to be the kind that passeth all understanding, too.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE money that Spain will not spend for bread in Cuba it can not spend for war-ships.—*The Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.*

THERE is every reason to think the whole cloth from which certain newspaper lies are made is woven from yarns.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

THESE are the times Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan can afford to shake hands and thank heaven they are private citizens.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

WHAT an old plutocrat Uncle Sam is! He raises fifty millions just by shifting that little amount from one pocket to the other.—*The Hawkeye, Burlington, Iowa.*

BEFORE leaving Washington the other day General Miles said: "It is very hard to tell what will happen." It will be noticed that the general is conservative.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

ACCORDING to estimates it will cost England \$240,000,000 to keep everything and everybody peaceable and comfortable like this year. This comes pretty near being peace at any price.—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

MOST DIFFICULT OF POLAR PROBLEMS.—"I suppose that there are many problems which polar explorers seek to solve," said the unscientific man.

"Yes," replied the intrepid traveler, "a great many."

"What is the most important one?"

"Getting back."—*The Star, Washington.*

LETTERS AND ART.

BRUNETIÈRE ON ART AND MORALITY.

THAT the great Russian moralist and artist, Tolstoï, and the leading French literary critic, Brunetière, should independently and almost simultaneously formulate substantially similar views on the relation between art and morality, is a curious coincidence. Tolstoï's emphatic rejection of beauty as the ultimate object of art is, in fact, reenforced by rather novel, if not startling, arguments of Brunetière. He recently delivered a lecture on the subject of art, and from a report in the *Journal des Débats* we translate freely the following *résumé* of Brunetière's leading ideas:

"The doctrine which treats art as some divine power in humanity, a doctrine finding expression in poetic hymns to the eternal beauty of art, M. Brunetière held to be false and pernicious. He was very far from bowing to the claims of beauty. It is not true, he insisted, that art, even the art of genius, ennobled and elevated everything it touched, as artists and their theoretical defenders would have the world believe. The supposed purity and innocence of Greek plastic art was, if not deliberate hypocrisy, then at least an impertinent jest. It was pagan art, and paganism was unquestionably the 'wild adoration of the energy of nature.'

"At the basis of every form of art there lies, according to Brunetière, the seed and germ of immorality, which require only a favoring condition to blossom forth into full flower. To prove this, three important considerations were presented. In the first place art in every form appeals to us solely by means of pleasure or sensual gratification. Where there is no beauty there is no emotional gratification, and it is therefore natural and unavoidable that art should aim at the excitation of pleasurable emotions and make it its only end and object. The art of the eighteenth century was passed in review to substantiate this thesis. Even the elegies of André Chenier were a perpetual incitement to intoxication and delight, the more dangerous because of their exquisite elegance.

"In the second place, what is, at bottom, the principle of all art? The answer is—imitation of nature. But nature is not always beautiful. Indeed, she is often ugly and repulsive. So immoral is nature, so repugnant to our ideals of ethical beauty, that all morality is really a protest against the cosmic process. Nor is nature truthful, being full of illusions and deceptions and exceptions to apparent rules. Hence to imitate nature is to fall into a course condemned by human morality.

"In the third place, art is demoralizing in its effect on its devotees. The artist, in consequence of the legitimate necessity of cultivating that susceptibility, that originality and responsiveness to stimuli and impressions, which constitute the very springs of his talent, is led into excessive, abnormal individualism, into contempt of reality and men, into scornful indifference to human cares and interests and healthy feelings. In other words, the true artist too often becomes an egoist, an anti-social being. It is sufficient to refer to the intensely anti-social doctrines of Flaubert and the De Goncourts."

Developing these ideas, Brunetière explained the present neglect of Raphael, so long universally popular, and the revival of general interest in the Italian artists of the fifteenth century. Modern lovers of art, he said, are guided in their estimates solely by the test of emotional gratification, and the colors and subject are everything to them. No other criterion is present to their mind, hence the doctrine of art for art's sake, which really means art for pleasure's sake.

What, then, is Brunetière's positive idea about the place and function of art? It differs little from that of Tolstoï, it appears. The report concludes as follows:

"Art must be subordinated to a higher end than pleasure. Art has a social function, and morality is that social conscience the dictates of which art must follow if it would discharge its mission. But as our ideas are relative, and everything must be judged with reference to other truths and facts, the social mission of art must be determined by other social factors—religion, custom,

science. In the hegemony of any one of these forces there is danger. The hegemony of religion produces theocracy; it was the cause of the decline of the papacy. The hegemony of tradition has led to the moral death of China; the hegemony of art is responsible for the decadence of the Italy of the sixteenth century and of Greece of the time of Alexander.

"What is essential, therefore, is that, while neither of these forces should trench upon the proper domain of any other, due balance among them should be preserved. This condition existed in the most glorious epochs of the history of civilization—in the age of Louis XIV., for instance. But does it depend on human will to establish or restore the needful equilibrium? Yes, answers Brunetière, it does; and since the equilibrium is to-day disturbed in favor of art and science, it is our duty to assert and secure the recognition of the claims of the neglected factors—religion and custom and social morality."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JOHN THE BAPTIST ON THE STAGE.

IT may be that the pen is mightier than the sword; but, in countries where the censor reigns, the blue pencil seems to be, temporarily at least, mightier than the pen. Herrmann Sudermann is counted one of the four greatest living dramatists of Europe, the other three being Ibsen, Hauptmann, and Maeterlinck; but this fact has not preserved his latest play, "Johannes," from a delay of many weeks in publication because the dramatic censor of Germany could not sooner make up his mind to let the play be produced. Nor did the censor remove his ban, so report says, until the Emperor himself was appealed to and the prohibition removed by imperial command. The play was finally enacted in Berlin, January 15, and in book form several editions were exhausted in a few days. The "Johannes" of Sudermann is John the Baptist, and it is presumed that the use of a biblical character was the cause of the censor's objection. *The Speaker* (London), in reviewing the play, describes it briefly in the following words:

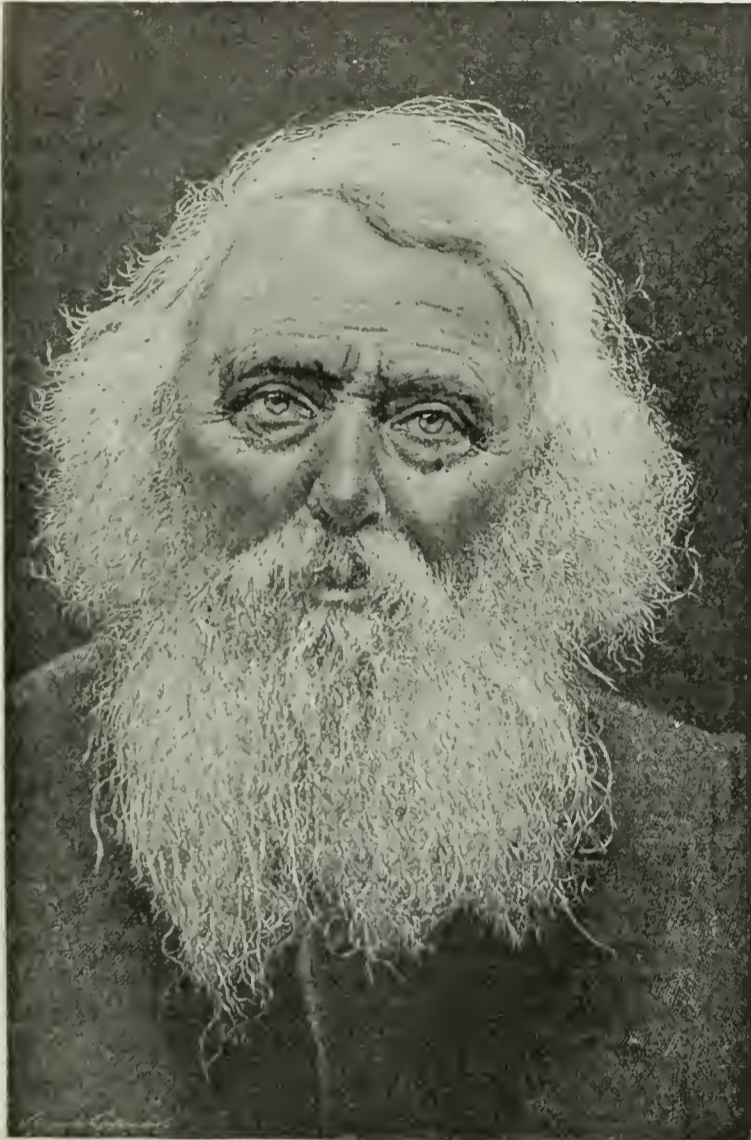
"The story of John the Baptist is one of the few biblical subjects that seem to possess a perennial fascination for the dramatic poet. Sudermann is, however, the first essentially realistic writer—we need hardly make an exception in favor of Flaubert's *conte* 'Hérodiade'—who has made the theme his own; and it must be admitted that he has brought the old story into the sphere of modern sympathies with no small ingenuity. He is more faithful to the historical and legendary basis of the story than we should have expected from a modern writer, who naturally lays most stress on the psychological side of the drama. Herr Sudermann is an inveterate ideologist; some years ago, when 'realism' and 'idealism' were still the battle-cries which divided the literary world into opposite camps, Sudermann's method of building up dramas and novels round abstract ideas made him a bone of contention between the two parties in Germany; it was no easy matter to decide to which he belonged. Like his former plays, 'Johannes,' too, is built round an idea; just as 'Die Ehre' was a kind of Socratic exposition of ideas of honor, so 'Johannes' has, as its ethical background, the Christian doctrine of love. The tragedy of John the Baptist's life in Sudermann's play is that love, the *charitas* which had always appeared to him either weakness or sin, should be the corner-stone of the faith of the Master whose forerunner he is. One of the most impressive scenes of the play is where *John* learns from the Galileans at the gate of the temple that Jesus of Nazareth teaches His followers to love their enemies; it is this new gospel of love that stays his hand when, at the crucial moment of his life, he raises it to stone the sinning Tetrarch.

"Sudermann has preserved with the utmost care the tone of the New Testament in his play; his language, when he is not quoting the exact words of the Testament, is closely molded upon it. And yet something essential is missing. This quasi-realism, which clings so rigidly to the letter, gives an impression of baldness and leaves us unsatisfied; there is a lack of poetry. . . . We see nothing of the wilderness, and the pomp of Herod's court is little more than an opera background. 'Johannes' comes at times dangerously near being a modern play in historical costume. We

do not look to Sudermann for the lyric beauty of Grillparzer, but we at least expect something of the 'historical sense' that marks Ibsen's 'Emperor and Galilean.' With all respect for the change that has come over artistic canons since the decay of Romanticism, we feel, after reading a play like 'Johannes,' that there is after all a good deal of truth in Goethe's axiom that verse is the only possible medium for the higher drama."

AN HISTORIC ART CONTROVERSY.

THE recent death of William J. Linton, the engraver, revives memories of a very lively controversy that raged in America a generation ago and of which he was the initiator and chief figure. Mr. Linton's theories of the art of engraving were finally overborne, but he never surrendered, and he died, as one may



Your always
W. J. Linton

Courtesy of *The Art Interchange*.

say, asserting that the supplanting of wood-engraving in the present day by mechanical processes of reproduction has been due to the rejection of his theories.

Aside also from this controversy, Mr. Linton was an interesting personage. The brother of Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the novelist, he himself had a strong literary bent, filling at one time an editorial position on the London *Spectator*, achieving considerable fame as poet, essayist, and critic, and collaborating with Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard in an elaborate compilation of "English Verse" in five volumes. He was also, before leaving England, something of a revolutionist, editing a Chartist paper, being one of the enthusiastic supporters of the movement for a republic in France, of Italian unity, of the freedom of Poland, an intimate friend of Mazzini, and a translator of Lamennais's book on "Modern Slavery."

As an engraver, Linton was one of the Bewick school, and one of the most strenuous upholders of the idea that the wood-engraver must himself be an artist, and not the mere slavish mechanical reproducer of other artists' lines. When he came to America artistic affairs were at a low ebb here, and he was hailed with enthusiasm as the most distinguished engraver who had ever visited our shores. A dinner was given in his honor by New York engravers, and his work soon became apparent in such volumes as "Picturesque America" and "The Aldine." He was for a short time teacher of engraving in the Cooper Institute School of Design.

For the facts above stated, we are indebted to Miss Caroline A. Powell, one of Linton's best pupils, who writes in *The Art Interchange* (March); and the portrait here given is from a wood-engraving made by one of Linton's personal friends, W. Biscombe Gardner, of England.

Of the controversy to which reference has already been made, Miss Powell writes as follows:

"Dr. Holland and Roswell Smith, seeing that the time was ripe for a magazine which should show enterprise and originality in artistic matters as well as literary, projected *Scribner's Monthly*, now *The Century*. Their aim was to get the best artists to make their illustrations, but these artists were not willing to give their pictures to be reproduced, if the personal character of them was to be eliminated by the engraver. This was at issue with Linton's teachings, for he held that the engraver should be at liberty to improve at will. The new school of engraving, of which Mr. Timothy Cole is the foremost representative, held that the engraver's aim should be to give the artist's work, faults and all. And so it was that in *The Atlantic Monthly* appeared an article from Linton's pen, with a scathing attack on the new school.

"The discussion was taken up by other periodicals, and Dr. Holland made a heated reply. It is not often that a discussion of this kind, mainly concerning technique, will be found interesting to the general public, but the fact that it was so shows what a hold pictorial illustration has on the popular mind. Mr. Linton was equal to a contest of this sort, and it is characteristic of him that while attending to the main battle he carried on a side skirmish with the then editor of the magazine in which his first broadside appeared—Mr. William D. Howells. The point at issue here was that Mr. Howells conceived it to be his duty to strike out or alter expressions not up to the standard. Mr. Linton strongly objected to the changes, and addressed a fiery letter to the editor of *The Atlantic*. This was followed by a reply from Mr. Howells, and a letter from the publishers intimating that an apology from Mr. Linton would be in order. Mr. Linton replied, defending his position with much earnestness, and reminded Mr. Howells that he had presumed to correct the English of a man who had been an editor either before he was born or at least when he was a child. The correspondence was collected in a pamphlet and printed by Mr. Linton. Meanwhile the discussion concerning engraving was going on in the various periodicals. Many opinions were expressed, and artists and engravers were interviewed on the subject. Amid all the discussion about the use of white line, cross line, texture, etc., the main question was a matter of reproduction or translation—which does the artist or author of the work prefer? If the player of a Beethoven sonata, be he Paderewski or Rubinstein, does not give us Beethoven but a beautiful arrangement of his own with Beethoven's work as a substructure, the musical public will object, however much they may admire the ingenuity or genius of the pianist. Artists admired Linton's work, but they would prefer not to be translated by him or by those who practised his teachings, especially when, as Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson showed in the case of one of his own drawings, Linton went so far as to turn what he had drawn for a flowering meadow into a rushing stream. And yet Linton's engravings were so admirable that the engravers of the new school found nothing better to study. Mr. Cole, against whom the criticisms were mainly directed, was a student and admirer of his work, and acknowledged his indebtedness to Linton, and when the discussion was at its height made a friendly call to assure him that there was no irritation on his side. The criticisms on the young engravers, moreover, were of advantage to them, and thereafter they made efforts to translate in a broader way, without slavishly copying defects or preserving unessential details. The truth seems to be that Linton was too great a man to be simply the interpreter of the thoughts of others. His individuality was so pronounced that it overbalanced the personality of the artist he sought to translate; and while we can recall a number of glorious cuts he made from the drawings of others, many of them perhaps better than the originals, he is seen to more complete satisfaction in his engravings from his own designs."

POVERTY OF ITALIAN LITERATURE.

ITALIAN literature of the year 1897 has recently been discussed by two prominent critics, one French, the other Italian. The former, M. T. de Wyzewa, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (December) refers to a journey made some two years ago by an Italian journalist, Señor Ugo Ojetti, for the purpose of discovering the writers of his country and of finding out whether there really was the then much-talked-of Latin renaissance. "The responses which he received," says M. de Wyzewa,

"did not, unhappily, put him at his ease. The greater part of the Italian writers readily admitted that a future awakening of Latin genius would be the most desirable thing in the world, and several of them knew the exact form, the only form, under which it would be possible to produce it. . . . Some said that Italian literature must first create a language; others, that they would have to extricate themselves from foreign influence, and—a strange phenomenon—the great majority of these gentlemen wished to exclude in any case from all right of participation in a Latin renaissance those of their *confrères* who alone, by the splendor of their works, had drawn upon Italian literature the eyes of the world. For instance, Gabriele D'Annunzio, who had given the impression of a sudden renewal of Latin genius, was criticized by Italian judges of incontestable authority as, if not wanting talent, at least of having a talent foreign to the spirit of the race. They compared him with Fogazzaro, with Verga, with Manzoni, and even Petrarch."

"But the interesting search of the Italian explorer gave us the impression that a change was in progress on the other side of the mountains. . . . A profound uneasiness existed in all minds, and the literary battle became stronger from year to year.

"Two years have passed since then, and the change which was awaited has been produced. But alas! that change has in it nothing of a renaissance. The number of books has increased and the number of writers. But not only has the old Latin genius not reawakened, but one might even say that nothing should be more delayed than to hope for its reawakening. . . . Italian literature has neither become more plastic nor more philosophic, nor more cosmopolitan, nor even more *Italian*."

M. de Wyzewa then speaks of the ascendancy which D'Annunzio has now obtained over his Italian contemporaries, and then proceeds:

"But the influence of D'Annunzio is not the only one to which they submit, nor . . . the most to be regretted. They show themselves very much occupied with new theories, or rather hypotheses of science, and in particular those which are invented every day with a remarkable fecundity and an imperturbable assurance by the anthropologists, criminologists, psychophysiologists of the school of Signor Lombroso. It is very well known how active and clamorous that school is, and the insistence with which it sets itself to transform into general laws the inconsiderable facts observed in passing. But perhaps it is not known what an enormous importance they have gained in Italy, and the truly extraordinary rebound which they have produced in the most diverse domains of intellectual life. Out of twenty books which have appeared, at least ten are manifestly inspired by the Lombrosist doctrines. The greatest literary success of the year is conceded to a work by Signor Niceforo, 'The Criminality in Sardinia.' Another criminologist, Signor Sighelo, appears in a new work, 'Sectarian Criminality.' The criminal chronicles of Ferrero and Sighele find more readers than the most pathetic romances. All this naturally gives to the new Italian literature a special character. The influence of D'Annunzio and Lombroso have rendered it at the same time Nietzschean, pre-Raphaelite, and criminological."

M. de Wyzewa concludes his article by a brief review of what he considers the three principal Italian romances of the year: "L'Incantesimo," by E. A. Butti; "Roberta," by Luciano Zucoli; and "L'Invisibile," by Domenico Ciampoli.

In the *Nuova Antologia* (January 15) Domenico Oliva comments on the same subject and the same writers. He says in part:

"The profits of the year are not pleasing; a scarce harvest and one of little value.' There are some exceptions . . . but the gen-

eral result reveals weakness, little originality, hasty work, business preoccupations, and no, or very few, preoccupations of art. I had hoped that the year 1897 would be a year of fulfilment, not of decadence; but the best writers have concluded to rest and grant to the critics a vacation period. . . . If this, however, is the critic's vacation, it is not a pleasing one. . . . When there remain but two or three great writers of a literary period, what does it matter that there are other smaller ones? It is certain that, if we contemplate the poverty of the year 1897 only, it will be necessary to affirm that Italy has no literature. And why? Precisely because the greater ones have kept silence. No great or strong work has been published this year as a witness to our energy and vitality. Fogazzaro is silent. . . . Another of our great writers is Giovanni Verga, and he also is silent."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ROMANCE OF THE IRISH STAGE.

DUBLIN before the Union, with its Parliament, its state processions, and its courtly festivities, its dueling and abductions, its reckless gambling, its roystering, and its mad extravagance, its playhouses, the "Aungier" and the "Smock Alley"—this is the stirring stuff that goes to the making of Fitzgerald



PEG WOFFINGTON.

Molloy's "Romance of the Irish Stage: With Pictures of the Irish Capital in the Eighteenth Century"; and verily the tale he tells is "as good as a play."

In setting the records of the town beside the stories of the stage, the one being but a reflection of the other, the author has consulted innumerable histories, biographies, news-sheets, playbills, manuscripts, "as a hundred exposures of the camera may be necessary to the production of a single animated photograph"; and the result is a kaleidoscopic show of fantastic or grotesque aspects of life, such as the writers of that time called "humors"—humors of the castle or the court, of the club or the coffee-house, of the playhouse or the booth, of the gambling-den, of the dueling-field, of the college or the streets, of gown and town.

The author contemplates the Irish stage in the eighteenth century as the central object in a picture of the Irish capital; and that is a picture of brightness and bustle, of thoroughfares

thronged by crowds that were strangely picturesque. All day long, and far into the night, the party-colored procession streamed along; in the forenoon, the hawkers crying their wares; sober citizens in plum-colored suits, with long flaps to the waistcoat, full periwigs, and worsted stockings rolled at the knees; physicians, in solemn black, with lace ruffles; officers and privates, always in uniform; dandies, in green or blue "cabinet" coats, with gold or silver brandenburghs; lawyers, in great wigs and long cravats; running footmen, in white jackets, colored sashes, and black velvet caps, bearing tall staffs surmounted by the crests of their masters; and last, but by no means least, in their vociferous self-assertion, university students, in black gowns.

From midday till three of the clock, the fashionable dinner hour, and from eight in the evening, the time for routs and assemblies, until early next morning, the thoroughfares were blocked by the chairs of women of quality, who seldom walked abroad:

"Convenient and, in days of ease and leisure, delightful conveyances, gold-mounted, lined with brocade, and emblazoned with armorial bearings; while coaches, big as state beds, with outriders and footmen in gorgeous liveries, drove their occupants to the castle levees, to the balls given by the nobility, or to Parliament House, where sat 249 temporal and 22 spiritual peers, with 300 commoners."

When the Aungier Theater was opened on May 19, 1734, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Dorset, came with his duchess to grace the event; in a coach-and-six they came with outriders and liveried footmen with wands, and escorted by a clattering company of dragoons. Following the ducal equipage came a string of coaches that emptied the castle of its guests, its suite of attendants, and its officers:

"Then, under the soft light of wax candles in their brass sconces, what a sight was to be seen! Fair women in patches and feathers, with diamonds galore on their white necks; brave men in laced coats, of all colors of the rainbow; stars and ribbons on many a breast, and a wig on every head. What a waving of fans, and rattling of swords, and interchange of courtesies, before they settled down to hear Griffith speak the prologue."

The drama of the streets affords a picturesque, if not an edifying, contrast to this engaging scene: pilloried offenders, called by the crowd the "Babes in the Wood"; an occasional amusing procession, headed by a miscreant who had been imprisoned for stealing bodies from St. Andrew's churchyard, and made up of idlers and street boys, cheering, mocking, cruelly taunting, the wretched women who were being whipped through the town for keeping disorderly houses; prisoners for debt in the City Marshalsea, stretching their hands through the iron bars, and imploring the charity of the passing crowd:

"Those who, at night, passed this same place, which received debtors and malefactors alike, occasionally heard stranger and sadder sounds—the sound of ribald songs, the oaths of card-players, the laughter of drunkards, when some convict, doomed to be executed in the morning, was being 'waked' by his friends, who had probably robbed, begged, or pawned, that they might get admittance to the prison by bribing the jailer, and bring whisky that the criminal's last night be a merry one."

In the club-houses, men of social or military distinction sought excitement in gaming or dueling; and in the taverns and coffee-houses wits, lampooners, pamphleteers, lovers of the play gathered to exchange or invent news. The players' tavern was the "House of Lords." "Jack's" coffee-house was the resort of writers—Dean Swift, for example, who was worshiped by the people and Thomas Parnell, wit and poet, who had a living at Finglass. Young bloods and men-about-town made Lucas's coffee-house their own, and fought pretty duels in the yard, while the rest of the company watched the play from the windows, and laid wagers on the result. Lord Rosse was the amiable founder of the "Hellfire Club," which met in San's Court, and was distinguished for "indulgence in all that the Devil would do if he ran stark mad."

In 1736 the Theater Royal in Aungier Street was doing a good business with the dancing of Boreau and Delemaine and Peg Woffington; for it was not until February of the next year that the delectable Peggy was given a speaking part, and then she played *Ophelia* in "Hamlet." All Dublin was stirred when Peggy appeared, for she was a daughter of the town, and "a neighbor's child." Her mother was a laundress, and the lassie had sold oranges in the theater. When she rushed in "where angels fear to tread," and showed herself as the "beautified *Ophelia*," a friendly and generous audience met her with hearty good-will, and did not laugh even when some player, in the pause of a tragic soliloquy, stopped to snuff the tallow-candles that were stuck in iron sconces over the stage. But when afterward she appeared in "a breeches part" as *Phillis* in "The Conscious Lovers," or as the *Female Officer*, in the farce of that name, she brought down the house. And when, in April, 1739, she challenged comparison with several famous actors by personating that generous, reckless, frolicsome spark, *Sir Harry Wildair* in "The Constant Couple," she scored a memorable dramatic triumph in the face of a fashionable and critical audience.

Then came Quin, questionable offspring of a queer Irish marriage, heavy of figure, coarsely featured, pompous, affected, obsequious for turtle and venison at the tables of the great, often offensive and irascible—but with a notable reputation as an actor at a time when his fustian declamation was in vogue; hero of a duel in which he had killed his man, and, above all, a funny teller of Irish stories. People loved to hear him roll out his cumbrous speeches in Cato and Juba, and at his benefit he took £126, a great sum at that time.

(To be concluded.)

NOTES.

MR. WALTER PULTZER, in a recent letter in the *Newark Call* [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 12, 1898], disparaged Sir Arthur Sullivan in comparing him with DeKoven. Mr. D. E. Hervey, of Newark, immediately wrote a reply, in the course of which he said: "It is always unfortunate when one composer has to be bolstered up by depreciating another. Certainly in one thing Smith and DeKoven might well imitate Gilbert and Sullivan. It was among their principles never to allow a woman to appear on the stage in men's clothes, nor to permit one to appear in an indecent or unnecessarily abbreviated costume, nor to allow any character to give utterance to any word or phrase which would not be permitted in an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. These good principles went far to help the success of their operettas."

A FEAT in rapid writing is reported by the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, of which the hero is Mr. J. M. Barrie. The one-act play, "Platonic Friendship," which he has just presented to Miss Winifred Emery and Mr. Cyril Maude, the hero and heroine of the dramatic version of "The Little Minister," was begun and finished within a few hours. Mr. Barrie has already received from the Haymarket Theater, says the London correspondent of the *Bradford Observer*, £6,000 in author's fees for his dramatic version of "The Little Minister," and has a good deal more to receive before it is withdrawn. Mr. E. Rose and Mr. Stanley Weyman drew £10,000 in fees for the "Red Robe," and Mr. Rose and Mr. Anthony Hope each received £7,000 for "The Prisoner of Zenda." These amounts, however, are small compared with the vast sum pocketed by Mr. Brandon Thomas for "Charley's Aunt."

SINCE President Andrews retreated from the educational scheme projected by *The Cosmopolitan*, it has not had so prominent a place among newspaper topics; but it seems that the work is being carried forward with no little success. *The Cosmopolitan* for February says: "More than twelve thousand students were on the roll of applicants for admission to the Cosmopolitan University a little more than four months after the plan had been first given to the public. This demonstration is complete as to the work to be done. Nothing could better illustrate its necessity. A brief consideration of the figures will show that in point of numbers it exceeds any movement known to educational annals, the entering class embracing a larger number of students than are on the rolls of both entering and graduating classes of all the universities of our country. During the last six weeks President Potter has gathered a corps of able young assistants, and preliminary organization has been completed. Before the issue of this magazine the regular instruction of students will have been begun: Entering upon new paths, with few precedents to guide, the work of the University will not in the beginning approximate that degree of excellence which will come as the result of experience and perfected organization. But it starts with an educational staff who feel an enthusiasm for their field and will devote to it their most earnest efforts." The unexpectedly large proportions the work has assumed makes it clear that the \$150,000 given by the magazine will be insufficient. The editor expresses confidence, however, that generous and appreciative friends will appear and assure the success of the undertaking.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PROBABLE FATE OF ANDREE.

IT is very easy to prophesy after the event; so people are now telling us that Andrée never had any chance of success, that his equipment was bad, his plan foolish, and his whole aim unscientific. In short, they say, any sensible man might have known beforehand what the result would be. A leading article in *Gaea* (Leipsic, April), takes very much this tone, as will be seen from the appended translation; but however much the candid reader may regret that the explorer is not here to defend himself, he can not but think that the criticisms contain a good deal of common sense. Says the writer of the article:

"After a long silence on the subject of Andrée's balloon, the attention of the public has been again called to the subject by a communication made by Professor Nordenskjöld to the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Nordenskjöld reported that news had come to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that between the 4th and 7th of August, 1897, a balloon was seen by several persons in British Columbia near the headwaters of the Fraser River, in latitude 50° 20' north and longitude 121° 30' west. This news has been widely commented on in the daily press, since such a man as Nordenskjöld has thought it of sufficient importance to be communicated to the Stockholm academy. Unfortunately a sober consideration of it reveals nothing especially worthy of belief.

"Professor von Richthofen criticized the news most severely as follows in an interview with a reporter:

"To show on what slender foundations this latest story rests, we may note the fact that in the neighborhood of the place mentioned in the despatch, where the balloon was said to have been seen, is a railroad. As the locality, therefore, was almost in direct communication with civilization, it is quite inexplicable why five months should have elapsed before the news of such an event should have reached us. Last autumn the Berlin Geographical Society received a letter from the same region of which the last telegram speaks, containing news of the same import as that in the Stockholm despatch. In this circle of distinguished local scientists so little importance was attributed to it that the outside world is just beginning to be informed of it. The similarity of the origin and contents of the news received three months ago in Berlin and that just announced in Sweden leave no room for doubt that we have to deal with one and the same piece of information.'

"It seems that we must reconcile ourselves to the idea of the destruction of Andrée and his companions. The undertaking was, so to speak, a doubtful one from its very outset, for the basis of the entire plan, which rested on a knowledge of the air-currents in the north-polar regions, was mistaken. We know absolutely nothing of the currents north of Siberia and Franz-Josef Land, with the exception of those that Nansen has told us about. It was, therefore, a groundless assumption of Andrée's that the wind would carry him from Spitzbergen over the Pole, or at least in its neighborhood, toward the northern coast of America. The fact that a year previous Andrée had waited in vain for a wind favorable to his undertaking should have taught him that such a wind did not exist for practical purposes. For the prevalence and therefore the force of a current is in ordinary circumstances proportional to its frequency. Thus it would be, altho a venturesome feat, not at all a doubtful one, to undertake a balloon journey from the eastern coast of the United States to Europe; for over the Atlantic Ocean we know by experience that the air moves generally east or northeast.

"Recently, too, from competent authorities there has come severe criticism of the equipment of Andrée's balloon. In this particular the expedition was not fitted out with the necessary professional and technical knowledge. It is much to be regretted that these criticisms were not made public before the departure of the expedition, for the manner and material of the outfit were known long in advance. We can not, of course, go into the technical details here, but we must raise another point whose discussion is quite proper. In the daily papers, Andrée's balloon expedition has always been treated as of the greatest scientific

importance. This assumption can not be denied too strenuously. A journey to the Pole in a balloon has nothing to do with scientific objects and is in itself calculated to add nothing to scientific fact. It should be said that Andrée himself was perfectly clear on this point. The only observations of value that could be made in a balloon are meteorological. But their value depends on an exact knowledge of the location and height of the balloon. Finally, the place where the balloon landed, by comparison with its starting-point, would give the prevailing direction of the wind. That is all. Whether the route of the balloon led over the Pole, or what its path was, could never be known even if the expedition should be successful; indeed, we may safely say that if Andrée's balloon itself passed directly over the Pole, the passengers never could prove the fact.

"The question, where the final catastrophe took place, can not be answered with certainty. According to what may be inferred from the news bought by the last carrier-pigeon, we may hope to find the remains of the balloon in the vicinity of Franz-Josef Land, and perhaps parts of it may be recovered. It is extremely improbable that the balloon ever reached America. The result of the expedition is, as might have been foreseen, that new expeditions are being sent out to look for traces of the balloon: so it would have been better if this attempt to sail over the Pole in a balloon had never been made."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS THE GREAT AGE OF THE ELEPHANT
A MYTH?

"WHAT is the length of an elephant's life?" asks the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 26): and it goes on to say: "This is a point that has often been discussed. The current idea has always been that the animal normally reaches the advanced age of about 150 years. It would seem that it should be easy enough to prove this, as the animal has been domesticated in India for a very long time. Mr. Nuttall, who has been for several years at the head of the military elephant service in British India, has given very good reasons for regarding with distrust the figures furnished by official documents. It often happens, in fact, that the same name is given to several elephants of different ages. For instance, they may be called Pobun (which means 'The Wind'), and to distinguish them they are given numbers in order—1, 2, 3, 4, etc. When Number One dies, Number Two becomes Number One, and each of the others changes its number to correspond.

"If new elephants, younger than 20, 30, or 40 years, had been joined in bands and received the same generic name, we may easily understand how Pobun I. might appear to have lived 150 or 200 years, when in reality this same name had been applied to three or four elephants successively. If the registers had been preserved where these changes of civil status had been noted, we might be able to arrive at exact conclusions; but they have been destroyed. Now they are preserved, but it will be a long time before the present system will have been long enough in existence to have any power to solve the question. There remain the mahouts, whose fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers have been mahouts also; they have been attached to the same stables, father and son, and their testimony is not favorable to the idea that the elephant normally reaches any such age as 150 years. Some individuals have occasionally reached it, but their cases are rare. The elephant is in maturity at 35 or 40 years, and can work until he is 70 or 80, after which he declines. It is only exceptionally, doubtless, that he reaches the age of 150 years, and no authentic and indisputable examples are known of even so long a life as this.

"It is a curious fact, but well known, that skeletons of dead elephants are never found, and this has given rise to the belief of an indefinite longevity. Since no skeletons are found, it has been said the elephant can never die. This conclusion—to say the least, an imprudent one—has been opposed by another opinion according to which elephants, when they feel ill, go to die in hidden places, in retreats known only to themselves. This idea rests, manifestly, only on negative evidence. In any case, the rarity of the remains of the elephant is a curious fact, for its skeleton is not a thing that ought to disappear easily. In various cases the history of the skeletons of elephants killed in the chase in known localities has been followed, and it has been found that,

in spite of annual fires, in spite of rain, even floods, these skeletons persisted and were not destroyed. It seems that there must be some mystery here; unless, as seems the most probable conclusion, we have simply to do with a case of insufficient observation."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW THE REPORT OF A CANNON TRAVELS.

ONE of the first scientific men to photograph successfully the flight of a moving projectile was Prof. Ernst Mach, the Austrian physicist. He contributes to *The Open Court* (Chicago, March) an account of some of his experiments, from which we quote a few paragraphs that assert and illustrate a very curious fact, namely, that the report of a gun—or part of it—is actually pushed along in front of the ball, and travels with it. This phenomenon occurs only when the ball travels faster than sound. Says Professor Mach:

"Just as a slowly moving boat produces no bow-wave, but the bow-wave is seen only when the boat moves with a speed which is greater than the velocity of propagation of surface-waves in water, so, in like manner, no wave of compression is visible in front of a projectile so long as the speed of the projectile is less than the velocity of sound. But if the speed of the projectile reaches and exceeds the velocity of sound, then the head-wave, as we shall call it, augments noticeably in power, and is more and more extended, . . . just as when the speed of a boat is increased a similar phenomenon is noticed in connection with the bow-wave. In fact, we can from an instantaneous photograph so taken approximately estimate the speed with which the projectile is traveling."

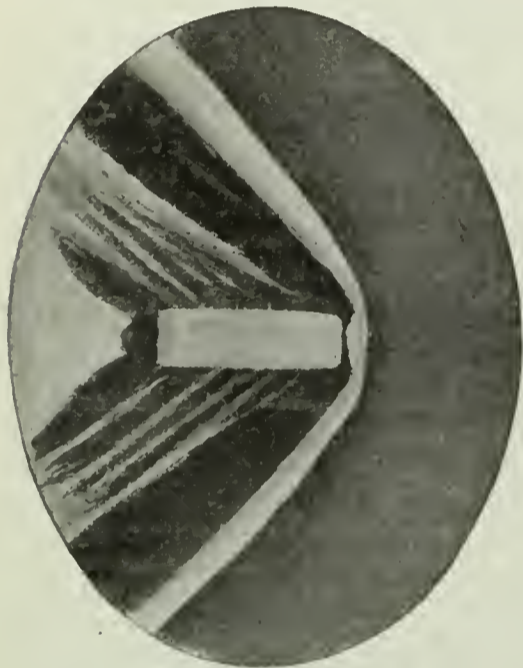


FIG. 1.—Photograph of a Blunted Projectile.

The "head-wave" and its analogy with the bow-wave of a boat are seen plainly in Fig. 1, which reproduces one of Professor Mach's photographs. To quote again:

"The physicist who examines the head-wave and recognizes its sound-wave character also sees that the wave in question is of the same kind with the short sharp waves produced by electric sparks, that it is a *noise-wave*. Hence, whenever any portion of the head-wave strikes the ear it will be heard as a report. Appearances point to the conclusion that the projectile carries this report along with it. In addition to this report, which advances with the velocity of the projectile and so usually travels at a speed greater than the velocity of sound, there is also to be heard the report of the exploding powder which travels forward with the ordinary velocity of sound. Hence two explosions will be heard, each distinct in time. The circumstance that this fact was long misconstrued by practical observers, but when actually noticed frequently received grotesque explanations, and that ultimately my view was accepted as the correct one, appears to me in itself a sufficient justification that researches such as we are here speaking of are not utterly superfluous even in practical directions. That the flashes and sounds of discharging artillery are used for estimating the distances of batteries is well known, and it stands to reason that any unclear theoretical conception of the facts here involved will seriously affect the correctness of practical calculations.

"It may appear astonishing to a person hearing it for the first time that a single shot has a double report due to two different

velocities of propagation. But the reflection that projectiles whose velocity is less than the velocity of sound produce no head-waves (because every impulse imparted to the air travels forward, that is, ahead, with exactly the velocity of sound), throws full light when logically developed upon the peculiar circumstance above mentioned. If the projectile moves faster than sound, the air ahead of it can not recede from it quickly enough. The air is condensed and warmed, and thereupon, as all know, the velocity

of sound is augmented until the head-wave travels forward as rapidly as the projectile itself, so that there is no need whatever of any additional augmentation of the velocity of propagation. If such a wave were left entirely to itself, it would increase in length and soon pass into an ordinary sound-wave, traveling with less velocity. But the projectile is always behind it and so maintains it at its proper density and velocity. Even if the projectile penetrates a piece of

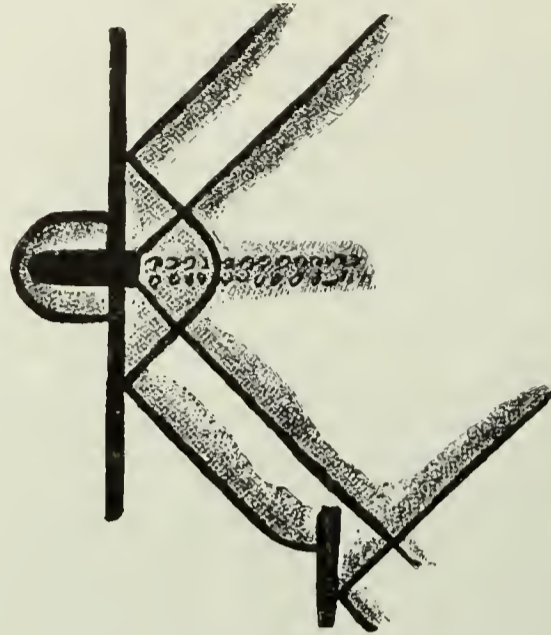


FIG. 2.—Bullets Passing Through Cardboard.

cardboard or board of wood, which catches and obstructs the head-wave, there will, as Fig. 2 shows, immediately appear at the emerging apex a newly formed, not to say newly born, head-wave. We may observe on the cardboard the reflection and diffraction of the head-wave, and by means of a flame its refraction, so that no doubt as to its nature can remain.

"Permit me, now, to illustrate the most essential of the points

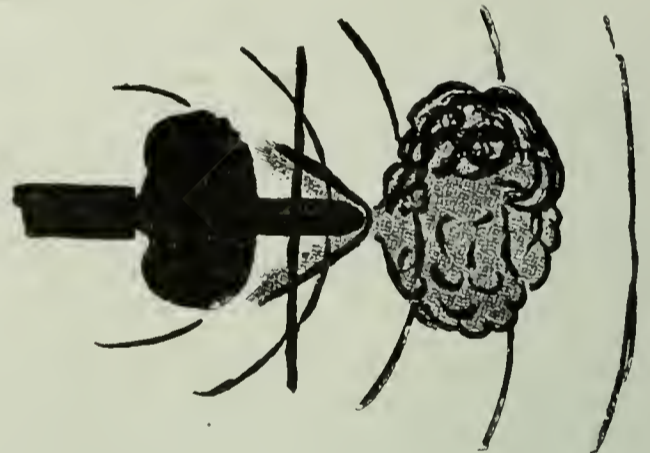


FIG. 3.—Bullet Issuing from Gun.

that I have just adduced by means of a few rough drawings taken from older and less perfect photographs.

"In the sketch of Fig. 3 you see the projectile, which has just left the barrel of the rifle, touch a wire and disengage the illuminating spark. At the apex of the projectile you already see the beginnings of a powerful head-wave, and in front of the wave a transparent fungiform cluster. This latter is the air which has been forced out of the barrel by the projectile. Circular sound-waves, noise-waves, which are soon overtaken by the projectile, also issue from the barrel. But behind the projectile opaque puffs of powder-gas rush forth. It is scarcely necessary to add that many other questions in ballistics may be studied by this method, as, for example, the movement of the gun-carriage."

New Armor-Plate Processes.—"Some mention has been made lately in foreign papers," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, "of a new process for making armor-plate, which is said to produce a harder and better plate than the nickel-steel treated by the Harvey process, which has heretofore given the best results. The French Government has bought the

right to use this process from the inventor, but the details have been carefully kept secret. It is also known that Krupp, the great German steel-maker, has a new process, which is either the same or a very similar one, to the French. Enough is known of the process to say that it requires the use in making the steel of some of the rare metals, molybdenum, uranium, and vanadium, which take the place of nickel in the alloy used. We are informed by a correspondent, who has made many researches into the rare elements, that agents believed to be acting for the French Government are now in this country in search of deposits from which these metals can be obtained. French agents have also bought uranium ores in the West. The iron ores on which Mr. Edison has been at work with his concentrating-plant at Edison, N. J., are understood to contain some molybdenite, and the other metals may be found also when it is known that a demand for them exists."

A GREAT ENGLISH INVENTOR DEAD.

BY the death of Sir Henry Bessemer, which occurred on March 15 last, the world loses one of the group of inventors to whom the industrial progress of the past half century is due. Sir Henry, who is known from one end of the world to the other by his process of making steel, was born in Charlton, Hertfordshire, in January, 1813, and hence was eighty-five years old at the time of his death. Of these eighty-five years, seventy had been passed in hard work, physical and mental. We quote below from a sketch of Bessemer's life, published in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, March 19. Says that paper:

"Altho born in England and altho his whole life was passed in that country he was partly of French descent. His father, Anthony Bessemer, was educated in Holland and Paris, and was a metal-worker, being employed as a type-founder and subsequently in the mint at Paris. In 1793 he went to England and there established a type-foundry at Charlton in Hertfordshire, and at that place his son Henry was born in January, 1813. When still a boy he was interested in his father's business and developed a notable mechanical talent. In the type-foundry, subsequently in the manufacture of stamps and dies, and in other directions he conducted investigations and secured patents which are now on record. When the construction of railroads began in England his attention was naturally at-

tracted, and he devised several improvements in railroad-building and rolling-stock, some of which came into use. The variety of fields which he explored is shown by the fact that at the first international exposition at London in 1861 he exhibited a centrifugal pump, a separator for sugar factories, and a machine for polishing plate glass, all of which were at the time in successful operation.

"His attention was first specially turned to iron-making at the time of the Crimean war in 1854, when he engaged in the construction of guns and projectiles. His work there soon showed him that cast iron as ordinarily used was not satisfactory as a material for the heavier guns which were at that date beginning to be in demand, and he commenced experiments in the refining of iron. . . . We can not here follow the details further than to say that the first Bessemer converter was made and the patent taken out in 1855, and shortly afterward he announced his invention to the world and put up an experimental plant in London."

Bessemer's process, as our readers will remember, consists essentially in burning out the carbon from cast iron by blowing air through it while it is molten hot in a great vessel called a "converter," and then adding to it exactly the right quantity of an ore known as "spiegeleisen." To quote further:

"The discovery excited a great deal of attention at once, and several licenses were taken out under the patents. Many failures and some discouragements followed, however, chiefly because the importance of the material to be used was not at that time realized, and no one appears to have understood the effect which iron high in phosphorus, or with other deleterious ingredients, would have upon the result. Henry Bessemer did not give up his work,

however, but continued his experiments with the aid of a competent chemist, and finally, in 1859, he again brought forward his process as perfected by the aid of improved machinery and appliances, and by the use of spiegeleisen as a recarburizer for the iron which the blast deprived of too great a proportion of its original carbon.

"The difficulties encountered by his original licensees as well as the inherent conservatism of the trade delayed the full introduction of the process, but it gradually made its way as its advantages were fully realized. Probably this end was not attained until at the second international exhibition in London in 1862. A magnificent display was made of articles manufactured from Bessemer steel. From that date the process came rapidly into use, numerous licenses being granted in Great Britain and other countries

"The use of the



SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

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process extended rapidly, and to-day the United States is the greatest manufacturer of Bessemer steel in the world, the production of our converters having reached a total of 5,475,315 long tons in 1897.

"It was quite natural that Sir Henry Bessemer's claim as an inventor of a process of such very great importance should not pass altogether unchallenged. Mr. William Kelly in this country, Mr. G. F. Groansson in Sweden, and Mr. Robert F. Mushet in England all advanced such claims, the only one seriously pressed, however, being that of Mr. Kelly, who found some advocates for his claim in this country. The truth of the matter appears to be, as is frequently the case, that several investigators were at the time working on parallel lines, and naturally there was some similarity in their discoveries. It is beyond question, however, that Bessemer's investigations were conducted on entirely independent lines, and there is also no doubt whatever that he was the first, and indeed the only one, to reduce his discoveries to practical form and so present them to the world; and that he was fully entitled to the credit and to the other rewards which he received. He took very little notice of the attacks made upon him, and in his published accounts of his discovery above referred to we find only the briefest references to them.

"Sir Henry Bessemer did not give up work with the completion of his great invention, but continued to devise improvements of different kinds. The machinery for handling the converter was perfected; the system of compressing the fluid ingot to insure its soundness—which was afterward perfected by Joseph Whitworth; other devices for improving the quality and the physical condition of castings and ingots, and many minor devices were all his work. He found time also to investigate other departments of metallurgy and mechanics, and took out a number of patents of more or less importance. His main time was, however, absorbed in steel manufacture, and the present perfection of the Bessemer process is almost entirely the work of the original inventor."

Of the benefits that Bessemer conferred on mankind by inventing this new and easier method of making steel *The Railroad Gazette*, New York, speaks as follows:

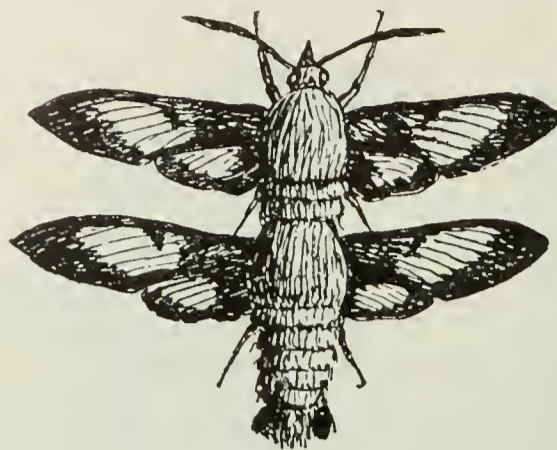
"Bessemer's name will go down through the ages along with the names of Watt and Stephenson, as an epoch-making benefactor of mankind.

"In 1854 Bessemer began the series of experiments which led to the discovery of the pneumatic process for making steel, and in 1858 he converted cast iron into cast steel, and thus made an imperishable mark on the record of the history of mankind. In 1890, when Mr. Abram S. Hewitt received from the British Iron and Steel Institute the Bessemer gold medal, he took occasion to say that 'the invention of printing, the construction of the magnetic compass, the discovery of America, and the introduction of the steam-engine are the only capital events in modern history which belong to the same category as the Bessemer process.' The reduction in the cost of producing steel led to a great reduction in the cost of the machinery which carries on the operations of society, and especially in the cost of transportation. Mr. Hewitt estimated that in the one element of comfort the working-classes of our day can earn and expend at least double the amount which was at their command in any previous age of the world, and this result appeared to him to be due very largely to the economies introduced directly by cheap steel and indirectly by other inventions which naturally followed the reduction of the cost of steel. Thus Sir Henry Bessemer became the great apostle of democracy.

"Bessemer earned and merited all that he got. His immortal contribution to the welfare of humanity was the result of no accident, but of toil, self-sacrifice, devotion, and fortitude. He became very rich, but his personal fortune compared with the addition that he made to the wealth of the world was but as a grain of sand on the beach or one star in the sky."

Tandem Moths.—This name is given by Henry Webster in *Popular Science News* (New York, March) to monstrosities produced by grafting together parts of two insects in the cocoon, in the same manner as that used in making the combinations of tadpoles and other larvæ, described some time ago in these columns. Says Mr. Webster: "To one who is not aware that the

Germans, for some years, have experimented in grafting parts of tadpoles, or insects, etc., on other parts, it must seem a new and incredible marvel that two moths can be united as in the illustration. The species here given (*Sesia thisbe*) may not have been operated on, but is selected to illustrate one of the combinations effected. It is one of the 'clear-winged moth,' the central part



SEsia DOUBLED.

of the wings transparent, and having the general appearance of a very large bee, as the moth hovers over flowers. The method is to take two pupæ, cut off parts, join, and close the junction by pressing paraffin on, warmed slightly so as to be plastic. In this way the pupæ of two moths or butterflies can be united tandem-wise, or back to back, breast to breast, or otherwise. Some of them emerge alive, but how far they may come forth with healthy expansion and development does not appear in the many alcoholic specimens in the biological laboratory of Columbia University, where Dr. Crampton has been experimenting on various species and combinations. The results have a crumpled look, and one would not expect that many, if any, of the grafted insects could lead an active life. The two-headed might possibly, but certainly not the tandem or the Siamese-twin combinations. The scientific interest in the subject is various, e.g., the coloring where different species are united with each other."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE Signal Office of the War Department at Washington is said to be deluged these days with suggestions and plans, with balloon, flying-machine, and other warlike devices, all of which appear to have some fatal defect," says *Electricity*, New York. "One genius is positive he has solved the problem of aerial navigation, and thinks his airship would be of inestimable value to the Government in case of war. His machine is in the form of a fish-shaped balloon, with electrically operated propellers. Another would-be inventor suggests putting a powerful magnet in a torpedo which would lie along the shore. A steel ship passing in the neighborhood would, in the opinion of this genius, draw the torpedo up to its side, to be immediately followed by an explosion and the sinking of the vessel. There is certainly nothing like having a vivid imagination.

"ARTIFICIAL silk," says *Merck's Report*, New York, "is obtained from nitrocellulose by passing collodion through very minute apertures and drying, and is naturally an extremely combustible material. Before it can be employed for textile purposes this dangerous property is modified by means of a reducing-agent, after treatment with which it loses its properties of deflagration and combustibility. The presence of this body in the fiber enables the admixture of artificial silk with the natural product to be easily detected. Artificial silk dissolved in strong sulfuric acid gives a deep yellow liquid, which, on the addition of a solution of diphenylamine sulfate, gives a deep blue color. The test may be applied directly to the fabric, a piece of which plunged in the reagent will become blue if containing artificial silk, but remains colorless with the natural article."

"ATTENTION has been called," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, February 24, "to the enormous waste of valuable material which is going on continually in the great copper furnaces of Western mining-towns. It is estimated that in the burning of ores in the furnaces of one town only, which is named, some 350 tons of volatilized sulfur are poured into the atmosphere daily. The effect of this great quantity of poisonous vapor is the almost total destruction of all vegetation in and around the city. Taking the amount named as a basis of computation, we are told that the annual waste of sulfur reaches the great total of 128,000 tons, which at the ruling price for sulfur amounts to a most respectable sum. We are not in a position to verify these assertions, nor to estimate even approximately the total waste of sulfur in all the mining operations of the country, nor, what is a far greater task, of computing the waste in all other sorts of industrial operations. We do know, however, that manufacturers are continually striving by all means to prevent such waste of by-products, and to save them as a material source of profit. The question always to be considered is whether this can be done at a profit. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that managers of the reduction-works of the West are investigating with a view to saving this enormous amount of sulfur through some financially profitable operation."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LIFE AND WORK OF GEORGE MÜLLER.

THE death of Rev. George Müller, the founder of the famous orphanage at Bristol, England, has called forth many warm tributes to his memory from the religious press. Mr. Müller was born in Halberstadt, Prussia, September 27, 1805, and received his education at Halle. He came to England in 1829 to labor among the Jews, but failing to conform to the disciplinary conditions of the Jews' Society, he became minister of a church at Bristol, where he remained to the end of his life. The striking feature of his work lay in the fact that altho he organized and carried to great success a number of important religious and charitable enterprises, he never asked for any financial support, believing that all his needs in this direction would be supplied in answer to prayer. His faith was apparently fully justified. His five orphanage homes at Bristol cost, it is said, for construction and maintenance, not much less than \$6,000,000, all of which was paid into Mr. Müller's hands, without a word of solicitation, by Christian men and women throughout the world. It is calculated that he cared for and educated more than 40,000 orphan children in these homes, besides supporting numerous foreign and home missionaries, and circulating vast numbers of copies of the Scriptures and religious tracts. He was highly regarded by men of all faiths and respected by those who had no religious faith. Two years ago, Mr. Müller, then in his ninety-first year, told his experience to a large audience in Bristol, in an

address fifty minutes in length. Writing six months later, in *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, August, 1896), Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson said of the address:

"After thirty years, during which I have been attending great missionary convocations and hearing great missionary advocates on occasions of absorbing interest, I can deliberately say that, for simple, unpretending eloquence—the eloquence of experience extending through seventy years of daily walk with God—that address far surpassed any I have ever heard, as also for awe inspiring and faith-incentive power."

Mr. Müller stated that the total amount expended by him up to that time was £1,394,800 (\$6,974,000), and he challenged any person living to tell of a case in which pecuniary help had been sought by him from man. He had established schools for 123,000 pupils in various countries, distributed 1,426,000 New Testaments, 275,000 Bibles, and 106,500,000 tracts, pamphlets and other kinds of Christian literature. His orphanage consists of five massive buildings on Ashley Down, costing £115,000, having a total of 500 rooms, and accommodations for 2,050 orphans and 112 teachers and helpers. The average sum expended yearly for maintenance is £26,000 (\$130,000).

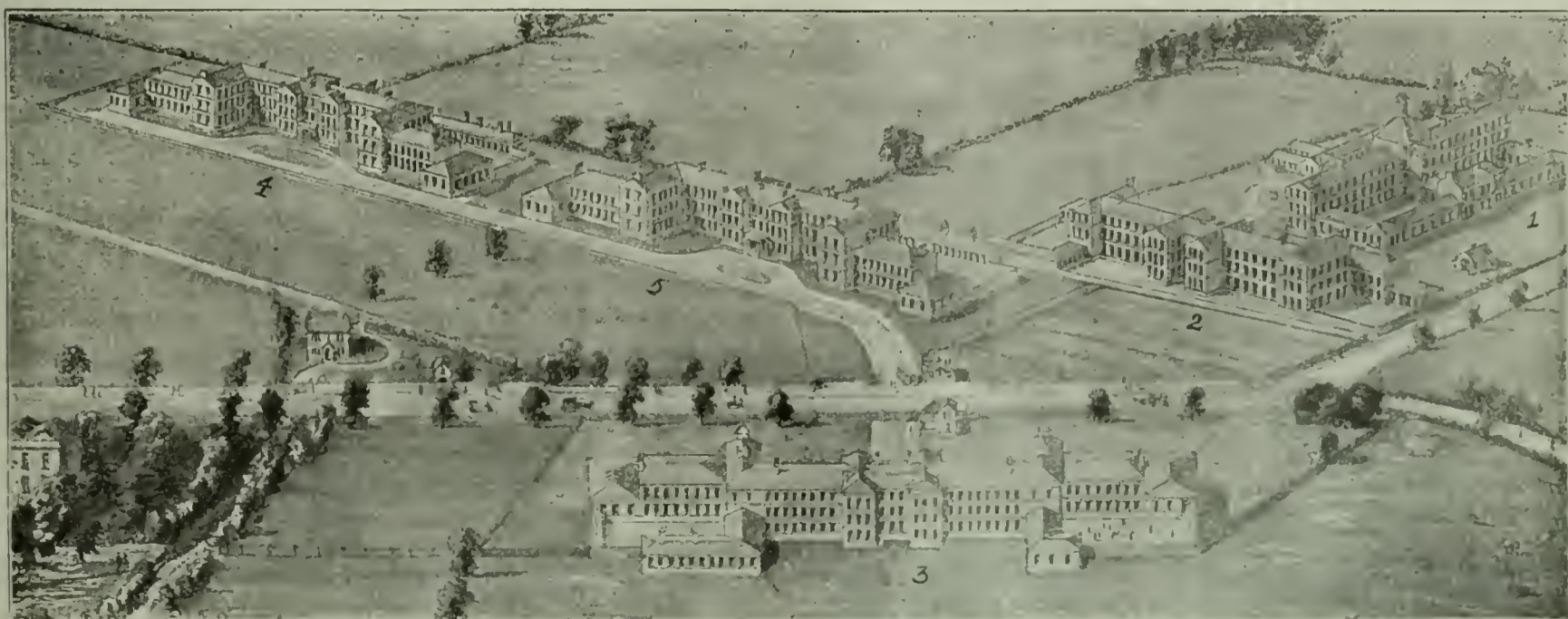
Commenting further on this address, Dr. Pierson wrote:

"All this colossal work, the like of which no one man in our generation has ever wrought, is all to be traced to *believing prayer*. Here is the unique spectacle of a solitary man, himself entirely without money, poor to this day so far as independent means are concerned, undertaking, in simple reliance on the promises of a prayer-hearing God, to support hundreds of missionaries, distribute millions of Bibles and other books and tracts, build five huge orphan houses and support 2,000 or-



GEORGE MÜLLER.

From his last photograph presented to Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, March 30, 1896.



THE MÜLLER ORPHANAGE.

No. 1, for 300 children, opened 1849. No. 2, for 400 children, opened 1857. No. 3, for 450 children, opened 1862. No. 4, for 450 children, opened 1868. No. 5, for 450 children.

phans, himself traveling over forty-two countries, from the rising to the setting sun, and in all of these lands preaching the Gospel and bearing his witness to the faithfulness of God, and yet he has never had any property in lands or money in banks, wherewith to meet these immense daily costs. Thousands of times he has not had enough in hand to provide one day's meals, or even the *next meal*; and has had prayer-meetings between breakfast and dinner, or between supper and breakfast, to ask supplies for the immediate need; and yet in fifty-five years he has never known one instance in which the prayer has not been answered and the need met, tho sometimes literally only from meal to meal, with no adequate surplus for the next! And let it be noted that Mr. Müller, in order not to weaken his testimony to a prayer-hearing God, has enjoined on all his helpers never to make known the exigencies of the work to any one outside the institution, but to unite with him in spreading all such wants before God alone; and lest his annual reports might be thought to be indirect appeals, for some three years no report was published, and yet the supplies continued to come with as little interruption and in as great abundance as before."

In an editorial on "Wonderful George Müller," *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Meth. Episc.) says:

"One sturdy saint like George Müller refutes and neutralizes an army of unbelievers, so far as virtue is concerned. A bad man's life survives him, but the value of the examples of those who labor for God increases in a geometrical ratio. Gerald Massey was not the first man to ask 'why God does not kill the devil,' or suddenly extirpate the children of the slums. The King of the universe is not a hysterical workman who childishly smashes machinery that goes wrong. He raises up the Müllers for angelic service. His infinite patience leads men to mend things and to teach the world that He with whom a thousand years is as one day is not in a hurry. Men seem to forget great providential events, but He who rules men does not allow His holy agencies to fail out of human regard. George Müller's record, which covered almost a century—ninety-three years—will outlive that of many marshals and admirals of Great Britain."

DOES CRITICISM ENDANGER FAITH?

IN the present conflict between critical and conservative theology, which has assumed international proportions, it has been steadily charged that the application of modern scientific methods to biblical and theological problems has proved to be a danger to the faith of the Christian church, and, consistently carried out, must undermine this faith. This has been denied by those who see in modern critical theology only a reformation and restoration of original truths. In view of this controversy an article on this subject in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, of Leipsic, is of special interest, especially as this journal is the recognized organ of the Ritschlian or new theological school in Germany, and the author of the article, Professor Herrmann, of Marburg, is the leading dogmatician of that school. He writes substantially as follows:

As soon as theology becomes a science it must become dangerous to faith. It is very much to be desired that this fact be properly appreciated in the Protestant Church. We would then all see ourselves placed before the simple problem, whether we, for the sake of faith, would be willing to curtail scientific research, or would be willing to face the perplexities the latter would of a necessity put in our way. In the evangelical church the decision of this question has always been in favor of the latter alternative, as soon as it became apparent that such a choice was an absolute necessity. Any church that would for the sake of salvation shut out research for the truth does indeed establish itself on a deep principle of human nature, but not on Jesus Christ. Such a communion is in reality no church at all.

But easy as the decision of this question is in general, equally difficult is it to apply the solution in particular. For tradition, which it is our purpose to submit to scientific investigation for examination, has come to be for us the Word of God, from which we learn Him most readily. He who, from his religious experience, looks back upon tradition, sees in it the power that binds him to his God. The contests of tradition, as he has understood

them, have exhibited this power. The Christian, accordingly, of necessity gains the impression that he lets go the hand which God has stretched out to him if he consents to adopt a different conception than the traditional one. And historical criticism is constantly demanding of us to discard that which had come to be for us a divine revelation, because it asks of us to modify our traditional views. As is well known, all Christians can not in this respect go to the same lengths. For this reason it happens that each of us may upbraid other Christians for the timidity and fear of truth, and at the same time we may be charged with the same fault.

It is well known what perplexities have been developed for Protestant theology from this condition of affairs. It is accordingly easily understood why young theologians, who want to see their way clearly, try to solve this difficulty. In the first instance, however, it is a question if these perplexities, which are to be removed, do not essentially condition our lives. Possibly we must content ourselves with having shown that the situation offers an ethically clear, but immeasurable problem. The status of a really living faith is certainly not one of absolutely unshaken certainty, but rather a contest with defeats and victories. In this contest it is necessary to regain again and again the foundation of faith. In the nature of the case it must be so. For not that which is self-evident helps us, but only that which we experience every moment as a miraculous gift. Therefore it is indeed a danger to faith that the person of Jesus Christ is constantly being veiled for us anew.

An especially acute form of this danger lies in the fact that the historical investigation of the appearance of Jesus on the stage of history is placed in the domain of the relative and the uncertain. But faith lives by the ever-recurring experience that the personal life of Jesus breaks through all manifestations (*Hüllen*), and through its own power helps us over all such dangers. Accordingly, then, a certainty freed from all doubt and hesitancy does not exist for that Christian faith that attaches itself to what has been developed historically. But if we seek in tradition nothing further than the personal life of Jesus and His saints, we shall constantly find in the historically changeable also that which is eternally fixed. In this way religious confidence in the traditional becomes ethically possible for us. On the other hand, it is always a secret or open hostility to the laws of morality, if this confidence is based not on the personal but on the material contents of tradition.

It is a matter of importance to determine clearly just what the two elements are that stand out in such a contrast to each other in evangelical or Protestant Christianity. Some think these are scientific knowledge on the one hand, and the needs of the church on the other. In reality the antagonism lies in the unavoidable opposition (*Gegensatz*) of scientific research and the experience of the Christian religion.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RAMAKRISHNA AND HIS SAYINGS.

THE lectures of the Hindu Swamis in this country since Vivekananda visited the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago have created more or less interest in the religion and philosophy of India. There has, it appears, been a recrudescence of India's best philosophy, the Vedanta, in the life of one of her most remarkable saints and sages of modern times, Ramakrishna. This man died a few years since, after having left his imprint upon the whole life of India. A religious renaissance is reported to be springing up, and the Hindus are for the first time in their long history sending representative thinkers abroad.

Ramakrishna gathered about him a number of young men as disciples and pupils from the universities of Calcutta and Madras, the most prominent of these young scholars being Vivekananda, who has established a magazine in English, called the *Bramavadin*. We summarize from a late number of this magazine some facts about Ramakrishna and his teachings.

The sage was born in 1835 in a village near Jahanabad in the province of Bengal. His chief place of residence was at the celebrated Rani Rashmoni's garden on the bank of the Ganges in the northern suburbs of Calcutta. He died in 1886. As evidence of

his marvelous influence on other men, it is said his teachings are chiefly responsible for the asceticism of that great Hindu reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen. This man, from a reformer and Christian man of the world, became a mystic and ecstatic saint toward the end of his life, to the surprise of a great many of his friends, especially of those in England.

But Ramakrishna was not in the ordinary sense a man of the world. He was a great spiritual yogi, teaching the highest spiritual methods of how to acquire the superconscious state of the mind. By caste he was a Brahmin, and well formed in body; but the great austerities through which he passed greatly reduced his form and features, for the time being. But his face retained a fulness and childlike tenderness, a profound visible humbleness, an unspeakable sweetness of expression, and a smile seen in no other face. He was singularly devoid of any claims to superiority to other men. His dress and diet were like those of other men. He daily broke the laws of caste. He repudiated the title of a *guru* or teacher. He showed displeasure at every exceptional honor that people tried to pay him.

Ramakrishna worshiped no particular Hindu deity, neither Vishna, nor Siva, nor the Saktis. He accepted all the doctrines, embodiments, and usages of all the religious cult. His religion, unlike the religion of the ordinary Hindu Sâdhus with their flowers and incense, was without ceremonies; it meant ecstasy; his worship meant transcendental insight; his conversation was a ceaseless breaking forth of inward fires and lasted for hours. In these superconscious states, he would become unconscious to the outer world; but, as he communed with the inner world, a sweet smile would play over his face. Soon he would burst into a flood of tears, and break forth in prayers and songs and utterances the force and pathos of which would pierce the hardest hearts of those around him.

But these utterances were no senseless hypnotic jabberings, but a spontaneous outburst of profound wisdom, clothed in beautiful, poetical language. His mind seemed like a kaleidoscope of pearls, diamonds, and sapphires shaken together at random, but always producing precious thoughts in regular, beautiful outlines. Everything seemed to become purified in his mind.

Ramakrishna had a wife, but he never associated with her. She is now living. She is so simple, pure, and highly advanced in spirituality that people regard her as the personified divine Motherhood and the embodiment of chastity, purity, and spirituality.

Ramakrishna's broad catholicity in religion made him one of the most extraordinary of religious men. Once he let his beard grow and fed himself on Moslem diet and repeated sentences from the Koran in his devotion to what is best in Mohammedanism. He bowed his head at the name of Jesus and often went to church. There was something in every form of religion that awakened his enthusiasm, and he showed, in fact, how it was possible to unify all religions. He left no writings and would not consent to be the master or founder of a new sect.

The following are some of his sayings collected from his conversations and published since his death. Max Müller has paid a high tribute to the beauty and wisdom of these precepts:

Like unto a miser that longeth after gold, let thy heart pant after Him.

How to get rid of the lower self. The blossom vanishes of itself as the fruit grows, so will your lower self vanish as the divine grows in you.

There is always a shadow under the lamp while its light illumines the surrounding objects. So the men in the immediate proximity of a prophet do not understand him, while those who lie far off are charmed by his spirit and extraordinary powers.

So long as the heavenly expanse of the heart is troubled and disturbed by the gusts of desire there is little chance of our beholding therein the luminary God. The beatified, godly vision occurs only in the heart which is calm and wrapped in divine communion.

So long as the bee is outside the petals of the lotus, it buzzes and emits sounds. But when it is inside the flower, the sweetness thereof has silenced and overpowered the bee. Forgetful of sounds and of itself, it drinks the nectar in quiet. Men of learning, you too are making a noise in the world; but know the moment you get the slightest enjoyment of the love of God, you will be like the bee in the flower, inebriated with the nectar of divine love.

The soiled mirror never reflects the rays of the sun, so the impure and unclean in heart that are subject to the bondage of ignorance never perceive the glory of the Holy One. But the pure in heart see the Lord as the clear mirror reflects the sun. So be holy.

As the light of the lamp dispels for a moment the darkness that has reigned for a hundred years in a room, so a single ray of divine light from the throne of mercy illumines our hearts and frees it from the darkness of a life-long sin.

As one and the same material, viz., water, is called by different names by different peoples, one calling it water, another *vâni*, a third *aquâ*, and another *pâni*, so the One that is precious and full of bliss is invoked by some as God, by some Allah, by some as *Hâri*, and by others as Brahman.

When the Jews saw the body of Jesus nailed on the cross, how was it that Jesus, in spite of so much pain and suffering, prayed that they should be forgiven? When an ordinary coconut is pierced through, the nail enters the kernel of the nut; but in the case of the dry nut, the kernel becomes separate from the shell, and when the shell is pierced the kernel is not touched. Jesus was like the dry nut; that is, His inner soul was separate from His inner shell, consequently the sufferings of the body did not affect Him. Tho the nails were driven through and through, He could pray with calm tranquillity for the good of His enemies.

As one can ascend the top of a house by means of a ladder or a bamboo or a staircase or a rope, so divers are the ways and means to approach God, and every religion in the world shows one of these ways.

You see many stars at night in the sky, but find them not when the sun rises. Can you say there are no stars in the heavens of day? So, O man, because you behold not God in the day of your ignorance, say not there is no God.

In the play of hide and seek, if the player succeeds in touching the grand dame, he is no longer liable to be made a thief of by the seeker. Similarly, once seeing God, man is no longer bound down by the fetters of the world.

If a single dive into the sea does not bring you any pearl, do not conclude that the sea is without pearls. Dive again and again, and you are sure to be rewarded in the end. So if your first attempt to see God proves fruitless, do not lose heart. Persevere in the attempt, and you are sure to obtain divine grace at last.

Where does the strength of an aspirant lie? It lies in his tears. As a mother gives her consent to fulfil the desire of her importunately weeping child, so God vouchsafes to His weeping son whatever he is crying for.

If you can detect and find out the magical and illusive nature of *môya* [ignorance] it will fly away from you just as a thief runs away when found out.

The pearl oyster that contains the precious pearl is of itself of very little value, but it is essential for the growth of the pearl. The shell itself may prove to be of no use to the man who has got the pearl. So ceremonies and rites may not be necessary for him who has attained to the highest truth—God.

As, when fishes are caught, some do not struggle at all but remain calm in the net, some again struggle hard to come out of the net, while a few are very happy in effecting their escape by rending the net, so there are three sorts of men, viz.: fettered [*baddha*], struggling [*mumusku*], released [*mukta*].

A boat may stay in the water, but the water should not stay in the boat. An aspirant may live in the world, but the world should not live in him.

A mother has several children. To one she has given a bit of coral, to another a doll, to a third some sweets; and thus they all forget their mother, absorbed in their playthings, and she in the mean time goes on with her household work. But among them is a child that throws away its plaything and cries after the mother, "Mamma, dear mamma!" She runs back quickly to him and caresses him. So, O man, you have forgotten your divine Mother, absorbed in the vanities of the world; but when you,

throwing them off, cry after her, she will come at once and take you up in her arms.

It is true that God is even in the tiger; but we must not go and face the animal. So it is true that God dwells with the most wicked; but it is not meet that we should go and associate with the wicked.

He who tries to give one an idea of God by mere book-learning, is like the man who tries to give one an idea of a great city by means of a map or picture.

PROFESSOR MCGIFFERT'S VIEW OF JESUS.

PROFESSOR MCGIFFERT'S book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 26), continues to receive many hard raps from the editors and writers of the evangelical press. Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler expresses himself very strongly on the subject in a letter which he writes to *The Christian Work*. He speaks of the book as "mischievous," and concludes his letter by saying that: "Professor McGiffert will not be 'tried for heresy' by a presbytery, but he is already condemned in the open court of wise and reverent believers in Jesus Christ and evangelical religion and the essential veracity of the New Testament."

It is the view which Professor McGiffert takes of Jesus Christ which seems to be the chief cause of offense, and to afford the chief ground of dissent. It is this feature of the book which comes under review in an article contributed by Prof. F. D. Estes, of Hamilton Theological Seminary, to *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston). Professor Estes concedes that the book in question is learned and able. It is also said to be an unusually positive book. "One would be at a loss to mention any other book in English which conveys such an assurance of absolute, cock-sure certainty as does this." Professor Estes then proceeds to specify what he considers to be some of the more erroneous teachings of the book. He says that it gives a purely humanitarian view of Jesus, and that it makes nothing of the supernatural in His life. It is also declared that there is in the book "an utter absence of any suggestion that the teaching of Jesus was unique in its helpfulness, to say nothing of authority." Professor Estes can not see that Professor McGiffert exalts Jesus above the place which the creed of Islam gives its founder. It is complained that the miraculous conception is unmentioned, and the descent of the Spirit at Jordan is passed by with equal silence. In conclusion, Professor Estes says:

"In short, out of the oldest creed of Christendom, McGiffert, by silence or assertion, seems to cut away faith in the unique Sonship and in the Lordship of Jesus, in the conception by the Holy Ghost, and birth of the Virgin Mary, in descent into Hades and resurrection from the dead, in any real ascension into heaven or sitting at the right hand of God, and in any return to judgment of any kind. We have left as our creed, so far as Christ is concerned, only this, 'I believe in Jesus Christ, who suffered under Pontius Pilate, died, and was buried.'"

Williston Walker, writing in the *Hartford Seminary Record* (February), characterizes Professor McGiffert's book as "the most revolutionary that has appeared on this side of the Atlantic." The passage in which these words are used is as follows:

"One feature or another of Christian doctrine or history has been treated in as radical a spirit by a few among us within the past ten years; but, considering the range of history covered and the fundamental character of the questions discussed, Professor McGiffert's volume is the most revolutionary that has yet appeared on this side of the Atlantic. It involves an attempt to reconstruct many vital features of the narrative; and, on the whole, the result, to our thinking, is as unsatisfactory and as essentially untrue as it is radical."

Professor McGiffert's view of the Acts is thus summarized by the same writer:

"Professor McGiffert's task is made at once more easy and more difficult by his acceptance of the theory that the Acts is a composition drawn by some now unknown author, probably in the reign of Domitian, from sources of very unequal value, and designed in large measure to show the harmlessness of Christianity from the standpoint of the Roman Government. Any thought of supernatural guidance in the composition of the New-Testament writings is foreign to the conceptions of Professor McGiffert. The author of Acts was simply an honest, tho often mistaken, man, writing a partial sketch of apostolic history, sometimes on the basis of earlier documents of high value and sometimes under the coloring which the growing traditions of his time gave to the events of half a century before. Hence, he falls into abundant errors, mistaking, so Professor McGiffert tells us, the significance of Pentecost and the nature of its spiritual manifestations; erring as to the position of the apostles in the early church; failing to ascribe the true motive to the Sadducees for their opposition; misrepresenting, under the influence of later beliefs, the circumstances of the reception of the gift of the spirit by the converts of Samaria; misunderstanding the relations of the church at Jerusalem to the Christian activities at Antioch; and so proceeding in more or less trustworthy fashion till he closes his narrative with Paul's residence at Rome."

Regarding the newspaper reports that Professor McGiffert, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church and fills a chair in Union Theological Seminary, would be tried for heresy, *The Independent* (undenom.) has had the following to say:

"We recommend very careful consideration before any one brings a prosecution against Professor McGiffert for heresy. We see that some papers have already tried him, and decided that he must leave the Presbyterian Church, as the only honest course he can pursue. Thus far the chief count against him appears to be that he thinks the account in the Gospel seems to indicate that our Lord, in His last supper, wished rather to direct the thought of His disciples to His approaching death than to the establishing of a commemorative sacrament. Of course, the real ground of dissatisfaction is toward Professor McGiffert's general critical treatment of the historical sources contained in the New Testament; but this is something difficult to formulate into a charge of heresy. These things are better settled in the forum of scholarship. The Presbyterian Church needs no more trials for heresy just now."

The editor of *The Outlook* (undenom.), writing on the same report, defends Professor McGiffert as follows:

"Dr. McGiffert is writing, not as a theologian, but as a historian. He is describing how the Lord's Supper was originally instituted, and how it was at first observed. In doing this he gives some information respecting its origin which any student may easily verify for himself—this, namely, that neither in Matthew nor in Mark is Christ reported as bidding His disciples 'Do this in remembrance of me'; that this command—if it is to be regarded as a command—is found only in Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians and in Luke, which Gospel an ancient and well-authenticated tradition reports as influenced largely by Paul, and that the command in Luke is omitted in many of the best manuscripts, and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort, whose text, we may add, is by universal consent regarded as the best text we have of the New Testament. From these facts one scholar, Dr. McGiffert tells his readers, has conceived the notion that the idea of observing the Lord's Supper originated with Paul. Against this notion Dr. McGiffert argues with considerable force. 'It is inconceivable,' he says, 'that the Jewish wing of the church would have taken it up had it originated with him [Paul]. Its general prevalence at an early day in all parts of the church can be accounted for only on the assumption that it was pre-Pauline. At the same time, the fact must be recognized that it is not absolutely certain that Jesus Himself actually instituted such a supper and directed His disciples to eat and drink in remembrance of Him.' Can any one say that this is *absolutely certain*, in view of the facts that John, the beloved disciple, does not refer to the Supper at all, that neither Matthew nor Mark refers to any command or suggestion of its future observance, that the reference in Luke is regarded by the best textual scholars as an interpolation, and that thus our only real authority for the

command is Paul, who was not present, and only reports what had been reported to him?"

The Outlook editor (Dr. Lyman Abbott) argues against the expediency of a heresy trial, concluding as follows:

"Who would think of expelling Niebuhr or Arnold from a university for throwing new light on ancient Roman history? Who would think of driving Stephens from Cornell because he has unearthed neglected pamphlets which throw light on the earlier years of the French Revolution? or of condemning John Fiske for making the public acquainted with some of the darker phases of partizanship and corruption in the early history of the American republic? An attack on Dr. McGiffert for bringing to light facts respecting the early history of the Apostolic Church which either the theologians of the seventeenth century did not know or did not sufficiently consider, can have no other effect than that of adding to his honor and of bringing dishonor upon those who assail him. If he is mistaken in his facts, they should be restated; if in his deductions, they should be answered. To turn him out of the church for such statements and such deductions would prove nothing concerning the correctness of either; it would only demonstrate the unwillingness of a majority in the Presbyterian Church to have their faiths subjected to a scholarly scrutiny, and their folly in substituting therefor a popular agitation—partizan, heated, and unscholarly."

THE "DEAD LINE" AGAIN.

THE recent retirement from the pastoral relation of several men prominent in the churches furnishes occasion to *Christian Work* (New York) to return briefly to a discussion of the question of the pastoral term and when it should end. It says:

"We have said there is no dead line in the pulpit. What we mean is that there is no dead line save such as every man makes for himself. Some men reach their limit early, some late. The case of the minister, however, is different from that of most others. For his faculties go out in different directions—that of the pastorate and the pulpit, besides which he is often the executive head of his church. When a minister fails in either direction, the downward tendency is pretty sure to be seen by others, tho often not perceived by himself; or if perceived it is not acknowledged; in such a case some part of the congregation is apt to become disaffected. When this conviction of the inadequacy of the minister to meet the demands made upon him forces itself on the minds of a number in the congregation, its suppression becomes difficult, with the result that eventually the minister sees the necessity either for retiring from active service as pastor emeritus—if happily the opportunity be given him—or of seeking some other and generally smaller field."

In continuation of the subject *Christian Work* expresses the view that as a rule the pastor with even a small part of his congregation opposed to him will show his wisdom by retiring from the field. But on the other hand, a congregation ought to have the golden rule constantly before their eyes in their dealings with their pastor; they ought not to cast him off because of some non-essential differences. And further:

"And when he has served them the better part of a lifetime and grown gray in their service; when he has faithfully preached to them for a long series of years, counseled at their sick-beds, married them, and buried their dead, he is not to be turned out like a worn-out beast to starve or to grub as best he may. Furthermore, if his church can—when the years have told against him and his services elsewhere are not apt to be required—if the church can retire him as emeritus on a salary sufficient to maintain him in the comforts if not the luxuries of life, it is bound to do so; that much the law of Christ requires; and if to do it calls for sacrifice, all the better; such a spirit given exercise will react in a baptism of blessing."

In a discussion of the same general subject *The Advance* (Chicago) makes the point that the dead line is not drawn in other professions. The world is in no hurry, it says, to side-track old physicians, old lawyers, or old authors. It continues:

"If then there is for the ministry a certain fatality in the half-century line, it must be due to some temptation peculiar to the profession rather than to a compulsion of time. Perhaps, for one thing, ministers are peculiarly tempted to lean upon the past. Every man who has made a reputation is tempted to let that reputation displace the work and the care which made it. But when a public speaker begins to think that because he says a thing it has force he is in danger of losing power. For a reputation, like a glass show-case, is not a thing to lean upon. As a rule, the message of a preacher has as much force as there is in it, and no more. No doubt many pulpits have been lost because their occupants became back numbers in the literal sense of the term. With both elbows on the past they ceased to be interesting.

"Again, a minister is tempted not only to lean upon his past attainments as a speaker but also upon his past experience as a Christian. But he of all men needs to keep up a full, fresh inner life. For this constant giving out of ideas and spiritual energies is to some extent an emptying process. Ministers have blue Mondays partly because on Sunday they pour their own spiritual supports and life into the minds of the multitude."

The Borderland of Creeds.—It is an entirely hopeful and optimistic view of the religious future which *The Jewish Messenger* (New York) takes in an editorial article. It says:

"It is beginning to be understood that the universals of honesty, virtue, purity, unite men more firmly and kindly than the particulars of doctrine and litany, however sacred and venerable. Instead of drawing men together, unfortunately these appear to drive them apart, and produce a vast number of meeting-houses for the misinterpretation of the Bible and the caricature of the divine.

"It is a joyous sign of the times that the sectarian sky, so to speak, is breaking. There are rifts in the clouds, and the spiritual fog, which too many mistake for profound inspiration, is fast clearing away. Manly preachers and workers in every denomination find the basis for common action broadening. People are beginning to recognize that the kinship of humanity is a real phrase, whatever the canons and councils may say. It is because men and women *are* men and women that they at heart must distrust teachings which would formulate caste and bigotry and any 'holier-than-thou' doctrine in our latter age.

"May this borderland widen year by year until the religious shrine becomes less and less an exponent of its own necessarily narrow and imperfect conceptions, and more and more a representative of that broader, uncanonized religion which is the Hebrew prophet's constant refrain!"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE world's third Sunday-School convention will be held in London, England, July 11 to 15, 1898.

TIBET is closed to Europeans, not by Chinese exclusiveness, but by the power of the Lamas, the spiritual and temporal head of the government.

"THE bishops of the African M. E. Zion Church have decided," says the *Richmond Advocate*, "to wear robes on special occasions when the ritual is used."

THE prayer-cylinders, or wheels, of Tibet are about two feet high and revolve on a pivot. The prayer is either painted on the outside or is written on a piece of paper and thrust into a cavity. As the monks pass these prayer-wheels they set them in motion.

IN Kucheng, China, where occurred the awful massacres in 1895, at a recent communion service in the city church 150 persons partook of the sacrament, 12 babies were baptized, and 16 persons received baptism and were taken into the church.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in *The Catholic Mirror*, reports 1,500,000 as being educated in the Catholic schools of the United States at the present time; that "Missionary Bands" are carrying on work among non-Catholics in seventeen different dioceses, and that "30,000 persons are annually received into the Catholic Church in the United States" through conversion.

AT a recent meeting of the Pastors' Conference of Grand Rapids the ministers united in an effort to promote reform in the conduct of funerals, and adopted a series of resolutions to be read in their respective churches. The resolutions recommended that no Sunday funerals be held; that the customary mourning attire be discarded; that funerals be more private; that public display be avoided; that expenditure be carefully limited to the ability of the people; and that the custom of preaching extended sermons on such occasions is not wise.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DECLINE OF BRITISH JINGOISM OVER
RUSSIA'S EASTERN DEMANDS.

DURING the last few weeks the cable has more than once informed us that Great Britain, conscious of her loss of prestige in the far East, is arming and will precipitate a conflict with Russia. The tone of the press in England, which more faithfully represents all phases of public opinion than in any other country, does not bear out the above-mentioned alarmist reports. That England has lost some influence in the far East is true enough. "If Great Britain," says the Osaka, Japan, *Asahi*, "has explained away her watchfulness at Port Arthur without getting anything definite in Talién-Wan, she has deliberately forfeited her preponderating influence in the East"; and the Shanghai *Mercury* relates with much bitterness that, for the first time since the opening of China, the united address of the ambassadors in Peking was presented in French—an innovation which can not but influence the Chinese materially. But the agitation against the long-expected occupation of Port Arthur and Talién-Wan by Russia has been confined to *The Times*, and a few other lesser papers. Many British journals object very strongly to the practise of describing Great Britain as mistress of the world when the facts do not bear out this assertion. *The Spectator*, which can not be accused of want of patriotism, says:

"We have not the smallest intention of minimizing the importance of the acquisition to Russia, or the loss it inflicts on China; but in what way do that gain and that loss concern us?"

"The real truth is that we are jealous, so jealous that we are inclined to play the part of dog in the manger, and to forbid Russia having a province which we ourselves neither desire nor can seize. This is clearly proved by the alternative which is pressed upon the public attention. Russia having claimed Manchuria, we are to claim the valley of the Yangtse, a vast region stretching from the North Pacific to Burmah, and occupied by at least a hundred and twenty millions of industrious and contented people. Because it is immoral of Russia to seize Manchuria, we are to seize six times as much. . . . We say deliberately that the enterprise is beyond our strength, and that it would be better to let Russia conquer all China, and thenceforward to trade with the kingdoms of the far East as Russian provinces, than to make so ruinous an addition to our already unwieldy domain. . . . If we are prepared to say that nobody shall have any, that, in fact, the black world and the brown world and the yellow world shall remain independent, well and good. That might be a lofty policy, if we gave up our own prizes, which as yet are beyond compare the biggest. But if we agree, as most of us do agree, that Asia and Africa need two hundred years of guidance and peace under European tutelage, then we must suffer Europe to do the preliminary work, and not be so madly jealous because it is not all left to us."

The Saturday Review, another paper not wanting in patriotic pride, advises the "cultivation of friendly relations with Russia." The only power safe to attack, thinks this paper, is Germany, as England would find it profitable to destroy German trade with the help of other anti-German nations. *The Illustrated Weekly News*, Edinburgh, says:

"Experience is a good schoolmaster, says Carlyle, but the fees are sometimes heavy. Experience will cure this country of its jingoism, but not till much suffering has been gone through. Nature has plainly intended Great Britain for an industrial career; but, allured by notions of prestige, we are continually looking with eager eye to the military ideal. . . . We have undertaken to maintain the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire. We undertook to maintain the independence and integrity of the Turkish empire. And a pretty mess we made of it. Why? For the simple reason that with the rise of great military empires we have sunk from a military point of view to the position of a third-rate power. The truth must be faced that without conscription this country can not pose as dictator

either in Turkey or China. Lord Wolseley is quite alive to this fact—hence his hints at conscription. But if conscription is adopted in this country, jingoism will get its death-blow. . . . Mr. Chamberlain is under a great delusion if he thinks that the people will enthusiastically back him in fighting for new markets. The effects of a war at first would be felt by the middle classes and the working classes in the shape of taxation and depressed trade—results which would drive the people to hurl from power a government which was trying to benefit posterity at the expense of the people who are struggling to make both ends meet."

The inability to find suitable recruits for the army and the increasing difficulty experienced in manning an enormous navy with a purely British crew have done much to silence British jingoism. *The Westminster Gazette*, which has always opposed war-shouting, says "we lose nothing by Russia's gains." *The St. James's Gazette*, closely connected with the Government, says the people will uphold the Government, but it does not think war necessary. Even *The Times*, tho it says "we can not allow our prestige to be whittled away," does not repeat its most deliberate threats of war. Neither do *The Daily Graphic*, *The Telegraph*, or *The Globe*. These papers only suggest that England should seek compensation by cutting another slice of the Chinese pie. Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, only suggests the strengthening of the Indian frontier by a further advance. Even to this Lord Salisbury's cabinet is opposed. Sir William Des Voeux, ex-governor of Hongkong, thinks England can protect her trade interests in China without war. Of some importance also is a recent debate in the Royal United Service Institution, at which Sir J. Colomb, M.P., asserted that England, in the face of Russia's steady advance, must follow Russia's methods and combine her great resources if she would come out triumphant. Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon declared England could not well stop Russia north of the Gulf of Pechili. Colonel Man put the frontier as far south as the Yang-tse-Kiang.

But all this censure of jingoism did not prevent a Parliament from voting \$120,000,000 for an increase of the navy, an increase which is in itself more formidable than the entire United States naval forces at the present moment.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

IF the United States takes a notion to attend to matters in the far East, Germany, for one, will not be surprised. The Germans are assured that very soon this country will make a bold attempt to reap some of the rich harvest of trade in China. According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Hamburg, the Germans must prepare to meet the new competitor by increased energy and a desire to please the customer. This paper says:

"Until very recently, the United States regarded the Pacific Ocean as a kind of back door, and looked out chiefly upon the Atlantic. To-day it has been discovered that the general progress of the world demands greater attention to the development of Asia. It is well known that the far East is the most populous center, the greatest storehouse of the world's wealth, the least developed field for trade, and that America is very near to it. In less than twelve days the voyage from San Francisco to Yokohama may be accomplished. The largest trading interests of the United States are in the countries on the other side of the Pacific. The power of production in the American industries has passed the point at which it was sufficient only to satisfy the home markets, and the American manufacturer must look abroad. American locomotives have begun to cross the plains of Russia and Argentina, American engineers work in European factories, American rails lie in the mountains of India, American woollens are as well made as those of other countries. The export trade is necessary for the Americans to-day; they know it, and do their best to foster that trade. Meanwhile the Chinese have been shaken out of their slumbers by Japan, railroads are being built, schools are organized, and the Chinaman begins to adopt some of

the things which give strength to the despised West. Already voices are heard in the Union which demand that the Pacific become a sea on which the United States rule as paramount power. The influence of the United States, so say the Americans, must be felt as strongly in the lands of the far East as in South America, and they realize that this must be accomplished soon, ere the European powers have fully established themselves. By the time railroads are in active operation all over China, the market for American goods must be established.

"Hence the United States has every reason to see to it that the trade with China remains open to the whole world, that no tariff for the exclusion of American goods is enacted, and that the interests of American citizens in China are carefully guarded by the authorities in Washington. Meanwhile England and Germany have the advantage through their older established relations with China. Europe may not care to worry itself about American competition, especially as it is well known how ready the Americans are to bluster. Yet we would like to warn the German merchants. They must not despise the new competitor, but must act with unceasing energy if they would continue successful in their battle for the markets of the far East."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR TALK AND WAR PREPARATIONS.

THERE is a marked change in the attitude of the Spanish press of late. It is much more warlike, bitter, and confident of success. Quotations from our own "yellow journals" find their way oftener into the columns of our Spanish contemporaries, altho some, like the *Imparcial*, still print the notice: "We have received some very inflammatory telegrams from America, but refrain from giving their text." In Cuba the *Diario de la Marina*, *Union Constitutionnel*, and *Comercio* endeavor to collect funds for a war-ship to be presented to the mother country by the loyal Cubans. The *Heraldo*, Madrid, is informed that the United States would not be unwilling to preclude further trouble by a purchase of Cuba, but the paper thinks that no Spanish ministry willing to consider such a proposition could live an hour. Otherwise the *Nacional*, said to be strongly influenced by the Weylerites: it declares that a sale of Cuba could be considered if the United States will guaranty to keep order there, to protect the Cubans who sympathize with Spain, to make concessions to Spanish trade, and to pay Cuba's debt. "But that is not what the Americans want," adds the paper; "they think they can get Cuba for nothing." The *Globo*, referring to the pretended information regarding the *Maine* commission with which certain American journals fill their columns, says:

"As a matter of fact the United States is at present very much like an immense *Maine*, floating between the Atlantic and the Pacific; and some of her crew have evidently lost their heads. They try to force the door of the magazine to blow up the ship.* President McKinley, the commander, does his best to restore order among his undisciplined crew. The real *Maine* was lost in consequence of the slipshod manner in which enormous quantities of explosives were stored, and to the undue haste which caused these war preparations to be made on board a vessel manned by a badly disciplined crew. The ruin of the United States will probably also be caused by an explosion; in this case, however, it will really be 'external.'"

In the presence of the war-cloud, internal dissensions seem to have vanished in Spain. In an interview with Emilio Castelar, which has been extensively quoted, the ex-President of Republican Spain declares that Spain has given the Cubans greater liberties than the Spaniards enjoy, and can not make further concessions. He concludes as follows:

"I am told that it is now impossible for us to escape a conflict with the United States. If that is true, the aggression of the Americans is as criminal as that of Napoleon I. in 1808. We have

done nothing to provoke them. We can receive their threats with the contempt born of a clear conscience. We will still do what we can to prevent a conflict, but we can not humble ourselves before superior force. If the United States declares war, we will defend our good rights to the last."

Our chances are regarded as less good for an immediate victory over the Spanish forces, now that our preparations and the state of our defenses are being reported day by day abroad. It is remarked that the naval authorities seem to encounter some difficulty in manning the ships. In connection with this *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The United States consul who took the names of men in Canada anxious to serve in the United States navy, and forwarded the roll to Washington, ought to be aware that in doing so he has laid himself open to the charge of having violated the foreign enlistment act. During the Crimean war the Washington Government took strong action against those who were accused of accepting such offers of service from United States citizens who wanted to serve in the British army. The late Hon. Joseph Howe was concerned in the affair, and had a lively time defending himself. This precedent should not be forgotten."

The manner in which some of our papers speak of the \$50,000,000 appropriation for defenses also excites comment, as that sum is hardly five per cent. of what great nations usually have to expend in a war. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, contrasts the matter-of-fact way in which the British grant enough money for an *increase* of their navy which is superior in tonnage to the *whole* American navy, with the supposed excitement accompanying a very ordinary grant in the United States. Senator Mason's belief that "the United States will not have war, but merely chase the Spaniards from Cuba as a policeman drives a newsboy from his beat," is also commented upon, and Chaplain Bradford's prayer in the Illinois legislature creates some astonishment. Yet there are not wanting signs of sympathy and encouragement. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"For our part we find it impossible not to sympathize with American feeling on the subject of Cuba. The cruelties committed in that unfortunate island, and the misery inflicted upon its inhabitants, would move a heart of stone. They have resulted not so much from deliberate intention as from hopeless incompetence. . . . The plain fact is that Spain can not manage Cuba, and that her failure, which may be no fault of hers, inflicts apparently endless suffering upon the native population. Americans would be more than human, or less, if they could look with



DOES JONATHAN WANT THE WEED?

JONATHAN (To King Alfonso of Spain): You'll be a good deal sicker, young feller, if you don't drop that purty darn quick.—*The World, Toronto.*

* To fully understand this allusion it is necessary to remember that the crews of American men-of-war have a firmly established reputation for inebriety among Spaniards and Spanish-Americans.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

equanimity upon such a mass of constant wretchedness within so short a distance of their own Southern States. This is no case of indefinitely extending the Monroe doctrine, with which Mr. Canning had quite as much to do as President Monroe. It is a question of common humanity."

The Montreal *Star* quotes at length the opinion of a Canadian railroad official, who is confident that the war would be "a good thing"—for Canada. New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American ports would be blockaded, and trade with Europe would go *via* Montreal. "Yes, there is no doubt about it. If there must be war, let it come after navigation opens here, and it will be a great thing for us financially," concluded the railway official who spoke. The Winnipeg *Tribune* thinks now is the time to form a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, in which case the rest of the world would have to accept the dictates of the English-speaking nations.

But the vast majority of comment is rather unfavorable to us. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"If the war between Spain and the United States really comes, the fault is certainly not with the former country, for the Spanish Government has shown an amount of self-abnegation and willingness to please which can hardly be carried further. While the jingo press is doing its best to find fresh ground for complications, while a war credit is granted in Congress, the Spanish authorities leave no stone unturned to prove that the quarrel is not of their seeking."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The American papers talk of war, and take no notice of the official denials that war is imminent, and their recital of the war preparations naturally drives the populace wild with expectation. . . . Thus, unfortunately, the nation has been prepared to look upon intervention as imminent, Spain is continually denounced, and the latent pan-Americanism of the people blinds them alike to the profound injustice of their proceedings and to their own dangers. In the United States nobody realizes what enormous sacrifices are needed to bring to its knees a nation as stubborn as the Spaniards, and nobody seems to see that this intervention in Cuban affairs is purely an act of international piracy. There is not a shadow of justice about it. It is quite true that American business men lose by the rebellion, but do they lose more than Spanish business men?"

The *Saturday Review*, London, is not quite sure that the people of the Southern States would remain true to the Union if their lands were subjected to a Spanish invasion. The St. Thomas, Ontario, *Journal* remarks: "'Spain,' says the Chicago *Tribune*, 'must be humbled in the dust. It has shed too much innocent blood. It has burned Jews. It has massacred Hollanders.' . . . The Chicago paper's righteous rage reminds one of the Irishman who thumped a poor Jew because it was the Jews who killed Jesus Christ." The *Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It is not for a moment to be supposed that a proud race like the Spaniards will be bullied out of what is almost the last important fragment of a once great colonial empire without striking a blow in self-defense; and altho there need be no doubt as to how a conflict would end in the long run, it is just possible that Spain's resistance might at the first prove much more effective than the American Government is prepared for. The United States navy is notoriously undermanned; and an early reverse at sea would expose a vast unprotected coast line and much merchant traffic to harassment."

Our newspapers come in for a good deal of adverse criticism, which may well be summarized in the words of Henry Norman, who writes in *Cosmopolis*, London, as follows:

"To the universal good-will shown on the occasion of the *Maine* catastrophe the action of the so-called 'yellow press' of America has been an unedifying exception. Apart altogether from good taste and truth, neither of which have had any relation to what these journals have published about the loss of the *Maine*, what is chiefly striking is the utter want of patriotism characterizing them. Not only do they bring their country into contempt abroad, but they are positively prepared to use their whole in-

fluence, which is very great upon the masses of the people, to provoke war by the dissemination of flagrant falsehoods. No evidence of any kind has yet been forthcoming. The idea of photographing the submerged battle-ship is, of course, ludicrous; yet these papers have published despatch after despatch declaring that the *Maine* was blown up by a mine in Havana harbor connected by wires with the Spanish fortress, and by elaborate illustrations have professed to show exactly how this was done."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE YUKON.

A BILL passed by the United States Senate provides that the Canadian Government can enjoy the right of transshipment at Fort Wrangel upon the following terms:

"1. The abrogation of the monopoly provision of the contract, so that railways with their ocean termini in Alaska may penetrate into Canadian territory.

"2. That the customs laws shall be changed so as to allow miners outfitting in the United States to bring into Canadian territory tools, utensils, and provisions to the extent of a thousand pounds per head.

"3. That Parliament's control over Canadian territory shall be surrendered to the extent that it will be out of its power to make any distinction between aliens and British subjects in the granting of miners' licenses.

"4. That on the Atlantic coast United States fishermen shall be given the same privileges in Canadian ports as Canadian fishermen enjoy."

These provisions have raised a perfect storm in Canada. The opposition accuse the Government of having decided upon a railway route to the Klondike before ascertaining the attitude of the United States. The Liberals blame the opposition for drawing attention to the value of the rights held by the United States. Both call each other's proceedings un-Canadian, and both unite in abusing Uncle Sam in the most hearty manner.

The Montreal *Herald*, taking into consideration the tone of our press on the subject, remarks that the United States, "like the small boy who struck back first, has begun to retaliate in advance," and sketches the Canadian argument in a long leader to the following effect:

The demands made by the United States Senate in anticipation of the Canadian Government's request for lightering privileges at Wrangel is framed in the spirit of those residents of that country who believe the earth to be theirs and the fulness thereof. First, we are asked to give up the privilege of securing as far as possible a monopoly of the transportation to our own gold-fields. Next comes the demand to abandon the chief purpose for which the Stickeen Teslin railroad is to be built at all, by the admission, free of duty, of half a ton of miners' equipments, when taken in by United States citizens. Then we must remove certain restrictions on miners' licenses. After that it is our duty to abandon our fishery rights—rights which we have maintained a hundred years. After that, if we are good, we may perhaps be allowed to take what advantage we can of the fact that the Klondike gold-fields are in Canadian territory. It seems surprising that a responsible body like the United States Senate should feel called upon to demand that an independent Parliament shall forthwith stultify itself in such a fashion. But Canada will do what she thinks best with her own. If the United States obstructs the navigation of the Stickeen River, Canada must extend the railway southward to Observatory Inlet. It will mean the building of two hundred miles of railway, but that is not a task from which the country that built the Canadian Pacific Railroad will be likely to shrink. The best thing about this Senate legislation is that it has come in good time, so that we may know what to look forward to, and may govern ourselves accordingly.

The *Colonist*, Victoria, suggests the enactment of mining regulations on the American plan. Aliens should be prohibited from holding rights in the gold-mines of Canada, and the importation of goods into the mining country by any other than an all-Cana-

dian route should also be prohibited. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"That Canada would permit American miners to bring large supplies of goods into our country without paying the duties which all other foreigners must pay is a demand for which we can imagine no acceptable equivalent, even if equivalents were offered in a reasonable or liberal spirit. That we should grant to Americans licenses to work our mines on conditions which, as a rule, they refuse to all foreigners, is a curious exemplification of reciprocity; and if some reciprocity has been offered to us in Alaska mining, the privilege was not asked for by, and is of no value to, Canada."

"On the general subject of the reciprocal bonding privilege between Canada and the United States, this country may now make itself easy; the menace of abolishing the system is not likely to be much heard in the future. So long as the notion prevailed that the bonding system existed principally for the benefit of Canada, threats to abolish it were heard from time to time. It is now shown that abolition would mean a severe, not to say a deadly, blow to the commerce of the republic."

The *Ottawa Free Press* expresses the wish that American editors would inform themselves on the subject of which they write, and prevent their readers from being misled. The American public, thinks the paper, should be reminded that, while the laws of the United States prevent a Canadian from holding a mining claim in the republic, in Canada an American has equal terms with the Britisher, for the present at least. *The Banner*, Chatham, Ontario, says:

"Since the American Senate are hinting that they may possibly block our rights as to shipping, etc., at Fort Wrangel, the Dominion Government would be justified if they accepted Mr. McMullen's bill regarding 'alien miners,' and refused to allow entrance to the gold-bearing districts to others than those who are subjects of the empire. When a railway has been completed in Canadian soil, then possibly the Americans would see the futility of their objections, and citizens of that country could be admitted on terms to be arranged."

Principal Grant says that the United States Senate represents very much the influence of the small and the Western States. He hopes for better things from the House of Representatives and the President. At any rate, Canada need not cry before she is hurt. *The Manitoba Free Press* says:

"The United States Senate is unhappily capable of this or any other enormity that will for the moment appeal to the passions of the noisier elements of the American people. . . . However, unless we are poltroons we shall refuse to surrender our rights to a foreign and unfriendly Congress. We shall refuse under any and all circumstances; but to surrender without striking a blow would stamp us as a degenerate people. . . . For purposes of navigation the Stikeen is as much Canadian as American. For thirty miles up from its mouth its banks are American, and we would have no right to land merchandise within that distance. . . . The American Government may police the river to prevent this, but they can not do more without violating the treaty. If transshipment at the mouth is necessary to free navigation, we are not to be denied the privilege, but can demand it as a right. The Americans have the free use of the St. Lawrence on the same terms. Canada would be equally entitled to impose regulations that would practically void this right, unless the United States would consent to the free admission of Canadian agricultural products. That would be preposterous, and the other is not less so."

The Evening Telegram, Toronto, says:

"The United States Senate bill, which places such an enormous price on Canada's treaty rights at Fort Wrangel, gives the Premier a chance to put himself at the head of the patriotic sentiment of the country. All he has to do is to withdraw the McKenzie-Mann bargain and bring forward a plan for a genuine all-Canadian route. . . . Canada does not want either Uncle Sam or Dan Mann to own the Yukon. The United States Senators at Washington seem anxious to grab the Klondike for Uncle Sam. The Canadian Government at Ottawa seem just as anxious to give the Klondike to Messrs. McKenzie and Mann."

INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE.

OUTSIDE France nearly every comment on the Dreyfus-Zola case is favorable to the prisoner on the Devil's Isle and to the writer who sought to procure a reopening of his case. Here and there, however, a voice is heard in defense of the French Government and the French army. A writer in the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, who is simply described as an ex-statesman, explains that France can not really allow a reopening of the now famous *chose jugée*. M. Zola may be honest in his love for justice, but he has not shown much forethought and discretion. The writer describes the system of international espionage in his article, and we summarize his sentences as follows:

Espionage is carried on by all states, civilized and uncivilized. It is in our times regulated by a central bureau which does its best to keep from contact with the spies and their agents. The secret political police alone have direct dealings with them. The spies, or rather the agents, of political espionage are not people with whom an honest man would like to associate as soon as he knows their character, but they are generally very able, bright, tho unscrupulous men, whose wits have been sharpened by continual danger. They do not, as a rule, obtain their information in person, but use criminals of a lower type as their tools. The work of these agents is very often international, and it is not rare that one and the same person is in the pay of different countries. Sometimes they are attached to an embassy, in which case they can carry on their work pretty openly, relying upon their personal powers to obtain the desired information. Only the most charming and accomplished persons are chosen in this case. France has, with much success, made use of refined women in this way. But in the majority of cases espionage is carried on by persons who are not generally known to desire information.

In view of the character of the persons employed, the information received and, often enough, highly paid for, is utterly unreliable in most cases. Yet no nation can afford to give up the system, for a single reliable and important piece of information may be worth more than all the money spent on espionage for years.

German papers have demanded an open trial for Dreyfus. That is, however, impossible to grant. The French military authorities would be forced to make known an important part of their organization for counter-espionage, which would lead to endless complication in and out of the country. Dreyfus *may* be innocent, but if he were declared such by a trial in which everything is laid bare, much more than the fall of a ministry would follow. Great changes would take place in France, and it is to be questioned whether we in Germany can wish for them.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the proprietor of the New York *Herald*, is said to have offered to the Prince of Monaco a higher sum for the gambling establishment in his principality than the company which at present holds it. *The General Anzeiger*, Frankfurt, dryly remarks that Mr. Bennett evidently thinks *non olet*.

THE customers of the German Government telephone, who now pay \$37.50 per year, will only pay \$12.50 in future. An additional charge of one quarter of a cent will be made every time the wire is used in private houses, one half of a cent for offices, and three quarters of a cent for hotels and clubs. A small extra charge also secures the privilege of having the contents of telegrams immediately telephoned to one's house.

PANSLAVISM is evidently on the decline. The Russian clubs which for years tried to unite all Slav nations into one irresistible union find that this is as difficult to accomplish as a union of all German- or all English-speaking races. Count Ignatieff, the head of the movement in Russia, complains that the St. Petersburg Pan Slavist Club, which a few years ago numbered 2,000 members, has only 700 now, and these are very platonic.

GENERAL SAUSSIER, who has just been retired from the command-in-chief of the French army, enjoys the distinction of an excellent reputation in Germany. Being taken prisoner, he refused to give his word of honor not to fight during the war that was then going on—the war of 1870-71. He escaped the danger of breaking his word, as did many Frenchmen whose patriotism got the better of their sense of honor. Saussier was sent to the fortress of Graudenz as a prisoner of war. He escaped across the Russian frontier, though specially guarded, with the help of his servant, a French soldier. The latter received a sentence of fourteen days' bread and water for his temerity, but was amply rewarded by his commander after the war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN HERO OF THE YALU.

THE Chinese battle-ship *Chen Yuen*, in the fight at Yalu with the Japanese, September 17, 1894, was commanded by Captain Philo Norton McGiffin—"the only man of American or European blood who ever commanded a modern war-ship in battle." Captain McGiffin was an American, having been born in Washington county, Pa., December 30, 1860, where also, not long ago, he was laid to rest. He was therefore but thirty-four when the battle occurred; but his ship was the only one of the Chinese squadron, according to a writer in *The Home Magazine* (March), that came out of the fight with credit, and "competent authority" is quoted to the effect that his daring, as shown in that battle, "has possibly never been surpassed in the history of the world."

McGiffin, at the age of seventeen, entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. While there, he saved two children from a burning house and received for this deed the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy. He was graduated in 1882, and after a two years' cruise passed the final examination; but under an act of Congress for the reduction of the naval force, he was honorably discharged with a year's pay. It was a heavy blow to him, and at the beginning of the Franco-Chinese war he set out for China with letters of introduction. Captain Mannix, who had organized the Chinese marine corps, spoke about him to Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who expressed a desire to see him. McGiffin presented himself at the palace, and, being challenged by the sentries and not knowing their language, he flung them aside and forced his way to the Viceroy. He was put in command of a gunboat and captured the only gunboat lost by the French in that war. At the conclusion of hostilities he entered the naval college at Tien Tsin as a teacher, and in 1887 was placed at the head of a naval academy at Wei-Hai-Wei. When war was threatened between China and Japan he had obtained leave of absence and was about to return to America; but he returned his papers and was made captain of the *Chen Yuen*.

We quote now directly from the account in *The Home Magazine* written by Calvin Dill Wilson:

"Before he went into the battle of the Yalu, he wrote to his brother: 'You know it is four killed to one wounded, since the new ammunition came in. It is better so. I don't want to be wounded; and hate to think of being dreadfully mangled, and then patched up, with half my limbs and sense gone, yet "a triumph of surgical skill." No! I prefer to step down or up, and out of this world.'

"The great battle of the Yalu River took place on September 17, 1894. When this fight had scarcely opened, McGiffin saw the navigating lieutenant disappear from his position, looking very pale. Soon after, something went wrong with the training engine of one of the turrets, and the captain was obliged to go down to the armored place below to set it to rights. As he was getting down, some one caught him by the leg, calling out, 'There's no room for any more here. You must hide somewhere else.' He looked down, and saw the navigating lieutenant, and a dozen more terrified men, in hiding. McGiffin was so angry that he used physical force upon the cowardly lieutenant to get him out of his way; after that they let him fix the engine.

"During the fight three of the enemy's ships, one on the port side, and one on the starboard, and one right ahead, were concentrating their fire on the *Chen Yuen*. As the one on the port side was doing the most mischief, the men at the two starboard guns were ordered to turn the guns around, and try to silence the ship that was doing so much damage on the other side. To do this they had to fire across the fore-castle.

"At this juncture a fire broke out in the superstructure over the fore-castle. McGiffin ordered a line of hose to be run out, but the

men refused to go unless an officer led them; this the captain offered to do, and a number of men volunteered to follow. But before they started to put out the fire, he ordered the head-gunner at the starboard battery to quit firing on the port side, and turn his guns right ahead; otherwise they would fire upon their own men. When they reached the fore-castle, the shot of the enemy's guns struck one man after another. The captain was bending over, pulling up a hose, when a shot passed between his legs, burning both wrists, and cutting away the tail of his coat; a shell hit the tower, and as it burst a piece struck him. Shortly after he had gone toward the fore-castle, the head-gunner to whom he had given the order to shift the guns, was killed; and the man who took his place, not knowing that the captain and his men had gone forward, kept the guns directed to port, and fired one. The explosion blew them all off their legs, and killed several. McGiffin at the same time was gashed by a shot from the enemy, that rendered him unconscious; he fell upon a hose that had been cut by a ball, and the spurting water revived him.

"When he looked up, he saw that he was directly in front of the other starboard gun, with his head in line of the fire; he watched the turning of the gun for a second or two, and realizing his danger, threw himself over the side of the superstructure to the deck below, a depth of eight feet. He fell upon his chest, with blood gushing from his mouth; he managed to get around into the superstructure, and asked two of the men to carry him farther aft, as he could not walk. Afterward in relating this experience, he said that when he recovered consciousness, and saw the big gun pointed toward him, and about to be fired, he said to himself: 'What an ass I am to sit here and be blown to pieces.' He claimed for himself no heroic thought or bombastic reminiscence of historic battles, but simply that he realized that he would be a fool to stay where he was when he could get out of the way.

"To have seen McGiffin on his ship during that fight of the Yalu, would have been a sight to remember forever; that dauntless spirit rode the forces of battle as if they were a steed. He was the soul of his ship, the spirit of the storm, the Prospero with his magic wand. His body was shattered, but his mind kept awake. He was so near the first gun when it exploded that his clothing was set on fire, his eyebrows and hair burned, his eyes injured, and altho his ears were rammed as tightly as possible with cotton, the drums of both ears were permanently injured by the explosion. He was unconscious for a time, but as quickly as he regained his senses, he was on his feet and giving orders. He received forty wounds, many of them caused by splinters of wood; he with his own hands extracted a large splinter from his hip, and, *holding his eyelids open with his finger, this heroic man navigated his ship, which had been struck four hundred times, safely to its dock, skilfully evading capture, the Chen Yuen being the only one of the Chinese vessels that came out of that fight with credit.* A competent authority has declared that the daring of McGiffin, as shown in the battle of the Yalu, has possibly never been surpassed in the history of the world.

"The Japanese offered five thousand dollars for his capture; but did not have the satisfaction of taking him. But what he dreaded had happened; his nerves, limbs, and senses were shattered. After the battle of the Yalu, he went into a hospital in China for a time; but finding himself with little promise of complete recovery he came to America. Unfortunately he was indisposed to submit to treatment; he insisted on dressing his own wounds. His body had the appearance of a checker-board, with its many bruises; there were still in him bullets and splinters; he was compelled to walk with two canes; his pain was so great that he spent hours hobbling back and forth across the floor, saying that he was more comfortable thus than in a sitting or reclining posture. His use of language was superb, and the accounts he gave of his experiences to his friends, when they could induce him to talk, were most graphic.

"The battle of the Yalu gave young McGiffin the proud distinction of being the only man of European blood who had commanded a modern war-ship in actual battle. He said of himself in a jesting way, after he came to this country, 'I am still in the Chinese navy; but I am not in good standing. You know it is customary there for a naval officer, when he loses a battle, to commit suicide; and they wanted me to follow the custom, but I declined with thanks.'"



CAPT. PHILO NORTON MCGIFFIN.

Courtesy of *The Home Magazine*.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The strained international relations have resulted in a great boom in the iron and steel trade. Plants all over the country are reported rushed with orders, and consumers' demands more than keep up with deliveries. Bar iron and steel are selling 50 per cent. ahead of last year. Business in the West is opening up very encouragingly. Chicago reports the best week's general trade for many years past. The cotton and woolen industries, however, have not improved, and there has been a sensible quieting down of the Klondike trade activity. Cereals and flour are rather unsatisfactory. Bank clearings were normal and stock speculations dull.

Flour and Corn.—"Flour and corn exports are larger this week, but those of wheat are smaller. The total exports of wheat, including flour, aggregate 3,896,318 bushels, against 3,679,056 bushels last week, 1,749,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,744,000 bushels in 1896, 2,562,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,966,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports aggregate 4,496,000 bushels, against 3,941,874 bushels last week, 5,862,687 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,727,000 bushels in 1896, and 672,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, March 26.

Wool and Cotton.—"Sales of wool have been only 11,411,600 pounds in three weeks at the three chief markets, against 46,605,300 last year, and prices are yielding, with sales of old wool 1/2 to 1 cent below current quotations for clothing, and no indication that manufacturers are nearing the end of their stocks. Cancellations are numerous, but in proportion to orders smaller than for five years past, and find natural explanation in an advance of prices greater in some lines than distribution seems to warrant. Yet the mills are nearly all full of orders for some months to come, and rather more demand for goods is seen since colder weather appeared. Cotton mills at Fall River still increase their accumulated stocks, about 2,000,000 pieces, and print cloths have declined to 2.06 cents, the lowest quotation on record. Some prints have also weakened, but gingham are firm, and the better grades of dress-goods are sold well ahead."—*Dun's Review*, March 26.

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings in the United States reflect reduced speculative interest, chiefly at New York, in a total for the week aggregating \$1,084,000,000, 16 per cent. smaller than last week, but 22 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 21 per cent. larger than in 1896, 22 per cent. larger than in 1895, 46 per cent. larger than in 1894, but 12 per cent. smaller than 1893 and 6 per cent. smaller than 1892. Only four cities in the United States show decreases this week from the corresponding week a year ago, namely, Richmond, Hartford, Norfolk, and Houston. The decreases are generally of small extent, however. Gains, on the other hand, are less pronounced than of late. Business failures in the United States this week are 215, against 233 last week, 221 in this week a year ago, 276 in 1896 and 232 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, March 26.

ago, 21 per cent. larger than in 1896, 22 per cent. larger than in 1895, 46 per cent. larger than in 1894, but 12 per cent. smaller than 1893 and 6 per cent. smaller than 1892. Only four cities in the United States show decreases this week from the corresponding week a year ago, namely, Richmond, Hartford, Norfolk, and Houston. The decreases are generally of small extent, however. Gains, on the other hand, are less pronounced than of late. Business failures in the United States this week are 215, against 233 last week, 221 in this week a year ago, 276 in 1896 and 232 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, March 26.

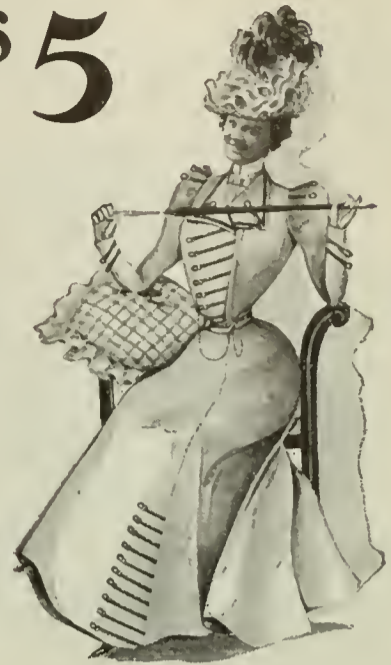
Iron and Steel.—"The iron and steel industry is more fully employed than ever before in its history, and altho production of Bessemer pig is beyond all precedent, the price advances, and billets are still bought in open market by some of the largest producers. Other pig is steady in price, and no decline appears in finished products excepting steel plates at the East, but for these the demand at Chicago is enormous, as for cars and agricultural implements, pending orders for cars covering 500 to 2,000 each. The structural demand during the first quarter has been 80 per cent. larger than in the same quarter of any previous year, it is said, and the demand for pipe is swelled by pending contracts for 126 miles. Minor metals are comparatively quiet, tin at 14.3 cents, lake copper at 12 cents, lead firmer at 3.7 cents, and nickel in heavy demand at 34 cents."—*Dun's Review*, March 26.

Stocks and Exchange.—"Stock speculation has been dull, professional, and weak. The continued uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Cuban situation has stopped public or foreign participation and left the New York market in the hands of traders. Liquidation by speculative holders is apparently exhausted, but there has been continuous selling for short account, and the bear interest, based on expectations of a further break in prices, is extremely large. Sugar has been a particularly weak feature. Bonds have shared in the depression in stock values and governments have declined. Foreign exchange, after a rally, declined in consequence of a hardening of time-loan rates, and \$2,165,000 additional gold has been engaged, principally in Paris, for import. Demand sterling is heavy at 4.83 1/2."—*Bradstreet's*, March 26.

Canadian Trade.—"The breaking up of the country roads affects distribution throughout the Dominion of Canada, but manufacturers and jobbers report the trade coming in to be of an encouraging volume. Ocean navigation will open earlier this year than for twenty-five years past. Toronto reports an active demand for Canadian cattle for export in bond through the United States, but the prospect for this industry is clouded by expected large shipments this year from the Argentine. Seeds are being imported from the United States. At Montreal jobbers and manufacturers are satisfied with the trade that is being done and regard the outlook as encouraging. While general trade is dull at Halifax, the early spring has developed a better business in dry-goods. The Newfoundland coast is reported clear of ice, and sealers are at work earlier than usual. In the maritime prov-

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The last of the present series of personally-conducted tours to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia on Thursday, April 7.

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inces stocks of fish are small and prices are firm. The lumber cut in New Brunswick is the smallest known for years past. Mild weather in Alaska, putting the passes in a poor condition, is credited with checking the outfitting trade in British Columbia. Failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 29 as against 23 last week, 40 in the corresponding week of last year, 44 in 1896, and 49 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate \$25,635,000, a decrease of six tenths of 1 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 45 per cent. over last year."—*Bradstreet's*, March 26.

Current Events.

Monday, March 21.

Secretary Long names the two Brazilian cruisers recently purchased the *New Orleans* and the *Albany*. . . . Governor Black, of New York, signs the bill setting aside 5 per cent. of New York City liquor-tax receipts for the school teachers' pension fund. . . . The Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania railroad is burned; loss, \$100,000. . . . Congress—House: The *Maine* relief bill is passed unanimously.

An official Chinese statement denies that a compact between the viceroys has been made to direct affairs in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley. . . . Commander Brownson has started for France to inspect vessels being built at La Sayne for Brazil. . . . The Austrian Reichsrath reassembles at Vienna, and Herr Fuchs is elected president.

Tuesday, March 22.

The Cuban question and the report of the *Maine* court are discussed by the Cabinet. . . . The bark *Almy*, bound for Alaska, is found a wreck off San Francisco, and it is thought that forty passengers and sailors lost their lives. . . . Congress—Senate: The national quarantine bill is discussed. House: The naval appropriation bill is reported from committee.

The divers at the wreck of the *Maine* succeed in getting out two 6-inch guns and some ammunition from the after-magazine. . . . The Chinese loan is largely oversubscribed in Berlin, but there is little demand for shares in London. . . . Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons says that there is no truth in the allegations of the Senate committee in regard to England's attitude toward Hawaii. . . . Six officers and one hundred men of a French expedition in Madagascar are said to have been killed by natives.

Wednesday, March 23.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix, bearing the report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry, leaves

Miami, Fla., by rail for Washington. . . . The Navy Department orders the monitors *Terror* and *Puritan* to join Admiral Sicard's fleet at Key West; the old monitors and a number of revenue cutters are to be put into active service. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Gallinger tells of the conditions in Cuba as he saw them on his recent visit; the *Maine* relief bill is passed. House: The contested election case of Thorp against Epes from the Fourth Virginia District is decided in favor of Mr. Thorp.

Lord Salisbury has intimated a wish to resign both the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship. . . . The United States cruiser *New Orleans* (formerly the *Amazonas*) goes from Gravesend, England, to Hole Haven, to take on ammunition. . . . Miss Clara Barton leaves Havana for Key West and this city; she hopes soon to return to Cuba; another body is found in the wreck of the *Maine*. . . . The Austrian Government is interpellated as to its attitude toward the killing of Austrian subjects at Lattimer, Pa., and the acquittal of Sheriff Martin. . . . Fighting between the Anglo-Egyptian forces and the Dervishes is reported from the Upper Nile.

Thursday, March 24.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix and his companions arrive in Washington with the report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry. . . . The sailing of Spain's torpedo-boat flotilla from the Canaries for Porto Rico is considered in Washington as the most serious incident that has occurred since the *Maine* disaster. . . . Admiral Sicard is relieved from command of the Key West fleet on account of ill-health, and Captain Sampson is ordered to succeed him. . . . The battle-ships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky* are launched at Newport News, Va. . . . Miss Clara Barton denies the report of dissensions in the Red Cross Society in Cuba, and of her own health being bad. . . . The auxiliary naval board at this port examines a number of merchant and private vessels available for use by the Government. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Thurston tells what he saw in Cuba and advocates armed intervention by the United States. House: The naval appropriation bill is considered.

In an interview General Maximo Gomez says he hopes there will be no war between the United States and Spain; he is still of the opinion that Cuba could pay \$200,000,000 for its independence. . . . The request of contractors to use dynamite on the wreck of the *Maine* in Havana harbor is denied by both the American and Spanish governments; the body of Lieutenant Jenkins is recovered from the wrecked battle-ship. . . . The Bank of Spain is to lend the Spanish Government 200,000,000 pesetas [\$40,000,000], guaranteed by new treasury bonds. . . . China has agreed to all the Russian demands, being practically the cession of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan and the right to construct a railway to these points.

Friday, March 25.

The report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is discussed all day by the President and Cabinet; it is announced, altho not officially, that the battle-ship was destroyed by an outside explosion. . . . The lighthouse tender *Mangrove* leaves Key West under orders to proceed to Havana and bring back all American officials except Consul-General Lee. . . . The battle-ship *Texas* sails from Hampton Roads for New York. . . . Preparations for either offensive or defensive operations are continued with the greatest energy by both the War and Navy departments. . . . Commodore W. S. Schley is ordered to

WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the curative treatment of each form of lung disease.

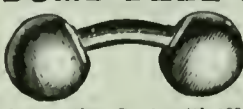
Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

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command the flying squadron at Hampton Roads. . . . Congress—Senate not in session. House: The naval appropriation bill is considered.

The Spanish report of the cause of the *Maine* disaster is received by the Madrid Government; it is, in effect, that the cause was an internal explosion. . . . Sharp fighting between the Spanish and the insurgents is reported in Cuba. . . . Lieutenant-Commander Colwell has purchased for the United States Navy a first-class torpedo-boat built in Germany.

Saturday, March 26.

President McKinley announces his purpose to ask an appropriation of \$300,000 from Congress for relief of the Cuban reconcentrados. . . . The verdict of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry is communicated to the Spanish Government. . . . Defense preparations are continued with vigor. . . . Congress—Senate not in session. House: Debate on naval appropriation bill is continued.

M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, makes a statement in the French Chamber of Deputies regarding the attitude of France toward the United States and Spain. . . . Orders for the mobilization of the British fleet at Hongkong have been issued; twenty-nine French cruisers have gone north in the Yellow Sea.

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But the trouble has been to find a remedy that could be depended upon to cure dyspepsia, as it is notoriously obstinate and difficult to cure.

This has been the question which has puzzled physicians and dyspeptics alike, until the question was solved three years ago by the appearance of a new dyspepsia cure in the medical world known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which it was claimed was a certain, reliable cure for every form of stomach trouble.

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For three years the remedy has been thoroughly tested in every section of the country and with surprising and satisfactory results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be honestly claimed to be a specific, a radical lasting cure for indigestion in the various forms of acid dyspepsia or sour stomach, gas or wind on stomach, too much bile, undue fulness or pressure after eating and similiar symptoms resulting from disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were not placed before the public until this three years' trial left no doubt as to their value, and they have recently been placed in the trade and can be found on sale at all druggists at the nominal price of 50 cents per package.

No extravagant claims are made for the remedy. It will not cure rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever, nor anything but just what it is claimed to cure, and that is every form of stomach trouble.

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Sunday, March 27.

It is expected that the report of the *Maine* Court of Inquiry will be sent to Congress tomorrow; an unofficial outline of the report says it assigns the cause to an outside explosion on the port side of the vessel, exonerates Captain Sigsbee and the crew from any blame, but fails to fix the responsibility for the disaster. . . . Captain Sigsbee leaves Havana for Washington. . . . The Democrats and Populists have fused in Oregon, the latter naming the candidate for governor.

The elections in Spain for the lower house of the Cortes passed off quietly; the indications are that the Sagasta ministry will have 300 of the 432 seats. . . . The Russian representative at Peking signs the agreement with China regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Talienswan, and the railway concession. . . . Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, dies in Ireland.

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Morning, Noon, and Night

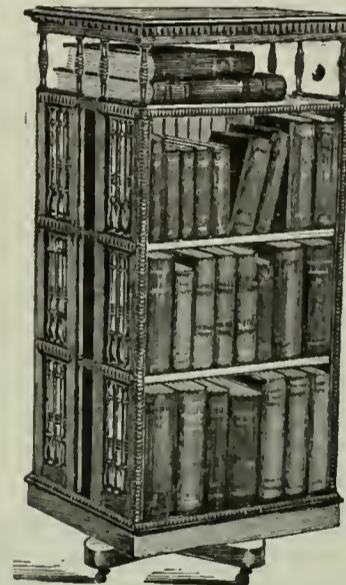
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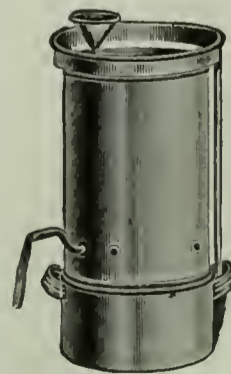
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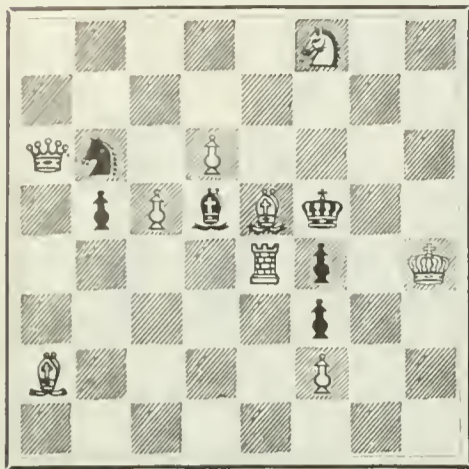
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Problem 271.

BY JAN DOBRUSKY. Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

CONCERNING NO. 269.

It seems that Pradignat's Prize-Winner, No. 269, has two solutions. If, on more thorough investigation, we find this to be the fact, solvers will be credited with either solution. We would like to know how many can get both solutions.

Solution of Problems.

- No. 267. B-R 8, B-Q 3 ch, Q-Q 4, mate. K x Kt, K x B, Q-K 5, mate. K-Q 4, B-B 5 ch, Q-K 5, mate. K x P, K x B, Q-Q 4, mate. K-Q 4, Q-Kt 7, mate. K-B 2, Q-Q 4 ch, P-Q 8 (Kt), mate. B-B 8, K x P must, Q-B 5, mate. R-Kt sq or Ksq, K x P, Kt-Q 6, Q-K 5, mate. R x P, K x Kt or P, Q-Kt 3, mate. R x Kt.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; A. Shepherd, Bloomington, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; R. M. Campbell and E. L. Antony, Cameron, Tex.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; Drs. G. A. Humpert, Pittsfield, Ill., and W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans.

Comments: "A very good problem, but not one of his best"—M. W. H. "If such a beautiful composition took only third prize, I would like to see the problem that won the first"—H. W. B.; "Constructed on magnificent lines"—I. W. B. "Another good one from start to finish"—C. F. P. "Deserves a prize"—W. G. D. "One of the best you have published lately"—C. Q. De F. "Brilliant and puzzling"—A. S. "A most interesting problem"—C. R. O. "Sehr schön"—J. C. E. "Key-move absolutely in the dark"—R. M. C. and E. L. A. "A splendid problem: deserves better than third prize"—F. H. J. "One of the most difficult problems I have seen"—R. J. M. "A beautiful composition"—D. W. W.

J. C. Eppens and J. H. Pengelly, Durango City, Mex., were successful with 266. "Ramus," Car-

bondale, Ill., should have received credit for solving 261 and 265; and H. W. Barry for finding the way to do 262. F. H. Johnston sent solution of 262 and 263.

The reply to B x B (Kt 5), No. 265, is P-Kt 3 and not K-B 5.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-SECOND GAME. Evans Gambit.

- CAPT. O. J. BOND, JR., Charleston, White. E. A. MORE, JR., Denver, Black. 1 P-K 4, P-K 4. 2 Kt-K B 3, Kt-Q B 3. 3 B-B 4, B-B 4. 4 P-Q Kt 4, B x P. 5 P-B 3, B-R 4. 6 P-Q 4 (a), P-Q 3 (b). 7 P-Q 5 (c), Q Kt-K 2. 8 Q-R 4 ch, P-B 3. 9 P x P, Kt x P. 10 Q-Kt 3, Q-B 2. 11 Kt-Kt 5, Kt-R 3. 12 Castles, B-Kt 3 (d). 13 QKt-R 3 (e), P-R 3. 14 B-K 3 (f), B x B. 15 P x B, Castles. 16 B-Q 5 (g), Q-K 2. 17 P-R 4 (h), Kt-Q sq. 18 Kt-B 4, Kt-K 3 (i). 19 Kt-Kt 6, Kt x Kt. 20 P x Kt, Q x P (j). 21 Kt x R, Q x P (K 3) ch. 22 K-R sq, Kt-Kt 5. 23 B x P ch, K-R sq. 24 B-R 5 (k), Kt-B 7 ch. 25 K-R 2, R-B 5. 26 B-B 3, R-R 5 ch. and announced mate as follows: If 27 K-Kt sq, R-R 8 mate. If 27 K-Kt 3, Kt x P (K 4) ch. 28 K x R must, Q-Kt 4 mate.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Tschigorin, the "Master of the Evans," believes that Castles is best, and Lasker holds that Castles is "more in keeping with the original idea of the gambit." (b) The better play is P x P. (c) This is the Evans with Evans left out. White gave up his Kt P for the attack. Now he cuts off his attack and Black is just a P ahead. There are several continuations here of the real Evans: P x P, Q-Kt 3, etc. (d) At this early stage Black has the best of it. (e) A strange move. Why doesn't he get this Kt into play? On the R's file the Kt reaches very few squares, and on this square, at this time, the Kt might as well be off the board. (f) Another bad move growing out of 13. If 13 Kt-Q 2, followed by Kt-B 3, White's condition would have some vitality, but now? (g) Ah! he is going to get his Kt into play. (h) A very weak move. White doesn't want to move his Kt, but this move, while it postpones the moving, also causes a hole into which Black gets, to White's ruin. (i) Bound to dislodge the Kt, or to do something worse. (j) Totally oblivious to the fact that Kt x R! Let him take it! and of course he will, instead of R-B 3. If B-Kt 5, Q-R-K B sq. He must give up the exchange or the game; he elects to do the latter. (k) Rather hard to find a worse move. He should try R-B 3, Kt-B 7 ch; K-R 2, Q-R 3 ch; K-Kt sq, Kt x P, etc.

FIFTY-THIRD GAME.

Queen's Gambit.

- ROBERT MUN-FORD, Macon, Ga, White. DR. H. W. FAN-NIN, Hackett, Ark., Black. 1 P-Q 4, P-Q 4. 2 P-Q B 4, P x P. 3 Kt-K B 3, Kt-K B 3. 4 P-K 3, P-K 3. 5 B x P, Kt-Q B 3. 6 Castles, B-Q 3. 7 Kt-Q B 3, Castles. 8 P-K 4, P-K 4. 9 P-K R 3, P x P. 10 Kt x P, Kt x Kt. 11 Resigns.

White, being a piece behind, gives up the fight.

FIFTY-FOURTH GAME.

Philidor Defense.

- A. L. JONES, Montgomery, Ala., White. F. M. OSTERHOUT, Factoryville, Pa., Black. 1 P-K 4, P-K 4. 2 Kt-K B 3, P-Q 3 (a). 3 P-Q 4 (b), P x P (c). 4 Kt x P, Kt-K B 3. 5 Kt-Q B 3, B-K 2. 6 B-Q 3, Castles (d). 7 Castles, B-Q 2. 8 P-B 4, P-Q 4 (e). 9 P-K 5, Kt-Kt 5 (f). 10 P-K 6 (g), B-Q B 4. 11 B x P ch, K x B. 12 P x B, Q x P. 13 P-B 5, Kt-K B 3. 14 P-Kt 4 (h), R-K sq. 15 P-Kt 5, Kt-Q B 3. 16 P x Kt, B x Kt ch. 17 K-R sq, B x P. 18 Q-R 5 ch, K-Kt sq. 19 B-R 6, P-Q 5. 20 B x Kt P (i), K x B. 21 R-Ktsq ch, K-B sq. 22 Q-R 6 ch, K-K 2. 23 Kt-K 4 (j), B-K 4. 24 Q-R 4 ch, Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) This move constitutes the Philidor Defense. (b) B-B 4 is usually played here, followed by P B 3; P-Q 4. (c) Unnecessary. It weakens Black's center, and strengthens White's. Kt-Q 2 is evidently the move. Altho Kt-Q 2 is usually a weak move it seems to be best here. If B-Q Kt 5, P-Q B 3, etc. (d) We think he is in a hurry to get his K in the corner. B-Q 2, followed by Kt-B 3, is better. The evident intention of White's 6th is to mobilize his forces on the K's wing. Black's 6th enables him to carry out his plan. (e) But White did not take the offered bait; he dislodges the Kt,—hence, this move is just what White wanted.

- (f) Better go back. (g) A beauty. (h) Crowding the mourners. (i) There is no satisfactory answer to this. (j) Better than Q R-K sq ch.

White played a very dashing game, but Black did not make a strong defense. We can not commend White's game against a player of equal or superior strength.

The United States Championship Match.

At the time of going to press the score is: Pillsbury, 6; Showalter, 2; draws, 2.

FOURTH GAME.

Queen's Pawn's Opening.

- SHOWALTER, White. PILLSBURY, Black. 1 P-Q 4, P-Q 4. 2 P-K 3, Kt-B 3. 3 B-Q 3, Kt-B 3 (a). 4 P-K B 4, Kt-Q Kt 5. 5 Kt-K B 3, Kt x B ch. 6 P x Kt, P-K 3. 7 Kt-B 3, P-B 4. 8 P x P, B x P. 9 P-Q 4, B-K 2. 10 Q-Q 3, P-Q R 3. 11 Castles, P-Q Kt 4. 12 Kt-K 5, Q-Kt 3 (b). 13 B-Q 2, B-Kt 2. 14 P-B 5, Castles. 15 B-K sq, Q-R-Q sq. 16 B-R 4, B-B sq. 17 P x P (c), Q x P. 18 Kt-K 2, Kt-Kt 5 (d). 19 B-Kt 3, B-Kt 4 (e). 20 B-B 4, B-B 3. 21 Kt x Kt, Q x Kt. 22 B-B 7, R-Q 2. 23 Q-R-B sq, R-K sq. 24 R-K B 3, Q-Kt 3. 25 Q-Q 2, B-Kt 4. 26 B-B 4, B-B 3. 27 R-Kt 3, Q-B 4. 28 R-K B sq, Q-K 3. 29 Kt-B sq, B-K 2. 30 Kt-Q 3, P-B 3. 31 Kt-B 5 (f), B x Kt. 32 P x B, B-Kt 2. 33 Q-Q 4, R-K B 2. 34 P-K R 4, Q-K 5. 35 R-Q sq, Q x Q. 36 R x Q, R (B 2)-K 2. 37 P-R 5, K-B 2. 38 K-B 2, R-K 5. 39 B-Q 6, P-Q R 4. 40 R-B 3, B-B 3. 41 R x R, R x R. 42 R-B 4, R-Q B 5. 43 R x R, Q P x R (g). 44 B-B 7, P-R 5. 45 B-R 5, P-R 3. 46 P-K Kt 4, K-K 3. 47 B-B 3, K-Q 4. 48 P-Kt 5 (h), R P x P. 49 B x P, B-K sq. 50 B x P (Kt 2), B x P. 51 P-Q R 3, K x P. 52 B-B 6, K-Q 4. 53 B x P, P-Kt 5 (i). 54 P x P, P-B 6. 55 P x P, K-B 5. 56 P-K 4, B-K sq (j). 57 Drawn game.

Notes from The Press, Philadelphia.

- (a) The usual play is P-K 3 or P-Kt 4. The text-play, however, is quite satisfactory. He will be enabled to continue Kt-Kt 5 and Kt x B or P-K 4, both leading to a good development. (b) He could not play B-Kt 2 on account of Kt x Kt P, followed eventually by Q x Kt P (ch) and Q x B. (c) Much better was P-K Kt 4, which would have given White pretty good chances for a King's side attack. The text-move enables Black to equalize the game. (d) An excellent move, which completely breaks the adverse attack. White now can not well play Kt-K B 4 on account of Kt x Kt and Kt x Q. Similar would be Black's answer, should White play B x B. Perhaps the best play White has on hand is B-Kt 3, which, however, leaves him without any advantage. (e) Better, perhaps, was Kt x Kt. (f) Had White played B-R 6, then B-Q 3 might have been answered, and White loses time in re-treating the Bishop. The text-play leads to an exchange of Kt against Bishop, after which there is hardly any winning chance for either side. (g) This exchange leaves a Bishop and 6 Pawns on either side. The Bishops being of opposite colors the legitimate outcome would be a drawn game. The contestants, however, continued playing and some pretty combinations are made. By proper play, however, either side can easily hold his own. (h) A pretty move. If Black plays R P x P, then White answers B x P, and Black can not capture the Bishop since P-R 6 would win. If, however, Black captures with B P, then B x Kt P and B x R P would follow. (i) Now Black attempts to win. The sacrifice of the Kt P and B P gives him the passed Q R P, which, however, can be stopped by the Bishop. (j) This virtually ends the battle. White can not win, since he can not guard the Q Kt and Q B P, for if he moves B-B 6 or B-Q 2, Black would answer P-R 6. Nor has Black any winning chances. White's Bishop easily stops the adverse Pawn.

Chess-Nuts.

Marshall, another young player, is Champion of the Brooklyn Chess-Club. He beat Napier, last year's Champion, in the tie match.

The Netherland Chess-Association proposes to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its organization by a Tournament in Gravenhagen, Holland. Queen Emma and the Queen Regent offer three prizes.

Ajeeb, the famous automaton Chess-player, ran against Napier the other night, and the Turk found more than his match in the Brooklyn lad. The humiliation of defeat was averted, however, by turning out the lights.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REPORT ON THE MAINE DISASTER.

THE report of the United States Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the battle-ship *Maine* was transmitted to Congress, together with a brief message from President McKinley, on March 28. The court spent twenty-three days in the work of investigation, and concluded that the primary cause of the destruction was a submarine mine. The court reported, first, that the *Maine* was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. Secondly, that the state of discipline on board the *Maine* was excellent, and everything had been reported secure at 8 o'clock on the night of the explosion. The ammunition, explosives, combustibles, medical stores, etc., had been properly stored, the temperature of the magazines, the state of the coal-bunkers and of the boilers precluded the possibility that the destruction could have been caused by them. The report then proceeds:

"The destruction of the *Maine* occurred at forty minutes past nine in the evening, on the 15th day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun; while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the *Maine*.

"The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, altho it was established that the after-part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

"That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after-part. This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the *Maine*.

"At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship, and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom-plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

"At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about thirty feet above its normal position.

"In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

"The court finds that the loss of the *Maine*, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

"In the opinion of the court the *Maine* was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

"The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the *Maine* upon any person or persons."

Captain W. T. Sampson, of the *Iowa*, president of the Naval Court of Inquiry, has, since making this report, been appointed commander of the fleet known as the North Atlantic Squadron (off Key West) to succeed Rear-Admiral Sicard, who has been retired on account of ill health.

The President's message accompanying the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry did little more than review its findings. He detailed the circumstances under which the *Maine* was sent to Havana, by way of a resumption of friendly naval visits, and he referred to the aid promptly given by Spanish sailors after the explosion, and by the authorities of Havana in caring for the dead and wounded. He further said:

"The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which, in a community less just and self-controlled than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calm processes of reason, and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility and the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter."

The President asserted that the court employed every available

means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion, adding:

"Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and, while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities."

The message concluded in the following words:

"I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry, and the views of this Government thereon, be communicated to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments. It will be the duty of the executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the mean time deliberate consideration is invoked."

On the same date, March 28, the following [cabled] synopsis of the expected report of the Spanish naval commission, Captain Peral, president, was made public in Washington:

"The [Spanish] report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the *Maine* at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown in the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The Assistant Engineer of Works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the *Maine*, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the fiscal (judge advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

"The report makes clear that, owing to the special nature of the proceedings following and the absolute respect shown for the extraterritorial rights of the *Maine*, the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit of the necessary cooperation of the Spanish commission both with the commander and crew of the *Maine* and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work.

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the *Maine* as soon as such examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, will prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) be not totally or partially altered in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause."

The report of the United States court and the voluminous testimony upon which its findings rest were referred without debate to the committees on foreign affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, and diplomatic negotiations regarding the whole Cuban question have, at this writing, assumed the most critical phase in their history. Meantime active preparations for war continue on the part of both Spain and the United States.

Convincing Report.—"The evidence marshaled by the court in its report is convincing. In a technical problem of this difficult and intricate character it would have been easy to confuse the chief issue with subordinate details. With skill and precision the court presents two facts which decide the occurrence of an external and internal explosion. The bottom of the boat was bent in and thrown up, the keel plates being lifted thirty-eight feet above their original position. The upper deck plating and main deck to port and starboard are folded back on each other in an irregular V.

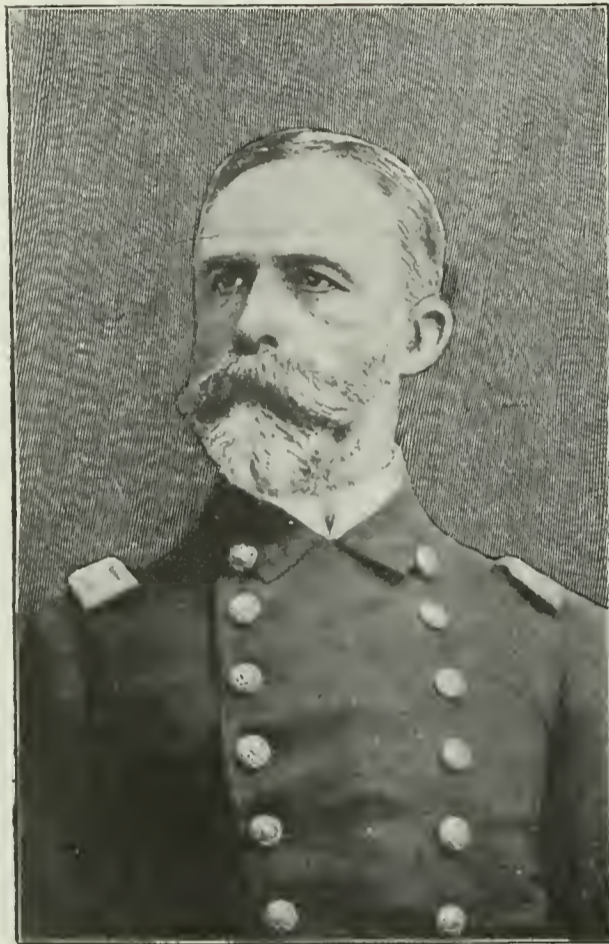
"Only two causes could have worked this double reversal of the normal place of keel and deck plates—first, the explosion of a mine without the vessel, bending in the bottom, and, second, the explosion of magazines within the *Maine* doubling up her decks. Every other source of accident is carefully eliminated. The discipline of the vessel is proved to have been above reproach. Its magazines, its coal-bunkers, and the numerous sources and causes of spontaneous combustion and accidental explosion on a modern war-vessel are accounted for. With brevity, with simplicity, by indirect and direct proof, by demonstrating that no other cause existed, and by showing that only an explosion, both without and within, could have worked the ruin wrought, the Court of Inquiry has presented an unanswerable argument which will decide the verdict of to-day and settle the ultimate findings of history. . . .

"Whatever the answer of Spain, the United States can wait in the significant silence of the President, shared with equal dignity by Congress, making no charges and uttering no threats, aware that time and justice work together in a world where no life is sacrificed in vain and no duty done goes unrewarded in the arbitrament of fate. Those still entombed in the wreck,

those buried in a soil alien—but not long to be under the shadow of an alien flag—and those laid to rest at home, all the dead and the living, all met death and duty with unshaken courage and discipline as unshaken. No cloud rests on them. Their record is clear. The land waits in armed silence and silent resolution to take whatever next step the act or utterance of Spain may render necessary to sustain the nation's honor and discharge its duty to brave men who died bravely in its service."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Spain Responsible.—"It could have been only a submarine mine, the naval court solemnly declares, which dealt the *Maine* her first and fatal injury. It must have been a mine of tremendous power to rend through and through the double-steel plating of one of the strongest war-ships in the world. No novices could have planted an engine like that; no mere adventurers could have controlled and fired it. That mine must have been laid by trained Spanish hands. It must have come originally from the arsenals of the Spanish Government. These terrific weapons are not for sale off-hand. Only a few chosen agents understand their fabrication and their use; these are jealously guarded military secrets, infinitely less likely to be betrayed to public knowledge than the details of a contemplated campaign or the plans of an important fortification.

"For all practical effect Spain is as directly, immediately responsible for the destruction of the *Maine* and the fearful murder



CAPT. WM. T. SAMPSON,

Commander of the North Atlantic Squadron.

of her 266 brave men as if the names and the rank of the unspeakable assassins who wrought this Satanic work were blazoned on the angry heavens."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"What Honor Dictates."—"In the chilly message which achieved the paradox of making Congress and the country instantly hot, President McKinley expressed his belief that 'the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor.'

"More amazing than his childlike trust in the justice and honor of the nation that produced and glorified Pizarro, Alva, Cortez, Velasquez, and Weyler, was the President's obliviousness to the course of action dictated by *our* sense of justice and honor.

"It is now forty-five days since the *Maine* was treacherously blown up, and 266 of her brave seamen murdered in their sleep. And yet *no demand has been made upon Spain or upon the authorities at Havana for the discovery and punishment of the miscreants who did the deed*, or for apology for the unparalleled insult and reparation for the criminal wrong. Neither has Spain's 'sense of justice and honor,' in which Mr. McKinley trusted, dictated even an expression of regret from that Government. Señor Sagasta even makes the astonishing statement that the question of the loss of the *Maine* was not touched upon in the conference with Minister Woodford.

"Tardy tho the action will now be, our national honor dictates that this demand be made upon Spain without further delay. The *Maine* report, accepted as correct and final by our executive and Congress and by our people, brings this issue to the front. It is not merely a 'lamentable incident'; it is the chief count in the case against Spain. *It is in itself a cause of war* if not atoned for.

"A nation that will consent to have its ships blown up by submarine mines without demanding and enforcing instant repara-

tion has no business with a navy. It should confine itself to growing crops, building railroads, gambling in stocks, and running Sunday-schools.

"Regardless of the question of Cuban independence, unless it be the crowning reason for interference, the *destruction of the Maine by foul play* should be made the occasion of ordering our fleet to Havana and *demanding proper amends within forty-eight hours, under a threat of bombardment*. If Spain will not punish her miscreants, we must punish Spain.

"This is what any other great nation would have done weeks ago. It is the dictate of honor and justice. And every hour that it is delayed adds to the disgrace and the humiliation of the United States."—*The World (Ind.)*, New York.

"The 'Money Plank.'"—"Have you noticed how one word appears and reappears in the discussion of the situation by friends of the Administration? It is the word *buy*. We must *buy* independence for Cuba. We must *buy* the Cuban bonds. We must *buy* Spain's withdrawal from the island. Spain must *buy* exemption from the consequences of her crime.

"Listen to the sordid, cramped souls! Not a thought or a word above the greasy dollar. Not a sentiment that is detached from the lust for gold. Not an aspiration that can not be measured in dollars and cents. Not an injury that can not be bribed into silence. The money plank is the only plank in their platform.

"*Buy* did you say? Then *buy* something worth *buying*."

"*Buy back our dead*. *Buy back* the men whom you, Mr. McKinley, sent to Havana to be murdered in their sleep. *Buy* them out of the mud of the harbor where their bodies lie rotting. *Buy* them out of the trenches of a foreign graveyard. *Buy* life for them. *Buy* solace for their mothers, who weep for the boys who will never return. *Buy back our dead*."

"*Buy back* your courage and your patriotism, Mr. McKinley."

"*Buy back* the power to defend the right. *Buy back* the Christian sentiments you learned at your mother's knee."

"*Buy back* honor for the flag."

"*Buy back* the national freedom that has been pawned to a tribe of leeches and usurers."

"*Buy back* the confidence of the people in their President. *Buy* the things that are worth buying."

"Can you do it? In your mind money is omnipotent. Can it, then, arouse the dead from their sleep? Can it make the murdered stand again under the flag? Can it do anything more than elect cowards to office and heal the wounds of money-changers?"

"No, unfortunately. You may still stand on the money plank of your platform, Mr. McKinley. But the people of the United States will be neither bought nor sold. Their dead cry for vengeance. They heed no other call."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Chicago.

Foul Assailants of McKinley.—"There are those who had fondly expected that the President would recommend that upon the findings of the court war be declared against Spain instantly. They are disappointed. The President accepted the findings as the deliberate judgment of a board composed of patriots. If that board could find no *casus belli* in the wrecking of the *Maine*, how could he? Morally convinced that Spain was party to the dastard act, he would be nevertheless restrained from putting that conviction into form in history to be rebutted by future developments.

"The President went as far as any President would dare to go in communicating to Congress on such a delicate subject. Even so impulsive a President as Jackson would pause before provoking a war on a report which explicitly declares that the patriots making it could not fix the responsibility upon any person or persons. What would the jingoes have the chief executive of this country say? Would they have him set aside and discredit the solemn report of a board of their own naval officers to precipitate war upon no defined or supportable provocation?"

"Wherein is the weakness or cowardice of the message? Does it not cover in full and in like spirit all the facts covered by the Board of Inquiry? Where in the report or in the evidence accompanying it may be found any slightest warrant for the use of threatening or belligerent language? Conscious of his responsibility, not alone to the present but to the future, the President sagaciously, but none the less patriotically, said all that any patriot could say to make our history consistent.

"That he is animated by lofty patriotism alone is attested by his voluntary statement that he would rather see his party go to irretrievable defeat than to be the agency through which irre-



Photograph by Prince.

MAJ.-GEN. NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding the United States Army.

sponsible war would come without justifiable provocation. The jingoes pounce upon the President much as the Cuban vultures descended upon the *debris* of the wrecked *Maine*. Their acts are not more inspiring than were the acts of those foul birds which hung in expectancy above the bloated and festering corpses of our brave sailors as they rose from the dank depths of their ill-fated war-ship."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, *Detroit*.

McKinley the Pilot. — "President McKinley, standing up modestly, but firmly and courageously, with self-poise, without self-assertion, in the midst of similar clamor and perhaps grosser misrepresentation and personal abuse, may not to his contemporaries and to-day seem so heroic a figure as that of Lincoln, justified by the event, established in history and idealized by the whole human race. But the conditions are notably similar and the resemblance is marked. Lincoln was not a fool, and was not drifting, tho the greatest orator of his time so denounced him, and evoked thereby the applause of an audience of earnest and sincere patriots. He was a pilot, and he steered. His hand was on the tiller all the time. President McKinley, whose amiability is such an offense to some people, and whose patience is decried as procrastination, is not drifting, either. His hand, too, is on the helm; he has not lost his reckoning, and he is not befogged. His course is definitely marked out, and he is manifesting neither weakness nor weariness in pursuing it. And he, too, may well answer the clamorous impatient who are shouting for immediate and decisive action: 'Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.' If it be so ordered by Providence that war must come, and that this people must be used as the flail wherewith to beat down oppression and tyranny and broaden the area of freedom and civilization, we may be sure that, so far as the executive action is concerned, it will be entered upon without unseemly haste, but with thoughtful deliberation; not out of passionate impulse, but from solemn sense of duty.

"The American people have great cause for thankfulness that in such a crisis as the present, when the danger is that hasty impulse may direct action, and the supreme need is of patience and cool deliberation, we have in the executive chair a man of such patient spirit, clear foresight, and undoubted courage as William McKinley. On the morning after the election in November, 1896, *The Tribune* said the people had reason devoutly to thank God for the triumph of honesty and law. To-day they may well thank God that the result of that election was to install at the head of affairs not only an honest and law-loving chief magistrate, but a man of patient spirit and saving common sense."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"If the *Maine* incident stood by itself the report of the Board of Inquiry would furnish ample basis for enforcing tremendous demands upon Spain and for a declaration of war to that end if necessary. But profoundly sensational as it is, the report now transmitted to Congress can hardly be said to affect the current of events more significantly than to fix beyond question the course of this Government, which was so plainly defined before its publication that the whole world has accurately anticipated it and we believe approved it. Intervention for Cuban independence had already become a fixed purpose of the Government of the United States, and the execution of this purpose will carry with it satisfaction for the destruction of an American battle-ship and the slaughter of American sailors."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, *Louisville*.

"If the United States does not make the most prompt and rigid demands on Spain for redress of this grievance and enforce a speedy compliance with those demands, then in the future this country will not be respected among the nations of the earth, and any straggling freebooter that so desires may make our navy the butt of his insults. We must have the value of our ship and we must see the men hanged who caused its destruction. Spain can find these men if she so desires. They are in Havana and probably in authority there; they must be found and properly punished before American honor will feel itself appeased."—*The American (Dem.)*, *Nashville*.

"Spaniards can not conceive that such a board as that sent by our Naval Department to Havana could have found that the *Maine* was destroyed by an internal explosion. This is unfortunate for the reception of the report of American officers, which convinces American readers but only excites the sneers and contradiction of Spanish authorities. If possible the Spanish Government will seek to use a dispute over the destruction of the *Maine* to delay the settlement of the whole Cuban question. The American people look with confidence to President McKinley to press the whole matter to immediate and final settlement."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS ON INTERVENTION.

HON. E. J. PHELPS, formerly Minister to Great Britain, and one of the counsel for the United States in the seal controversy before the Paris tribunal in 1893, asserts that intervention by the United States in Cuba would be nothing less than a crime. He opposes intervention as a violation of international law and bad policy as well. His views, in the form of a letter containing about four thousand words written to ex-Governor Levi P. Morton of New York, were published in full in the *New York Herald*, March 29. His statements have attracted much attention because of the writer's professional standing, and by reason of the fact that most authorities previously quoted on the subject seem to be contradicted by him (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 5 and April 2).

Mr. Phelps dismisses the *Maine* disaster from the problem, now that the Board of Inquiry has made its report, "as no complicity on the part of Spain in that calamity is found to exist." If a claim for reparation on the ground of negligence should arise, it would be a proper subject for arbitration and, in his judgment, almost the only case in which international arbitration is likely to be useful. Mr. Phelps avers that international law is something more than what a nation chooses to make it on any particular question. He says:

"There seems to be an impression among unreflecting people that what is called international law is merely a scholastic science, of no practical importance, and to which Americans are quite superior. They do not perceive that it is as impossible for a nation to make a law for itself in its relations with other countries as it is for an individual to do so in respect to his own conduct in the community in which he lives.

"The fundamental principles of international law have been established by the general concurrence of civilized and Christian nations, because found by long experience to be both just and indispensable. Hence they derive even a higher sanction than always attends the law that is enacted by legislatures or promulgated by judges.

"Every government is alike bound by these principles, for the sake of its own protection as well as for that of others, and the general peace, and is under an implied covenant with mankind to observe them. If a nation departs from them, it violates this agreement, sets itself against the enlightened opinion of the world, does what is universally conceded to be wrong, and establishes the dangerous precedent which, sooner or later, with unfailing certainty, will come home to itself. No nation can afford to take such a course.

"It is the general agreement of mankind, instructed by experience, which the world can not afford to see rejected, that has established the proposition that no cause whatever, except the necessary self-defense of a nation's material interests, or of the national honor, which is its highest interest, can justify forcible interference in the affairs of another country with which it is at peace.

"The proffer of mediation or of friendly assistance may always be made. It may be accepted, or declined, by the government to which it is addressed. But when declined, the attempt to intervene by force of arms is a crime, the sad and bitter consequences of which have been demonstrated on many a page of history. And especially, and above all, does this apply to the case of interference in aid of an armed rebellion against another government by its citizens.

"The idea that this country, or any other, is justified in undertaking a moral or political supervision over the affairs of its neighbors, and in correcting by armed invasion the faults of their institutions or the mistakes of their administration, or administering charity to them by force, is absolutely inadmissible and infinitely mischievous."

Turning to the examination of what intervention will mean, and upon what grounds it is claimed that we ought to intervene, Mr. Phelps asserts that "Spain is a friendly nation and always has been." He insists that the efforts of this Government to suppress filibustering expeditions have been always ineffectual, and that "a twentieth part of the naval force which we are now ran-

sacking the world to collect for what are called 'purposes of national defense,' would have put an end to the only source from which the rebellion has been kept alive." Regarding the matter of liability he asks: "If Spain must guarantee the safety of our ships in her ports, whether herself in fault or not, we must equally guarantee to her that armed expeditions to subvert her Government shall not be fitted out and despatched in ours. And if negligence in the one case is the criterion of liability, it must be equally so in the other." Contrary to other authorities on the facts and the consequent position of this Government, Mr. Phelps declares that self-defense is not involved:

"In this quarrel between Spain and her rebel subjects, without reference to its merits, and conceding to the insurgents all the virtues which are supposed to attend rebellion against constituted government except when it attacks our own, have we in the first place any interest of our own that justifies interference, under the right of self-defense?

"That claim was at first put forth on the score of the interruption of our commerce, but it has been abandoned. It is too well settled to admit of dispute that the inconvenience and loss suffered by the commerce of neutral States when war exists, tho often considerable, constitute no ground for intervention, but must be borne. The loss of Great Britain in this respect is much greater than ours.

"When in our Civil War the Southern ports were blockaded by the federal fleets very great loss to the commerce of other nations ensued, especially in the important staple of cotton. Yet no suggestion of interference by those nations on that account arose or would have been tolerated. It must be conceded then, and except by interested newspapers is conceded, that we are under no necessity of self-defense against Spain in any definition of the word, nor have we any right to vindicate or wrong to redress that entitles us to interpose by arms in support of the Cuban rebellion."

Mr. Phelps then takes up the question of intervention on the ground of humanity. We quote this part of his letter in full:

"The final ground on which the preachers of aggression plant themselves is, that we must go to war for humanity's sake. It has generally been supposed that it was for humanity's sake that war is chiefly to be avoided, and that the cause of humanity can be in no other way so well served.

"It is true that international law recognizes as the sole and rare exception to the rule above stated in respect to intervention, that a nation may interfere where to prevent unjustifiable slaughter and outrage in another country it becomes absolutely necessary. But this exception, which has very rarely been acted on, applies only in extreme and very clear cases, and has no application whatever to this case.

"It is worth a moment's consideration to understand distinctly what the demands of 'humanity' in the present case are, and what they are likely to bring to pass if complied with. Are they a reason, or an excuse? a motive, or the pretense that conceals a motive?

"The suffering that it is said we are called upon to redress by fire and sword is the destitution that has overtaken a part of the Cuban people, with which has been depicted in the most inflammatory colors. They are those who are called the reconcentrados—people whose homes, plantations, and industries have been destroyed in the course of the rebellion, and who are now gathered in temporary shelters provided by the Spanish Government.

"How came these people in that condition, and who wrought the destruction that brought them to it? They are represented to us as a body of patriots who are 'struggling for freedom,' and whose property and livelihood have been destroyed in that struggle. If this is true, then the reason for our interference in behalf of rebels against their government is, that they have not succeeded, are getting the worst of the contest, and are thus reduced to distress.

"No one pretends that Spain had not the right to put down the rebellion. The complaint is that she has not put it down. If these people are to be regarded as rebels and their condition is truly depicted, it would seem that it results from their own fault, and that the contest, so far as they are concerned, has come to an end. Nor can it be maintained that any cruelty or outrage is visited upon them by the Spanish Government, or that their destitution results from any other cause than the poverty that the civil war has occasioned, as it generally does, and the inability of the Government to relieve it fully.

"But this statement of the attitude of these people in great part

is true. While it is difficult to ascertain the exact facts in a case where all the evidence comes from one side, and the advocates of that side are their own witnesses, enough appears to show that their claim must be taken without much allowance.

"It can not be pretended that the reconcentrados have been generally engaged in the rebellion, or that a large part of them have ever taken the field, or fired a shot in its support. They are not now prisoners of war, as they would be had such been the case, but refugees from the ravages of the real insurgents, thrown upon the protection of the Spanish Government, under whose orders they are thereby brought.

"It is a notorious fact, that throughout the war the devastation of the homes and plantations of these inhabitants has been perpetrated by the rebels who are in arms, and who have levied contributions in the way of blackmail upon the people so long as they had anything to respond with. If they had been brothers in arms of the rebels, the rebellion might, perhaps, with their assistance have succeeded. They would at least have escaped the persecution they have suffered, whatever they might have encountered from the Government.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Spanish Government has likewise destroyed houses and plantations, and driven inhabitants from their homes, in pursuit of what it deemed a military necessity, just as in our own Civil War Sheridan ravaged the valley of the Shenandoah and Sherman laid waste Georgia. Such measures are the unhappy accompaniment of war, and especially of civil war; and those who engage in it must expect its natural consequences. If the distress caused by these means is a ground for intervention, we would feel called upon to interfere in every rebellion that occurs and does not immediately succeed. Tho the question would still remain. On which side?

"The distinction between armed intervention and charity is clear enough to be better understood than it is. The one is the assertion of a belligerent right; the other, the voluntary offer of kindness and humanity.

"Who, then, are the real insurgents? They are a body of men of uncertain number, who keep out of sight, who have no capital, or abiding-place, or attempt at organized government (unless in a Junta in the city of New York), mere guerillas and bandits, who have been carrying on what they call warfare by crimes not recognized as war in any civilized country; by destroying the homes and industries of the people of the island not in arms, until it has become a desolation; by blowing up with dynamite trains which contained only peaceable travelers, and murdering in cold blood a Spanish officer bearing under a flag of truce the offer of autonomy.

"Their force is made up of Cubans, negroes, renegades, and adventurers of all sorts from the United States and elsewhere. Is theirs the cause we are to take up? Can it be claimed to be the office of humanity to drive out the established government of the island, the only government there is there, and to turn over the population to the tender mercies of such a band as this.

"What would become in such an event of the reconcentrados? If their voice could be heard, is it conceivable that they would desire the establishment of a government in the hands of those who have already destroyed their substance? Had that been their desire they would long ago have joined the rebels.

"If these people are suffering, as no doubt they are, whether from their misfortune or their fault, by being thus ground between the upper and the nether millstone, let us continue to relieve them as we have begun to do; as we sent relief to famine-stricken Ireland, and charity to Armenia. If that is what is meant by intervention, we shall not differ about its propriety. But whatever their necessity, it is not to be assuaged by bloodshed, or by carrying fresh calamity to them at the expense of a greater calamity to ourselves.

"A single million, or a few millions, out of the many hundreds that war would cost us, would amply answer the purpose, and would gladly be received by Spain, as well as by those who need it. Let us put a stop also to the expeditions from our country on which the rebellion is fed. Let it be understood that we shall not fraternize with the banditti who have made Cuba a desolation, and the conflict and the crime that have exhausted it will soon come to an end. The humanity of peace is better and more fruitful than the humanity of war."

Referring to intervention as a national policy, Mr. Phelps condemns it on numerous grounds. He calls attention to "the cow-

ardly character of an unnecessary attack by this great and powerful Government upon a comparatively weak and impoverished nation"; to "a derangement of business now just beginning to emerge from a long and ruinous depression; to a probable debauching of the currency of the country by throwing it on a silver basis." "Is the success so hardly obtained in the last Presidential election now to be needlessly thrown away?"

"An enormous expenditure from a treasury whose expenses already exceed its income by more than fifty millions a year; indefinite millions a year to be added to the pension list, already, in its saturnalia of fraud and extravagance, the curse and the shame of the country.

"Can we afford all this? What taxation is to pay for it? And what have we to gain for it in return? The injury that could be inflicted upon us by Spain would be trifling in comparison with that which we should inflict upon ourselves. In the present condition of our affairs do we owe no duty to our own people? Are there not reconcentrados in our own cities, that numberless army of unemployed because business is checked and paralyzed by these continual alarms?"

"If the infinite calamity of war and the unspeakable crime of unjustifiable war are to be averted, it must be through the self-assertion and patriotic effort in this crisis of the best class of American people, in the best sense of that term—men who are not afraid to be opposed to any war which is wrong; who will not listen to the suggestion that the fortunes of any political party are to be furthered in the next election by drawing the country into such a war; who are not frightened by clamor nor by apparent majorities which would speedily turn out to be minorities if they were resolutely faced."

The considerations set forth in Mr. Phelps's letter have been heartily commended to the public in general terms by the *New York Evening Post*, the *Boston Herald*, and several other conservative newspapers; but the letter has been more generally criticized than commended in the press. The critics insist that even if Mr. Phelps is sound in his exposition of international law, he is mistaken about the facts in this case.

The *New York Tribune* commends study of Mr. Phelps's "conscientious and cogent contribution to the great debate," but insists that this Government's efforts to keep obligations of neutrality have been creditably efficient. It refers to the *Virginus* affair to refute the statement that cause for quarrel has never existed, and suggests that the question whether he would justify the inevitable consequences of a refusal on the part of Spain to permit work of mercy. The *New York Times* argues that the danger of internal tumult in this country if freedom be not given to Cuba warrants intervention as a matter of self-protection. The *Springfield Republican* says: "Mr. Phelps strikes the real question at issue when he comes to consider the present war in Cuba on its humanitarian side."

"Mr. Phelps admits, then, that even under international law, of which he is a professor, there may be intervention in the internal affairs of another state if the conditions are extreme enough to justify it. This is a very important concession for him to make, and it reduces the whole controversy to a simple one of fact.

"Realizing this, Mr. Phelps thereupon sets out to show that no condition of affairs has existed in Cuba, or to-day exists, justifying the application of the law of intervention on humanitarian grounds. . . . We have great respect for Mr. Phelps, yet his statement of the condition of the reconcentrados does not tally with the simple facts, as we understand them. These people are not refugees from the 'real insurgents,' and they were not 'thrown upon the protection of the Spanish Government.' They were forced into the fortified towns by Weyler's inhuman decree and there penned up like criminals by the hundred thousand. It was Spain's duty to feed them, after having placed them in the towns, and not let them die like rats from famine. Mr. Phelps is woefully wrong in his statement. The destitution of the reconcentrados is not the necessary result of civil war. Had they been fed by the Spanish Government they would not have died by the scores of thousands, and if they had been left on their lands they would have eked out an existence of some sort, even if harried by the opposing armies. Suffering there would have been if they had not been concentrated, yet when Spain assumed the responsibility of herding them in the fortified towns she also assumed the obligation of feeding them. But she left them to starve, and hundreds of thousands have died under 'the protection of the Spanish Government.'

"Regarding the insurgents Mr. Phelps is very scornful, and upon this part of his letter no comment is necessary. He should

be corrected, however, as to the death of Colonel Ruiz. That emissary of General Blanco did not offer autonomy to Gen. Victor Aranguren, under a 'flag of truce.' Mr. Phelps calls the insurgents 'mere guerillas and bandits who have been carrying on what they call warfare by crimes not recognized as war in any civilized country'; their force consists of 'Cubans, negroes, renegades, and adventurers.' Again he describes them as the 'banditti who have made Cuba a desolation.' For Weyler, for the Spanish guerillas and Spanish atrocities of any description Mr. Phelps has no word of condemnation.

"Then he takes the position that the United States has only to stop filibustering and the insurrection would cease. Mr. Phelps has only to read what a brother professor in Yale, Theodore S. Woolsey, has to say on this point. Professor Woolsey has declared that our Government has fulfilled all its obligations to suppress violations of our neutrality laws with fidelity to its treaties and to international law. And more than that no government could do.

"Mr. Phelps's opinion that no intervention would be justified is based evidently upon the facts as he understands them, and we are free to say that we should entirely agree with him if we understood the facts in the same way. Altogether, Mr. Phelps's letter is amazing in its ignorance of the actual conditions in Cuba, its intense bias against the insurgents and in favor of the Spaniards, and its pitiful lack of breadth in discussing a question which has been in our politics for about eighty years."

THE NEBRASKA FREIGHT-RATE DECISION AGAIN.

THE scope of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Nebraska freight-rate case seems to have been misapprehended in many instances because of a misleading abstract given through the press. Principal points of this decision were given in THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 19. Publication of the full text of the opinion has induced much comment on the far-reaching principles involved, and very radical differences of opinion have been expressed. The *Indianapolis News*, which we quoted March 19, in criticism of the apparent dictum of the court that the people must pay interest and dividends on a vast amount of watered stock, now declares that it did the court a great injustice. "On consulting a full report of the decision," says *The News*, "we find that the court decided no such thing."

"The court expressly said:

"If a railroad corporation has bonded its property for an amount that exceeds its fair value, or if its capitalization is largely fictitious, it may not impose upon the public the burden of such increased rates as may be required for the purpose of realizing profits upon such excessive valuation or fictitious capitalization; and the apparent value of the property and franchises used by the corporation, as represented by its stocks, bonds, and obligations, is not alone to be considered when determining the rates that may reasonably be charged. . . . Stockholders are not the only persons whose rights are to be considered. The rights of the public are not to be ignored. . . . The public can not properly be subjected to unreasonable rates in order simply that stockholders may earn dividends. If a corporation can not maintain such a highway and earn dividends for stockholders, it is a misfortune for it and them which the constitution does not require to be remedied by imposing unjust burdens upon the public."

"This language is explicit, and it destroys entirely the point to our criticism—a criticism which was based on insufficient information. There can be no question as to the soundness of the court's ruling on the main question, and we are glad to know that the rule which it laid down to be applied in such cases is so entirely unobjectionable. The court is in line with the best thought of the day on this subject."

Shortly after the decision was handed down, Governor Leedy, of Kansas, issued an interview, said to have been approved by Chief Justice Doster of that State, criticizing the Supreme Court savagely, and denying the soundness of the court's construction of the word "person." He said in part:

"But I deny the soundness of the basis upon which the decision of the court rests. That basis is the construction given to the word 'person' in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Justice Harlan says that a railway corporation is a 'person' within the meaning of that word as there used, and upon that assumption he builds up his theory that railways are within the protection of its term.

"I deny it, and so will everybody but a corporation lawyer or a subservient judicial tool of corporate interests. What is the Fourteenth Amendment? I want to quote it for the benefit of the clackers and lickspittles who have never read it, but who will

nevertheless now shout their approval of this monstrous perversion of its meaning.

"Everybody outside the asylum and off the federal judicial bench knows them to be—and to only be—natural persons. They are those who, besides the capacity to hold property and enjoy legal protection, also have life, and can enjoy liberty, and that means human beings. They are those spoken of in the first sentence of the amendment as 'persons born or naturalized in the United States.'

"The Fourteenth Amendment was born of the war, and had for its object the protection of the recently emancipated negroes, and the white people of the South who had remained loyal to the Union. All the lawyers, excepting those engaged in the business of making law for corporations say this.

"Nobody but a slave or a knave will yield assent to the hideous distortion of meaning which Judge Harlan gives to the word 'person' as used in the Fourteenth Amendment, and upon which he bottoms his infamous decision, and which shows to what depths of iniquity the Supreme Court of the United States has descended."

It is to be noted also that *The Railroad Gazette*, New York, offers the following criticism :

"If the court has meant to say that this statute was unconstitutional in 1893, but may be constitutional in 1898, we have met with a decision in the Nebraska case that we have never met with in any other. If the court has meant to say that the statute is not unconstitutional, but can not be enforced under the facts as they existed in 1893, yet may be enforced some time in the future when circumstances change, we have a proposition equally novel, to wit, that a law may be enforceable to-day, but not to-morrow, enforceable to-morrow but not next day, enforceable perhaps one year, but not the next year, and so forth, forever. If we once depart from the principle that a law unconstitutional when it is passed remains unconstitutional forever, we are landed into a condition of things that no man can understand, provide for, or provide against."

The Review of Reviews and the *Springfield Republican* quote the following letter from a distinguished Western man, showing the nature of widespread dissent from the doctrines laid down in Justice Harlan's opinion :

"I wonder if I am mistaken in regarding the recent decision of the Supreme Court, written by Judge Harlan, on the Nebraska maximum-rate law, as a more dangerous one than either the Dred-Scott decision or that on the income tax? The Dartmouth-College decision attempted to take corporations out from under the police (regulative) power of the State by construing franchises as contracts. This decision seems to me to rule that frauds, like watering stock, and extortions like excessive charges, committed under those charters, are also contracts. The Austrian Government made reductions in the adoption of the zone system on the state railroads of Hungary, with the result of an increase in traffic and in the economic and therefore social, and even spiritual, happiness of the people. Had these roads been owned by private corporations, and had there been on the bench a judge so ignorant of economic law as not to know that a reduction of rates may mean an increase of revenue, this great step forward could have been prevented. When the State of Iowa passed laws reducing the railroad rates, it was frantically predicted by all the railway experts that the result would be not merely a decrease of revenue, but the absolute ruin of the roads. Governor Larabee has shown that the roads were made more prosperous by the reduction in rates. This is, indeed, in harmony with a law of railroad economy. Judge Harlan's decision would have prevented this reduction of rates and the benefits which have flowed from it to the people of Iowa and the corporations themselves.

"But something more serious still remains to be considered. Under this decision of Judge Harlan's the public authorities can be prevented from regulating the charges of any gas company, street railroad company, or any other corporation or person doing public service, if it has a stockholder in another State, as, of course, all these corporations always do. There is, then, absolutely no help for the people through the exercise of their reserved powers of regulation and the inalienable right of 'police regulation.' The corporations have only to place upon the bench a man who is fool enough or servile enough to believe anything a corporation lawyer says about the effect of legislation or ordinance on the revenues of his concern to defy any interference with them whatever. This decision applies not only, of course, to attempted regulation of rates, but to any other regulation which has a finan-

cial effect. When, in a government of coordinate departments, did a court get the right to say of the act of the legislature that it was not 'due process of law'?

"The Supreme Court rules that corporations are persons under the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. The corporations have added to them what must be almost the last privilege they could hope for—that of having all the privileges of personality but none of the responsibilities. They are persons in the eyes of our corporation-controlled courts who can have every possible privilege, but are never to be punished like ordinary persons. The income-tax decision seems to me a trifle by the side of this. This is a Dred-Scott decision which says that white men have no right that any corporation is bound to respect."

The Evening Post, New York, says that practically the most important point about the decision is that it makes the law plain and makes railway property more secure from legislative attacks. Concerning the theoretical basis of the decision *The Post* says in part :

"Down to the period of the Granger agitation it had always been assumed that railway property in the United States was protected against invasion by state authority, through the clause in the Constitution which prohibits interference with the 'obligation of contracts' (Art. I, Sec. 10). This was owing to the authority of the Dartmouth-College case (4 Wheat., 518), according to which charters were contracts with which the States could not tamper. In the Granger cases, however, while this principle was neither overruled nor avowedly qualified, a new principle was resorted to which was adapted to impair most seriously the defenses of property against legislative attack. Under this ruling all property was held subject to a right of legislative supervision and regulation, provided it was 'affected with a public interest.' Many people suppose that the Supreme Court applied this only to railroads, on the ground that railroads were 'monopolies,' and had an arbitrary power over rates; but in reality they made it cover all property, whether in the nature of an exclusive legislative franchise or not, in which the public had an interest that the exactions of the property-owner should be reasonable. *Munn vs. Illinois* itself was not the case of a railroad, but of property invested in private grain-elevators.

"The idea underlying the opinion in *Munn vs. Illinois* was that only such property was affected by a public interest as required an invitation to the public to put it to use, *e.g.*, a railroad charter, a ferry franchise, anything from which a toll is taken; but the fact is that the public has to be called in whenever a price for any property or its proceeds is to be got. The right to sell labor, or service of any kind, or food, or books, or newspapers, or to get rent from the use of land, is what gives the 'property' its life, and hence the logical deduction from the decision was that of a general legislative power to fix prices, or at least maximum prices, in all cases. That in this decision lay some of the seeds of the later development of 'Populism' there can be little doubt.

"It became very soon obvious that if the constitutional guaranties which protect the cities against the legislature were to be of any avail, and the position of the federal courts in our system was to be upheld, some way must be found to qualify the control over property conceded to it by the Granger cases. A long line of decisions, culminating in the Nebraska case, have been rendered which have gradually established the doctrine that while the legislature may regulate the charges to be exacted by the owners of railroads, elevators, ferries, and other property 'affected by a public interest,' they derive this right from the supreme 'police power' of the State, and must exercise it reasonably, so as not to violate those provisions of the Constitution which guard the citizen against being deprived of his property by a State without due process of law (Constitution United States, Fourteenth Amendment).

"Applying this principle to railroads, it follows that while a State can by legislation and through legislative commissions fix the rates at which persons and property shall be transported, if it fixes these rates at such an unreasonable figure as to operate as destruction or confiscation or deprivation of capital invested, the regulation is void and of no effect, and that this is wholly a judicial and not a legislative question; and, further, that such unjust regulation can be prevented by injunction.

"The importance of this conclusion can hardly be overstated. In the Nebraska case, tho the action was nominally against cer-

tain officers of the State, the decision was in effect to uphold an injunction against the State itself, absolutely forbidding the enforcement of its whole freight tariff, on the ground of its injustice. It is true that the case leaves it open to the State to remodel its tariff and then apply to the court again; but if this is done, the final decision will still rest with the court. In other words, the state legislature can never in any case decide the question what it is reasonable for railroads to charge, so as to preclude a judicial examination of its action by the federal courts. It can not even leave the matter to its own courts, for in almost every conceivable case (as in this) some circumstance, such as a difference of citizenship in the parties, will arise, to give federal jurisdiction."

The Post, asking how the court will undertake to determine what are and what are not reasonable rates, answers, "by the same means that a perfectly just and omnipotent ruler would decide such a question." But *The Review of Reviews* questions the decision at this point:

"Under existing circumstances it is probable that the courts have taken a sound and a necessary position. But surely it is not a position of stable equilibrium. For upon a moment's reflection it appears that the federal courts have begun to take upon themselves not simply the question of deciding principles of law, but the practical business of regulating in detail from time to time all the rates of all the railroads of the United States. And under the same principle they must in like manner undertake the regulation of the practical business of street-railroad plants, gas companies, and all other enterprises of a quasi-public nature. It has been fully established that all such enterprises are subject to the public regulation of their charges and to a general public control and oversight. The authorities of the States may reduce charges under this principle of public control; but the courts now say that such action, whether on the part of legislatures, of state railroad commissions, or of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is not to be deemed conclusive in itself, and that all questions of fact and expert opinion, as well as of law, are properly subject to judicial review.

"There seems to be a fallacy somewhere in this position. It is certainly the business of the courts to say whether or not a law regulating railroad rates is valid and constitutional. But it does not seem to be the proper business of a court of law virtually to make and apply the regulations in detail. The opinion of a judge as to what is reasonable in a matter of that kind is not likely to be as good as the opinion of an expert body like the Interstate Commerce Commission."

SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.

THE constitutional convention in Louisiana, called chiefly for the purpose of limiting suffrage so as to overcome alleged evils arising from the negro vote, has adopted a clause containing, besides educational and property qualifications, a provision for hereditary suffrage. This provision, known as Section 5, was declared to be unconstitutional by United States Senators and Representatives from the State, and was opposed on this ground by leading newspapers in the State; but it seems to have been finally adopted as the best compromise measure between conflicting factions. A summary of the new suffrage clause appears in the newspapers as follows:

"It admits to the suffrage those who can read and write and who demonstrate their ability to do so by making written application for registration in the English language or in their mother tongue in the presence of the proper officials. It also admits illiterate persons who own property assessed at not less than \$300. The much-controverted section 5 provides that suffrage shall not be denied to male citizens having neither education nor property if they were entitled to vote in any State prior to January 1, 1867, or if they are sons or grandsons of such persons twenty-one years of age at the date of the adoption of the new constitution, or if they are persons of foreign birth who were naturalized prior to January 1, 1898, provided that, in all cases, they shall have resided in Louisiana for five years next preceding the date at which they apply for registration, and provided also that they register before September 1, 1898. The poll-tax qualification provides

that no one less than sixty years of age shall be permitted to vote, unless, in addition to the other qualifications, he shall have paid on or before December 31 in each year, for the two years preceding the year in which he offers to vote, a poll-tax of \$1 per annum; but this section will not become operative until after the general state election in 1900, and power is given to the legislature to be chosen in 1908 to repeal or modify it. A further provision makes age and residence the only qualifications of taxpayers as voters upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers, as such, of any municipal or other political subdivision of the State, and permits women taxpayers to vote, in person or by authorized agents, at such elections without registration. Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of the suffrage clause will become operative on December 31, 1898."

Acceptable Louisiana Product.—*The Picayune* is convinced that this suffrage clause perpetrates no discrimination upon the negroes, or persons of any other race and color, and in no way conflicts with the Constitution of the United States. These important provisions were adopted by a large majority of the convention, very nearly a two-thirds' vote having been given for the much-denounced section 5.

"The suffrage clause adopted yesterday by the Louisiana convention is essentially a Louisiana product. It is modeled after the constitution neither of Mississippi nor of South Carolina; but contains provisions distinctively peculiar and unique. There is no reason to believe that it is open to attack either in Congress or in the Supreme Court of the United States, but that, on the contrary, it is in harmony with the federal Constitution. It is honest; it countenances and encourages no fraud, and creates no officials who are expected to perform questionable or dishonorable acts. This is one of the particular qualities that makes the suffrage clause acceptable to the great body of the people of Louisiana, and should commend it to good people everywhere."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, *New Orleans*.

Fatal Defects.—"The objections raised by the Shreveport papers to the suffrage ordinance we have already commented on at various times, but it is time to give succinctly the reasons given by them for refusing to accept the plan:

- "1. It is undemocratic.
- "2. It is un-American.
- "3. It is unconstitutional.
- "4. It is an insult to the native voter of the State, as it grants special privileges to foreign-born citizens denied to natives.
- "5. It will divide the white vote and bring disaster to the Democratic Party of Louisiana
- "6. It will inaugurate a new movement for the repeal of this unwise suffrage.
- "7. It will breed discord, discontent, and revolution and encourage strife and turmoil.
- "8. It is an insult to the people, having been adopted in defiance of their wishes as expressed at mass-meetings and through the press
- "9. It is an insult to our Senators and to all our Democratic friends in the Senate, who were unanimously of opinion that the ordinance is unconstitutional, and who advised us against adopting it.
- "10. It will bring the Louisiana question again before Congress and the courts, and stir up anew the troubles we escaped from in 1868-77.
- "11. It may reduce our congressional and electoral representation.
- "12. It buries the poll-tax, leaving it behind as a mere humbug with which to trick the people.
- "13. It is framed against the interest of the people and for the benefit of the politicians, to entrench the city bosses in power and help the country politicians.
- "14. It brings in as voters the hoodlums, hobos, vagabonds, and criminal classes, granting special privileges to the undesirable masses, who ought to be ostracised instead of enfranchised.
- "15. It is, as the Shreveport papers declare, 'ill-advised,' 'objectionable,' 'offensive'—'a Pandora-box that will bring all manner of ills to Louisiana.'

"These are a few of the fatal defects in the suffrage ordinance to which the Shreveport papers call attention. There are many others that could be added to the list, and there are still others that will come to light should the ordinance ever go into effect; but the simple facts that it may involve Louisiana in another struggle with the United States Government, that it will divide the whites and split up the Democratic Party, and that it will breed 'discord, discontent, and revolution,' as one of our Shreveport contemporaries suggest, are ample reasons for its repudiation."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, *New Orleans*.

MR. BRYAN'S PROPAGANDA.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN is foremost among the advocates of the plan of political cooperation by Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, which has been formally adopted as a working plan of campaign by the respective national organizations. Before the "addresses to the people" were given to the press (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last week), Mr. Bryan outlined a platform for the campaign of 1898 (the *New York Journal*, February 13), in a signed article which read in part:

"Cooperation does not contemplate the abandonment of party organization or the surrender of any political principles; nor is cooperation defended on the ground that the platforms of the three parties are identical. Campaigns generally turn upon a few issues, sometimes upon one, and events do much to determine which issue shall most absorb public attention.

"If the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans were agreed upon but one question, that question might be important enough to justify cooperation, altho the parties differed on all other subjects; but those who advocate the union of the principal reform forces against the common enemy can point not to one, but to a number of reforms which are demanded with equal emphasis by Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans.

"First—They are unalterably opposed to gold monometalism.

"Second—They demand the immediate restoration of bimetalism at the present ratio by the independent action of this country.

"Third—They oppose the retirement of the greenbacks.

"Fourth—They oppose the issue of paper money by national banks.

"Fifth—They oppose the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace.

"Sixth—They favor the income tax as a means of raising a part of the revenue necessary to administer the federal Government.

"Seventh—They favor the abolition of trusts.

"Eighth—They are opposed to government by injunction.

"Ninth—They are in favor of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between labor and capital.

"Here are nine issues which are not only important in themselves, but are now prominently before the people. Are not these reforms worth securing? These questions were submitted to the people at the last election, but they were not settled, and will not be settled until they are settled right."

For months past Mr. Bryan has been addressing large audiences in Western cities, and latterly in the South. In the course of a speech in New Orleans, he took occasion to refer to the income-tax decision, maintaining that when the bill was passed it was not unconstitutional, for a similar tax had been declared constitutional without dissent years ago, and the proposed law was not unconstitutional the first time it came before the Supreme Court. "It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind," said Mr. Bryan, "and we ought not to be compelled to know when a judge changes his mind." He asserted that Democrats have always been respectful to the courts, being careful, even in the last campaign, to say nothing so strong as the language contained in some of the opinions handed down by dissenting justices. Then, with the Spanish-Cuban complications in mind, Mr. Bryan made this turn:

"A Republican judge, Justice Brown of Michigan, was one of the dissenters. He wrote a dissenting opinion, in which he expressed the hope that the decision might not prove the first step toward the loss of our liberties in a despotism of wealth. He said that he feared that in some hour of national danger that decision might arise to paralyze the arm of Government, just at the time when the Government needed

larger revenues for the protection of the nation's life. I wonder if Justice Brown could have had in mind such a condition as that which may confront the American people in the near future. Suppose for the sake of argument that this nation should become involved in a war with any foreign nation, what would be the result? Why, our imports would fall off, and as our imports fell off the Government's income would decrease just at the time when the Government needed it. What would be the result? In the hour of danger, the Government could lay its strong right arm upon every able-bodied citizen; the Government could call the son from his mother, and the husband from his wife; the Government could march its citizens out, and place them in front of the enemy's cannon, but it would be powerless to make an increase in its revenues. According to that decision, the nation would be powerless to subject wealth to its share of public expense. My friends, I know you will pardon the digression. I have simply cited this illustration to show you how justice can be done by law, and to give renewed emphasis to the declaration, to the principle which I first announced that in the making of a constitution of a state or nation, the Government shall have power to collect taxes with justice and that the greatest and the strongest and the richest shall be compelled to bear his share or leave the state."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE is a fortune in store for the man that will invent a tireless bicycle.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

IT has now been fully demonstrated that it is simply a case of 0-nomy.—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

ANOTHER reason why we bought them, Mr. Sagasta, was that we had the money.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

JUST at present Great Britain isn't looking for an alliance with any one who is likely to need help.—*The News, Detroit.*

A ST. LOUIS man has been arrested for stealing garbage. He has the material in him for an alderman.—*The Times, Denver.*

THE bribery revelations at Philadelphia make it proper that the place be hereafter known as the city of Boodlery Love.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

HOW wonderful is American inventive genius! A new currency-reform bill has been framed and it differs from all the others.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

THE paths to fame are mysterious and diverse. Every now and then some city councilman becomes celebrated for having refused a bribe.—*The Star, Washington.*

"ON to Spain!" may be the cry ere long. Well, the world is getting on to Spain with every fresh report of the barbarities of her warfare.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

WHY will not Messrs. Leiter and Armour bury the hatchet and agree to a division of labor whereby one shall furnish bread and the other meat for the world?—*The Record, Chicago.*

STILL ANOTHER ORDER.—"What's this new patriotic order Smith has founded?" "Cousins of the Revolution. You see, Smith's great-grandmother promised to be the sister of a man who afterward fought in the War of Independence."—*Life, New York.*



TROUBLESOME TIMES IN THIS OLD WORLD OF OURS

A bird's-eye view of the general situation.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IBSEN AND BJÖRNSEN—A CONTRAST.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHOFIELD has been paying a visit to Norway, where he made the acquaintance of Björnsterne Björnson and of Henrik Ibsen. His personal impressions of the two men are recorded in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) at some length. The first part of the article is devoted to Björnson, who is portrayed as a many-sided, sympathetic, imaginative, and truly poetic nature, with a wonderful power of concentration, frank and open-minded in dealing with strangers as well as friends. The second part of the article is devoted to Ibsen, and in the beginning of it a contrast is drawn between the two men. We quote the first few paragraphs:

"Could two men be more unlike than Björnson and Ibsen? Björnson, as we have seen, friendly, enthusiastic, outspoken, exuberant, fond of his family, interested in his fellows. Ibsen, reserved, cold, cautious, taciturn, never caught off his guard, always alone. Björnson has been called the heart of Norway, Ibsen its head. Björnson delights in being the center of an admiring gathering. Ibsen abhors the curious crowd. Björnson has always a word for every one; an opinion on every question, an eloquent speech for every occasion. Ibsen is one of the most uncommunicative of men: he has almost never been induced to address a meeting; he avoids expressing his opinion on any subject whatever. Björnson fills columns of the radical newspapers at a moment's notice. Ibsen keeps his ideas to himself, broods over them, and produces only one book every two years, but that as regularly as the seasons return. Björnson tells you all about his plans in advance. As for Ibsen, no one (not even his most intimate friends, if he may be said to have such) has the remotest idea what a forthcoming drama is to be about. He absolutely refuses to give the slightest hint as to the nature of the work before it is in the hands of the booksellers, tho the day on which it is to be obtained is announced a month ahead. Even the actors who are to play the piece almost immediately have to await its publication.

"So great has been the secrecy of the 'buttoned-up' old man (if I may be allowed to translate literally the expressive Norwegian word *tilknappet*, which is so often applied to him) that the inhabitants of the far-off Norwegian capital, who have, as a rule, but little to disturb their peaceful serenity, are wrought up to an unusual pitch of curiosity on that day during the Christmas-tide when Ibsen's latest work is expected from the Copenhagen printers. Orders have been placed with the booksellers long in advance, and invariably the first edition is sold before it appears. The book then becomes the one topic of conversation for days and weeks afterward. 'What does it mean?' is the question on every lip; and frequently no answer comes.

"'Why not ask Ibsen himself?' the foreigner suggests. A sympathetic smile comes over the Norwegian he addresses, who replies, 'You haven't been here long; but try it—there he comes now.' And in the distance I saw (for I was the innocent foreigner who, not having then seen Ibsen, ventured to make this thoughtless remark) a thick-set man, rather under medium height, wearing a silk hat and frock coat, his gloves in one hand, a closely wrapped umbrella in the other, approach slowly with short, gingerly steps. When he came opposite us, no impulse stirred me to ask the question, and instead I watched him, then as often afterward, make his way slowly down Carl Johans Gade, the main thoroughfare of Christiania, to the Grand Hotel, where at a fixed hour every day he drinks his coffee in a little room reserved for him, and reads all the Scandinavian and German papers to be had. Ibsen, I felt, was unapproachable.

"His unwillingness to speak of his own works is proverbial in Norway. No man ever was so loath to say anything regarding what he himself had written. It is thus he shields himself from the importunities of curious travelers and interviewers who plague him beyond endurance. Once I had the pleasure of attending a ball at the royal palace, at which Ibsen also was present; for, curiously enough, he seems to take delight in such festivities, where he is not expected to talk at length with any one, and where he can move about from one to another, greet his acquaintances,

and gather impressions. Even at court balls, however, he is not rid of the importunate; and on this occasion it was a German lady who received one of those quiet rebukes to impertinence which have given him a well-merited reputation for silent reserve. Hardly had she been presented to him before she broke out into expressions of enthusiastic admiration, and finally wound up with the question which Ibsen has heard so often that he is now tired of it: 'Do you mind telling me, Dr. Ibsen, what you meant by Peer Gynt?'

"A dead silence reigned for a moment in the little group surrounding the old man, and I expected him to change the subject without answering the query. But no; he finally raised his head, threw back his shock of white hair, adjusted his glasses, looked quizzically into the woman's eyes, and then slowly drawled out: 'Oh, my dear madam, when I wrote "Peer Gynt" only our Lord and I knew what I meant; and as for me, I have entirely forgotten.'"

Ibsen knows nothing of French and English literature, nothing or practically nothing even of Shakespeare. The only language besides his own that he can read is German, and he will not praise the literature that he finds in that. "Yes, I have tried always to live my own life," he remarked to Mr. Schofield, after a long reverie, and *apropos* of nothing but his own thoughts, "and I think I have been right."

A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN PLAY.

MR. NAT GOODWIN, says *The Chap Book*, Chicago, has done an admirable and distinguished thing, referring, not to his recent marriage, but to his production of Mr. Clyde Fitch's new play, "Nathan Hale." "He has made for himself a

position as an actor and an actor-manager which whole years of appearance in such pieces as 'An American Citizen' could not have brought about."

Of the play itself, *The Chap Book* proceeds to speak with hearty but discriminating praise:

"The play is the best thing Mr. Fitch has done since 'Beau Brummell,' his earliest. At no time since then has he come so near to pleasing critics and public alike—the play has been an unmistakable popular success. 'Nathan Hale' has unquestionable faults. It is not the heroic play one might have hoped for; it is frankly melodramatic comedy. Yet, on the whole, it is the most satisfactory American historical play we have had yet. 'The Devil's Disciple,' Mr. Bernard Shaw's curious, satirical revolutionary play, is, perhaps, more interesting to the few, but for the public it is only baffling and tantalizing.



NAT GOODWIN AS "NATHAN HALE."

Mr. Fitch's effects are broad and, fortunately, never vulgar.

"No character in our national romance has had more charm or interest for the mass of people than Nathan Hale, and, basing his

story on the few facts known in his life, Mr. Fitch has built up an exciting plot. He has added a love-story which becomes the main feature of his play, and which—in the stage version—is the real cause of Hale's capture. *Alice Adams* is at first one of *Hale's* pupils in the school he taught after his graduation from Yale—afterward she is his sweetheart.

"The first act, which is a mere prologue, shows their love-making in the schoolroom in a very pretty, light vein of comedy. In Act II., when every one else refuses to be a spy, *Hale* offers to aid Washington at this crisis by undertaking to penetrate the British lines and learn the plans for the attack on New York. Earlier, in a moment of enthusiasm, he had promised *Alice* never to risk his life unnecessarily. Hidden behind curtains, she has heard his offer, and she comes out of her concealment to hold him to his pledge. 'You could not love a coward,' says *Hale*. 'Yes,' replies *Alice*, 'if he were a coward for my sake.' *Hale* persists, and they part unreconciled.

"In the third act he is in the enemy's lines, disguised as school-teacher. One of the officers suspects him and plays a trick. He



MAXINE ELLIOTT AS "ALICE."

sends for *Alice*, saying *Hale* is wounded in the British camp and wishes to see her before he dies. He proposes to confront the suspected man with his sweetheart. Any recognition on her part means *Hale's* immediate arrest. She comes. *Hale* has tried to warn her of the trick. The audience is left in suspense. The girl comes on the stage—the soldiers are watching her face and *Hale's*. There is a moment of dreadful suspense. She stares at one after the other, and never changes countenance.

"It is an excellent scene—the supreme feature of the play—and a sigh of relief goes through the house. It lasts but a second, however, for *Hale*, crazy with passion, shows himself at the first opportunity, and is promptly arrested by the soldiers who have been watching him from the house. For the moment the audience is allowed to think he has escaped, for he knocks down two soldiers and clatters away on his horse with *Alice*.

"But the last act shows that they were captured by the second

line of pickets. The scene is first in the tent where *Hale* is awaiting execution, then the orchard where he is hanged. The setting of the final scene is, perhaps, the most beautiful we have ever seen, and never did scenery more really play a part in a



play. There are but two speeches in the last act, and the whole effect is produced by the contrast of the sunlit orchard and the grim scene for which it is to be a setting."

ROMANCE OF THE IRISH STAGE.

(Second Article.)

When Kitty Clive came to the "Aungier" there was sensation in the circles of "the quality," and elation in the box-office. That voracious and delightful but "capricious minx" knew well how, at one time, to capture the women, in the cap and feather of a page, "bursting into song in season and out of season"—at another, to turn the heads of the rakes and dandies, as a singing chambermaid, or a bewitching widow:

"But tho living in an age when licentiousness was rife, and belonging to a profession which was the butt of scandal, her reputation remained unstained, and she was, as Henry Fielding expressed it, the best daughter, the best sister, the best friend imaginable. . . . Not only did her circle number Henry Fielding and George Farquhar, but it included Horace Walpole, Oliver Goldsmith, and Dr. Johnson. 'Clive, sir,' the Doctor would say, 'is a good thing to sit by; she always understands what you say.' And Kitty, smiling archly at the ponderous philosopher, would remark, 'I love to sit by Dr. Johnson; he always entertains me.' At times her temper was quick, and her tongue sharp, and she was wont to exchange violent passages at arms with her fellow players—with Quin, among the rest, whom she called her 'great bear,' and, later, with Garrick, of whom she spoke as 'Little Davy'; but her gusts of passion were soon over, and she delighted to remain good friends with all."

Dean Swift was a prominent figure in Dublin society at this period—only a few years before "the tree began to wither at the top." While he was, by his wit, the delight of polite circles, he

was worshiped by the poor for his unstinted charities. Half his income, says Molloy, was devoted to the helping of needy families, and he reserved "five hundred a year," to lend to mechanics and laborers at the rate of five pounds at a time, which they were supposed to repay by instalments of two shillings; this was for the purchase of tools and materials for their work. Once he ran home from a fine party, through the rain, that he might give his cab-fare to a beggar he knew. Mrs. Delany describes him as "a very odd companion; he talks a great deal, and does not require many answers; he has infinite spirits, and says an abundance of good things in the common way of discourse."

While Quin and Susannah Cibber were mouthing and spouting and see-sawing at the "Aungier," Garrick came to Smock Alley with Peg Woffington; and on the 15th of June, 1742, Peggy (famous president of the Beefsteak Club) gave her brilliant impersonation of *Sir Harry Wildair*. "When this daughter of the



KITTY CLIVE.

people appeared, such a roar went up as made her heart beat, and brought tears to her eyes, so that she could not recover herself for some time."

Garrick played "Richard the Third" and "Hamlet," with Woffington as *Lady Anne* and *Ophelia*. The enthusiasm ran mad; women were carried out in hysterics, or stayed to shriek in their seats. A fever broke out in Dublin which was long known as "the Garrick fever," and the praises of Peg Woffington were sung on the streets by the ballad-mongers.

This was at the Smock Alley house in the summer of 1742. On the 7th of December the playbill at the same house announced an entertainment of rope-dancing, tumbling, vaulting, and ground-dancing:

"Mme. German performs on the rope with stilts (never done here). M. Dominique is drawn up forty feet high by the head, fires off two pistols, and is let down again in the same position. He also tumbles through an hogshead of fire in the middle, and a lighted torch in each hand."

When Tom Sheridan was at Smock Alley he came to blows with Theophilus Cibber, who seems to have been a most disreputable person. The quarrel assumed the dimensions of war between

town and gown, the students of Trinity espousing the cause of Sheridan.

The students were a formidable body who delighted in riot and whose normal condition was disorder. The slightest interference offered to one of them sufficed to provoke the vengeance of all. The watch fled before them; "those who resisted were stabbed with swords or felled with the keys of the college, rooms which, being tied to the sleeves or tails of their gowns, the students used with terrible effect."

In 1744, a star of great brightness and beauty appeared in the dramatic firmament of Smock Alley. This was Spranger Barry—"tall, well-shaped, full of grace and dignity." For mere human beauty he was said never to have been surpassed. But his peculiar charm was in his voice. Arthur Murphy, the playwright, declared that Barry could wheedle a bird off the bush. "All exquisitely tender or touching writing came mended from his mouth."

We read of the beautiful Miss Bellamy, daughter of an Irish peer, and heroine of a hundred intrigues and escapades, arrested by bailiffs in her gilded sedan-chair; and of Dorothy Jordan, milliner's apprentice, who took the town by storm and made a dramatic romance of herself; and Dick Daly, "the young gentleman from Galway," who fought sixteen duels in three years, and lived to introduce Mrs. Siddons to an Irish audience.

Mr. Molloy's account of the condition of the stage, and of the social status of players in the middle of the eighteenth century, seems incredible to the British or American playgoer of to-day. The players displayed a sorrowful indifference to rehearsals; for those in the leading parts to attend at all was regarded as a condescension. The young men of the town came freely to the rehearsals; every wild, dissolute fellow, every licentious student, had the *entrée*, because none was so bold as to deny them. Victor relates that he has seen "actors and actresses rehearsing in a circle of forty to fifty of these young gentlemen." One poor canvas scene did duty in many plays of widely different periods; and it was not uncommon to see several of the personages of a Shakespearian tragedy in medieval costume, while others wore the dress of the time.

According to Sheridan, the theater itself was regarded as a common, and the players as cattle. One part of the house was a bear-garden, and the other a brothel:

"'Men of quality,' bloods, students, and coffee-house critics invaded the stage, actually mingling with the players, lounging at the wings, exchanging greetings with their friends in the boxes—in the midst of a performance. Every idler with a laced coat and a sword, every stripling who claimed acquaintance with actors or could afford a bribe, any bully who could rip out an oath and flourish a sapling, was sure to get admission behind the scenes."

When Sheridan was on trial for beating one of these gentry, the opposing counsel, squaring himself, told the court that he was waiting to see a curiosity. "I have often seen a gentleman soldier, a gentleman sailor, but never have I laid eyes on a gentleman player." "Then, sir," said Sheridan, "you see one now"; and the court applauded.

Says *The Speaker*:

"Mr. Molloy's extremely interesting 'Romance of the Irish Stage' confirms our impression that the brilliance of the Irish capital during the latter half of the eighteenth century was, like the light on graves, an unwholesome exhalation from the desolation and decay of the unhappy country. The immense sums spent in Dublin in wild and wicked dissipation were wrung out of the sweat and blood of a starving peasantry, and only the intervention of England saved the insolent aristocrats from the fate of the French *noblesse*. It is hard to say which was the more pitiable spectacle—that of the abject misery of the people from whom the money was wrung, or that of the bestial dissipation on which it was spent. 'Eight thousand tons of claret were imported yearly,

the bottles that held it being estimated at the value of £67,000; and drunkenness was so universal and so reputable that 'judges felt no shame and received no censure for being on the bench in a state of intoxication.' Yet more revolting was the insolent ruffianism of members of the ruling caste toward every one on whom they could trample with impunity; while they showed a dastardly 'discretion' when they met their match. The poor players especially were as helplessly at the tender mercies of these young bloods as their starving tenants."

IS LITERARY GENIUS OPPOSED TO NATIONAL PROGRESS?

THE "evident decadence of France," from a commercial and political point of view, and her conceded preeminence in art and letters, are made the text of an interesting article by Charles Bastide, under the suggestive title of "Cacoethes Literarum." The literary training that the French leading classes receive, so the writer states, is calculated to render them unfit for active life. The fate of French democracy is still in the balance. Political changes occur with bewildering rapidity. "Out of all the institutions of old monarchic France, the French Academy alone has survived and proved stronger than many a popular rising or revolutionary outbreak." The genius for literary art and the genius for commerce and politics are, the writer maintains, antagonistic, and he develops this thought as follows (*Fortnightly Review*):

"Leaving aside for some moments the benefits that culture can be said to have conferred on the French nation, let us try to show the terrible disadvantages that it involves. Literature is like a strong medicine. Taken in small doses it is most beneficial; but when immoderately used, it has the effect of a most powerful alcohol. Let England with her wonderful idealist poetry and her commercial prosperity, paid for by the lack of artistic taste among the people, illustrate the truth of this proposition. France, on the contrary, distils in enormous quantities the potent drug, quaffs it with relish, and then offers it to all nations as an evident token that she deems it indispensable to their happiness. It would be a mistake to suppose that the providers of this poison are those writers of naturalistic romances and authors of erotic pictures who are constantly violating the ordinary canons of decorous morality; the drug that they offer is almost inoffensive in France, since it partakes very little of that artistic quality that makes a work dangerous to Frenchmen. Moreover, there is no necessary opposition between the political greatness of a nation and a literature devoid of a minimum cleanliness of thought.

"Pascal will help us to specify the general literary intoxication to which the governing classes are addicted. In his *Pensées*, he draws a distinction between what he rather fantastically terms *esprit de finesse* and *esprit géométrique*. There is a similar distinction between a literary and a scientific mind; while the latter has regard but for well-authenticated facts and always reasons on clear principles, the former loves to trace the remote consequences of a principle, or discover and appreciate the slight differences between facts. The one seems more analytic, the other more intuitive. If two such minds are supposed in the world of action, while the one clearly divines the one road that leads him to the end that he has in view, the other thinks he discerns at the same time many a by-path and turning, and, losing precious time before choosing his way, or even allowing himself to be overwhelmed with a mass of contradiction or detail, may ultimately decline to come to a decision.

"It is the prevalence of this *esprit de finesse* in France that prevents her from carrying out in the manner they would wish the program of the reformers. It is not before Notre-Dame de Lourdes or Sainte-Geneviève de Paris that the enlightened Frenchman bends his knee, it is not red-bonneted Liberté that he venerates, nor is it even, in spite of too recent and exaggerated scandals, at the shrine of the golden calf that he worships. The cherished omnipotent idol, to-day as sixty years ago, is literature."

The reason for this "strange national perversion," says Mr. Bastide further, is found mainly in the French educational sys-

tem. Now as in 1830 French boys are taught above all how to write a good French style. Every fortnight for five or six years they have to write out a Latin and a French essay on a literary subject. When they proceed to the universities the preeminence of literature is impressed upon them more and more. The well-known critic draws crowds to his lectures in the great amphitheater, while the scholar of European fame lectures to half a dozen disciples, and one half of these are foreigners. Pasteur labored on for twenty years without recognition beyond a small circle of specialists, while Berthelot, thanks to his talent as a lecturer and writer as well as scientist, leaped immediately into fame and won the highest honors. To quote again:

"When the same ingenuous young student opens a daily paper, he finds that a large space is allotted to news about popular actors, and that the reopening of a theater under the management of M. Antoine is considered a more important event than a ministerial crisis abroad. As in his own tiny provincial town, the papers are full of local information, so in Paris, only a large provincial town at most, the papers give the Paris news and neglect the outside world. If, by some chance, the student further compares a French and an English newspaper, he may see that the French paper is especially literary. Next to a purely literary article—the *chronique*—signed by such men as Sarcey, Lemaitre, or France, comes now a short skit by some humorist like Alphonse Allais, now a short story or a sonnet or two; and away down in the page the reader's eyes are sure to alight upon the *feuilleton*, which is a review of a new book or a new play, or more often a simple serial story."

Until a political party in France produces fine orators, it does not count for much. The Socialists never endangered the Ministry until M. Jaures became a Socialist. When a new cabinet is formed the literary merits of its members are first inquired into by the populace. Men who have learned to turn a sonnet and to follow the intricacies of a metaphor conclude that they are thereby rendered capable of leading and governing a nation.

The first stage of this French malady, this *litteraturitis*, as the writer calls it, was poetry, which ruled the French mind in the early days of the present century. Then the second stage was reached—romanticism. Now the third stage prevails—criticism, the most destructive of the three. To-day the critic is omnipotent. A minister is not more courted, and the critic's antechamber is the scene of intrigues more Machiavellian, than those in the lobbies of the Palais-Bourbon.

NOTES.

A LETTER from Stevenson to Barrie is published in the latest volume of the "Edinburgh Stevenson," in which he tells the author of "The Little Minister" that the story is "frightfully unconscientious," and that the story ought to have ended badly. "We all know it *did*, and we are infinitely grateful for the grace and feeling with which you have lied about it."

THOSE who share with a correspondent of *The Chap-Book* the idea that American authors are not successful in giving public readings from their own works will learn an interesting truth from J. B. Pond's reply, in which he says: "'Certain American authors' are giving public readings and have been at it since I can remember. As incredible as it may appear, his [*The Chap-Book* writer's] friend, F. Hopkinson Smith, has been for the past ten years one of the most successful 'readers from his own works' in the American lyceum. Ask in any city, North, South, East, or West, who is the most successful author-reader in America and who 'draws the largest audiences that have assembled in these cities,' and if they don't say 'F. Hopkinson Smith,' I do not ask you to ever believe me again. 'Mark Twain' and George W. Cable raked in a great haul in 1883-84,—thousands and thousands of dollars. Kate Douglas Wiggin made over \$70,000 for kindergarten associations in about six years, reading her charming stories. John Kendrick Bangs and 'Chimmie Fadden' are now reaping double prices for their 'stuff,' first from the publisher and then from reading it 'out loud' to audiences who pay fifty cents, seventy-five cents, and one dollar. The above are a few of the American 'readers from their own works' that the public will pay to hear, because Americans are always glad to pay a hundred cents where they can get a dollar's worth, and not generally otherwise."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THOSE STORIES ABOUT PROFESSOR ELISHA GRAY.

FROM Professor Gray himself comes a justly indignant denial of the stories which the press have lately published about him and which we reproduced in our issue of February 19, under the title "The Inventor of the Telephone in Want." Professor Gray writes us from Highland Park, Ill., as follows:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I enclose an article from *The Electrical Engineer* and ask you to peruse the latter part of it. Your article in reference to me is accredited to *The Times-Herald*, of Chicago. I am a daily reader and contributor to that paper, and I never saw the article



you refer to. There was an article published in the *New York Herald* about six weeks ago from which all this stuff comes. So far as it relates to my private affairs—with which the public has no business—it is a tissue of lies.

I have denied this in several quarters, but no one publishes it. A lie has greater facilities for traveling than the truth. Everybody gives the lie a free pass, while truth has to pay its fare and overcome all sorts of obstacles.

You are at liberty to use this letter and enclosure if you see fit.

Yours truly,

ELISHA GRAY.

The article which the professor encloses is from *The Electrical Engineer* (New York, March 3). After referring to unfounded newspaper stories about Edison, it says:

"An equally flagrant case is that of Dr. Elisha Gray, so well known for his many electrical inventions and the organizing president of the International Electrical Congress of 1893. It has been given out with the fullest circumstantial detail that this distinguished man had gone all to pieces financially, and was in the sorest straits. The public was invited to gloat over his agonizing struggles to keep the wolf from the door. Then as a fine touch it was added that he was dying of it all. The whole thing is a most outrageous lie. It is true that Dr. Gray suffered from the panic of 1893 and the prolonged depression, but that has not been an unusual or exceptional experience, and the Doctor is not

'stripped of everything,' nor has he been cheated and swindled of every dollar; nor is he living in abject poverty, nor has he had to sell his art treasures, nor is he now taking boarders for a living. Dr. Gray occupies the same house that he has been living in for twenty-six years at Highland Park, Ill.; he is still surrounded by all his 'art treasures,' and his library is intact and just as sacred to his own use as it ever was. We believe the 'boarders' are his own daughter, her husband, and a grandchild, in whose company and sunshine the Doctor takes natural delight.

"The whole miserable story appears to have sprung out of a wish to boom some literary work that Dr. Gray had done upon invitation, for the newspapers, dealing with electrical questions in a serious of articles. The 'scare-head' way to interest the public was to write up, or rather 'write down,' the author, in a sensational and vulgar style, no matter how indignant he might be or how severely his friends' feelings might be hurt. We have no doubt Dr. Gray has protested vigorously against such abominable methods in the proper quarter; and we now venture to offer our own comments, merely adding in conclusion that one benefit of such annoying episodes must be to help prove to a man that if he is really undergoing trials there are some who will hasten to stand by him."

QUEER ELECTRIC ROADS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

THE unusual difficulties attending the transportation of passengers and freight to the newly discovered Klondike gold-fields have already brought out a swarm of inventors who propose to circumvent these difficulties in all sorts of ways, more or less curious and generally decidedly impracticable. Some propositions, however, tho novel, have a degree of possibility, and it is asserted that attempts will be made to carry them out. *Electricity*, New York, describes a few of the plans as follows:

"If all the reports we hear are true, the coming summer should see the Klondike well equipped with transportation facilities. Several companies have already been organized and others are about to be formed for the purpose of constructing electric railways into that country. . . . Some time ago we suggested as the most suitable form of railway a single-rail electric road with the rail some distance above the surface of the ground. A company is now being formed in Seattle, so we understand, and plans have been prepared for an electric road which it proposes to build over the Skaguay trail, and which is to be erected after the manner we suggested. The track is to consist of 12-by-12-inch posts 6 feet high and 14 feet apart, on top of which will be strung two timbers 6 by 12 inches, and 28 feet long, on which a 30-pound steel rail is to be placed. The cars it is proposed to use are to be 15 feet long and 4 feet wide, having but two heavy wheels, each of the latter being equipped with a 15 horse-power motor. When in operation two cars will be joined together by heavy overhead beams and run one on either side of the rail, making practically one car. The bottom of the cars will be two feet above the surface of the ground, which will enable them, so it is thought, to successfully plow their way through any ordinary snow-drift. It is estimated that 1,000 feet of track a day can be built in Alaska at a cost not exceeding \$5,000. Altho this would make a road cost \$26,400 per mile, considerably more than the ordinary trolley, when the rugged nature of the country is taken into consideration this amount does not seem excessive."

"Another company composed of American capitalists propose overcoming the difficulties of the Dyea trail in a rather novel manner, by means of an aerial railway. Steel columns thirteen feet in height will be erected one hundred feet apart, from the top of which wire ropes will be suspended which will constitute the track.

"Specially designed cars will be hung from this track by means of steel bars, each carrying two grooved wheels running on the cable. A lower cable attached to the vertical bar of the car will be used for propulsion, which will be accomplished by means of a stationary motor. The promoters' idea in building this railway, which will be but seven and a half miles long, is to afford a speedy and easy means of transportation over an exceedingly rough part of the route.

"The unusual difficulties attending the construction and main-

tenance of an electric road in that part of Alaska require the adoption of extraordinary methods, and the next few months will therefore probably bring forth a number of unique systems of electrical propulsion."

DOUBLE STARS.

A FASCINATING study for astronomers and indeed for every one who has access to a telescope is the study of what are usually called double stars. These, as is well known, present to the naked eye the appearance of a single star, which the telescope reveals to be two stars, completely separated from each other. Many of the double stars are merely in the same range of vision, and these are termed optical doubles. The components of other double stars, as those who have studied elementary astronomy are aware, revolve one around the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as binary stars. M. Camille Flammarion, who has done so much to popularize the science to which he has devoted his life, has lately been making a special study of some of these binary stars, and has given the result of his observations in the *Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France* (Paris, February).

He measured the double star in the constellation Virgo, a star which is one of the brightest in the sky. He finds that it is now precisely in the position in which it was when observed by the famous astronomer, Bradley, in 1718. This proves that it has just completed one sidereal revolution, that is to say, one of its years. A year of this system of two suns is therefore equal to one hundred and eighty of our years. It is difficult, he proceeds to say, to contemplate this superb double star without thinking of the unknown beings which may exist there under conditions so entirely different from those on the earth. The planets which, it can not be doubted, he thinks, belong to this system have two suns instead of one. What singular years and seasons and days and nights these planets must have!

The two suns of the double star in Virgo, we are told by M. Flammarion, are by no means always the same distance from each other. They approach each other considerably nearer at some times than at others. They were so near together in 1836 that it was then claimed that the star is not a double one. They are separated from us, however, by an immense distance which is absolutely unknown. It may very well be, therefore, that even when they are nearest to one another, each may have a system of planets as vast as our solar family. He continues:

"So far there have been discovered about 115,000 double stars, of which the orbits of but twenty-five have been calculated. The length of these orbits varies greatly. One of them takes but a little more than five of our years to complete its sidereal revolution. From this the orbits run up, as has been seen, to nearly two centuries. There is in the constellation Andromeda, however, a star visible to the naked eye which the smallest telescopes show to be double. Seen through a powerful instrument, it is found to be triple. One of these suns turns around another in fifty-four years, and these two turn about the third. This last revolution it has as yet been impossible to calculate, but if it proceeds at the same rate at which it has gone on since 1777, when the third sun was observed for the first time, the revolution must extend to 360 centuries!

"It would be a mistake to classify all double stars under one head and to consider them as a separate class of heavenly bodies. They are of various kinds. Some are two suns of the same mass, the same light, the same temperature, the same relative age, as, for instance, the star in Virgo, which has been described, and most of the stars whose orbit has been calculated. Others show us an enormous sun, around which gravitates a much smaller star, as, for instance, Sirius. In other cases, we have a sun with an obscure star, the existence of which is known only by its eclipsing its companion, thus making the latter a variable star.

"One of the most remarkable characteristics of the double stars is the admirable colors which a number of them disclose through the telescope. It is next to impossible to give any idea of the

beauty of these colors by any process of painting. To do that you would have to dip your brush in the rainbow and have for a canvas the celestial azure itself. It is to be remarked that the stars whose orbits are smallest do not present the same fine complementary colors as those whose orbits are longer. In general, both of the stars of those which make the most rapid revolution are yellow. Astronomers have inferred that in the systems with pale and analogous colors, the masses are the strongest. These have, as a general thing, a light of the same order as that of our sun. In the star in Andromeda to which allusion has been made as being resolved by the most powerful telescopes into three stars, one of these is orange, another green, while the third is blue. What a splendid jewel in the celestial universe, an orange, emerald, and sapphire diamond! another very beautiful colored double star is in the constellation Cygnus or the Swan, a star which the smallest instruments show to be double. The colors here are a golden yellow and lucid sapphire.

"If the worlds of Mars, Venus, Jupiter, or Saturn differ so considerably from the world we inhabit, altho they are enlightened and fertilized by the same sun, how much more must these distant worlds in the depths of the sky differ from anything with which we are acquainted? In regard to these we can repeat, with even more truth than in any other case, the words of Shakespeare:

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
Than are dreamed of in your philosophy."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ATTENDING SCHOOL.

IN what way the bodily development of children is affected by their attendance at school has been closely investigated for years by Dr. Schmidt-Mounard, of Leipsic, who recently gave his results in an address to the Lehrer-Verein of that city. His results are as follows:

1. It is a difficult task to trace with accuracy what effect attending school has on the growth of children and on their increase of weight; but it is a fact demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that children in the first year of school attendance gain less in weight and height than they do in preceding years, namely, only one kilogram [two and one-fifth pounds] in weight compared with four in earlier years, and five centimeters [two inches] in height compared with seven before; and that the average proportions in this respect are not again attained until in later years; and, further, that children who do not enter school until their seventh year are stronger and better developed physically than those who enter a year earlier.

2. Acute sicknesses are not caused by the fact that children must study, but are produced by defective hygienic schoolrooms. Lack of cleanliness, of fresh air and light, decrease the ability of children to resist the attacks of contagious diseases. This too becomes better in later years.

3. Chronic troubles, such as weakness, headaches, insomnia, and nervous disorders in general, are found to a much greater degree in schools of higher grade than in the elementary. They increase steadily in the case of girls to the age of puberty, frequently troubling as many as fifty per cent., while in the case of boys the highest percentage is thirty-five per cent. After that age, in consequence of the increase of weight, they decrease to twenty-seven per cent. in the case of girls. Eight per cent. of children about this age suffer from insomnia caused chiefly by social excitement at home. In the higher grade of schools for boys, especially when there are no afternoon recitations and the pupils are compelled to take exercise, the percentage of sickness varies from twenty to thirty-nine; while in the case of those schools where there are afternoon recitations and no enforced exercise, the percentage runs up as high as seventy-nine. Eighteen per cent. of boys in such schools complained of insomnia.

4. The cause of these troubles is to be found largely in the extra work assigned to children at home, such as drawing lessons, music lessons, and the like, as also to the fact that in schools physical exercise is not made compulsory as it should be.

The speaker closed his address with these words: "The children are not too weak for our schools, and for that reason should

not cease to attend; but, rather, our schools make too heavy demands on the children, and for that reason these demands should be made lighter."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRAINING THE SIGHT.

IT is the opinion of Brudenell Carter, the eminent English surgeon, that the average acuteness of human eyesight can be very greatly improved by systematic training. In a paper read before the London Society of Arts on February 23, he urged parents and teachers not to regard sight "as a power or faculty which may be trusted to take care of itself," but to train it systematically by the aid of appropriate objects, and to test its quality from time to time, as is now done in the case of railway employees. In commenting on this address *The Hospital*, London, March 5, says:

"Travelers have told marvelous stories about the sight of many savage tribes, and, altho some of these stories may be received with incredulity, while others are explicable by the greater clearness of the atmosphere in the countries where they occurred, yet there seems no sufficient ground for doubting that the visual function, like every other, is capable of being improved by judicious exercise, and especially by such exercise as is afforded by the necessity of reliance upon its faintest indications. There is no reasonable doubt that the Siberian Tatar, who, when looking at Jupiter, told Arago that he had seen the big star swallow a little one and spit it out again, had really seen, with his unaided eyes, an occultation of the third satellite. Sir H. Truman Wood, in the discussion at the Society of Arts, spoke of an Englishman who could see some of the double stars; but it must be remembered that the Englishman could easily know what stars were double, and could, perhaps, fancy that he saw their peculiarity; while the Tatar could have had no knowledge of the very existence of the satellite if he had not seen it. Mr. Carter maintained that the habit of seeing as much as possible, of earnest visual attention to the details of the environments, would certainly have the effect of increasing the activity of the visual function, and also in all probability of promoting the growth of finer fibers in the retina, by the aid of which smaller images could be appreciated. He gave reasons for believing that the vision of town-bred children is less acute than that of the country-bred; the former seeing chiefly large objects, such as houses and omnibuses, under large visual angles; the latter habitually attending to smaller or more distant objects, and using the eyes under smaller visual angles. The general moral of the discourse was that all school teachers should be instructed to test the vision of new pupils, and to record the facts in a register, at the same time calling the attention of parents to cases of manifest defect, and thus enabling them to obtain timely advice, or to regulate the course of education with reference to the special requirements of each child. It was further suggested that vision should be trained in schools by the use of difficult test-objects set at proper distances; it being only work upon near objects that is ever injurious to the eyes, while work upon distant objects must always be of the kind by which the faculty exercised is likely also to be improved. It was maintained that sight might even be permitted to take its place among the physical qualities that are made the bases of competitions, and that prizes might be awarded for excellence. It seems certain that there are positions in life in which the power to see acutely might be quite as valuable as, or even more valuable than, the power to run swiftly; and there seems no valid reason why the recognition which is daily given to the latter should not be extended also to the former."

Growth of Man.—"Under the title of 'Das Wachstum des Menschen,' Franz Daffnfr has just published in Leipsic," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "an interesting anthropological study—a brochure of 129 pages in which he studies the physical development of man from the earliest stages of life up to the decrepitude of old age, passing all the intermediate periods in review. It is thus a study of the development of the individual in his average and common traits. The facts enumerated by M. Daffnfr consist chiefly of statistics—weight, length, and measurements of divers

kinds. The author mentions a number of considerations on the predetermination of sex, and he adopts the hypothesis according to which the sex of the child is that of the most vigorous parent; the young mother of seventeen to nineteen years has chiefly boys; from twenty to twenty-one she has daughters; and as her strength lessens she gives birth to sons again. The argument seems to us to have little force, like all those that rest solely on statistics, for it is well known that we can twist these to mean just about whatever we want. Speaking of the period of transition from girlhood to womanhood, Daffnfr argues forcibly against the use of the corset. He brings up measurement after measurement in the course of the book—weight, the length of the newborn child, loss of weight, increase in the course of growth, weight of the brain and other organs, the ratios of these weights, the dimensions of all the parts, both external and internal—such are the subjects treated of by the author, and the question in general is presented with a multitude of details and in a very interesting way."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DISEASE FROM BEANS.

THE latest article of diet to have its character impeached is the common bean, which Pythagoras so warmly recommended, and which is said to be the favorite food of some communities in our republic. Dr. Cipriani has just published on the subject a book which, notwithstanding his Italian name, is written in German, and of which an analysis is given in *La Nature* (Paris, February 26). His work, we are told, is the result of no slight study and observation, and is therefore entitled to respectful attention. He accuses the bean, which has long been thought so harmless and nourishing, of causing a malady by no means infrequent to which he gives the name of fabismus. According to him, it is not the beans themselves which are poisonous, but microbes which exist in the interior of the bean. In that case we have to deal with an infectious disease.

Fabismus can be contracted in two ways: through the respiratory apparatus and through the digestive apparatus. In the first case the malady appears on inhaling the emanations from bean flowers. In the other cases it is produced by swallowing the beans themselves. The emanations from the flowers received in passing a bean-field are not always poisonous, that depending upon the season and the condition of the persons who inhale them.

Fabismus appears especially when one has eaten raw beans; but even dried and cooked beans may bring on the malady. If some of the beans which have made a person ill are given to a guinea-pig, the animal also becomes ill. Of course, if the cooked beans have been exposed to a heat sufficient to kill the microbes, the danger is eliminated.

Feeble persons—the neurasthenic—especially nervous women, are more disposed than others to be poisoned by bean flowers. Most of all does the poison influence those who have disordered stomachs. A first attack predisposes to a second one.

The progress of the malady is rapid. In the case of respiratory fabismus it culminates at the end of from two to five hours in a violent chill, followed by a fever, a little headache, insomnia, and prostration. In some cases the fever is so high that the patient is obliged to go to bed. Finally—but happily very rarely—the fever brings on a comatose state, which, in twenty-four hours, ends in death. In ordinary cases, the fever disappears at the end of five days, after abundant sweats.

In digestive fabismus, the progress of the malady is the same, with this difference, that the first chill is accompanied by vomiting and violent pain in the stomach. The persons attacked often turn intensely yellow. As in the preceding case, the illness may end in death, but that is the exception. In general, the symptoms disappear one after the other in about four days. In both cases the spleen is enlarged and the sick people are very anemic.

Remedies are prescribed by Dr. Cipriani for this bean disease. His remedies are calomel, antipyrin, and especially chinisol.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Stone Age in the Nineteenth Century.—We are apt to think of "the Stone Age" as necessarily prehistoric, but the term relates to a stage of human development, not to a chronological epoch, and the stage lingers yet in out-of-the-way

places, as we are reminded by Dr. Ehrenreich in *Globus*. Dr. D. G. Brinton, abstracting this article in *Science*, says:

"In a few remote corners of the earth there are yet tribes in the full Stone Age, living under the conditions of early neolithic man in Europe. Von den Steinen found such at the headwaters of the Xingu; the Jesuits not long ago discovered such in the interior of Alaska; and a report has lately been published by the La Plata Museum of the Guayaquis, who dwell in Paraguay, near the head waters of the River Acaray, and who are alleged to be true Stone-Age people. They are not over 500 or 600 in all, and are a timid, harmless set, shunning the whites from whom they have never received anything but brutal treatment. Their arms are the bow, the lance, and the stone tomahawk. They wear tall caps of tapir skin and adorn their necks with strings of bones and teeth. They are somewhat undersized, prognathic, and brachycephalic. Strange to say, their language was not studied, the small vocabulary given, which is Guarani, being probably a blunder. Dr. Ehrenreich inclines to believe them allied to the Botocudos."

NEW LIGHT ON THE RAINBOW.

THE first step of science in explaining natural phenomena is to make apparent confusion yield to a simple law. But the simplicity is generally no more real than the chaos was, for little by little modifications and perturbations are discovered, until the real explanation is complex enough to bewilder the ordinary inquirer. This complexity, however, is apt to be reserved for the study of the advanced investigator; for the layman the planets still revolve in perfect ellipses, the earth is a sphere, and the rainbow is a true solar spectrum. Astronomers know, however, that the planets move in very complex curves that are ellipses only when not regarded too closely; the earth is a sphere only by courtesy; and the rainbow is anything but a simple band of "rainbow" colors. The composition and arrangement of its hues depend, among other things, on the size of the rain- or mist-drops that form it. A French investigator has recently gone a little deeper into the matter than any of his predecessors, and his conclusions are summarized in a note in the *Revue Scientifique*, which we translate below:

"Descartes's theory of the rainbow, which is still given in treatises on optics, can not be admitted, even after a superficial examination. Every observer who gives a little attention to the matter will see, under ordinary circumstances, on the interior edge of the rainbow certain colors that do not correspond to the series of colors of the spectrum demanded by Descartes's theory. These additional colors, formed especially in the red and green, remind one of the colors of Newton's rings at some distance from the center and seem to have a similar origin.

"In a note on 'the intensity of light in the vicinity of a caustic curve' Airy has laid the foundation of an adequate theory of the rainbow, which has since been gradually developed. With a patience worthy of the highest praise, M. Pernier has calculated the tint and the angular deviation of the colors of the rainbow for different sizes of rain-drops, and has made experiments to verify his deductions.

"A beam of solar light, after reflection and refraction in a spherical rain-drop, does not emerge as a parallel beam nor as a group of parallel beams of different colors, but as a series of caustics of a somewhat complicated nature, in which the divergence of the colors and consequently their clearness, their separation, and their coincidence depends on the ratio of the radius of the drop to the wave-length of the light. The influence of the size is very great with small drops—that is, those of 0.1 millimeter [0.004 inch] radius.

"The size of the drops of rain is supposed to vary from 0.1 millimeter [0.004 inch] to 2.6 millimeters [0.1 inch]; but the large drops in tropical rains reach, it appears, 3.4 millimeters in diameter. These diameters may be determined by collecting and weighing a definite number of drops, or by means of the more difficult method of diffraction. The tables prepared by M. Pernier are for drops of twelve different sizes, between 0.005 and 1 milli-

meter radius; to determine the corresponding colors, M. Pernier chose 8 of the 22 color equations of Maxwell. The first series of his tables gives, for a determinate source of light, the series of colors, their composition, in terms of red, green, and violet, their relative intensity, and their position in the color-triangle of each shade for different deviations between $42^{\circ} 20'$ and 36° .

"With drops of 1 millimeter, M. Pernier observes the red, the yellow-orange, the green, the violet, the bluish second violet, and then 24 secondary colors, formed principally of rose-violet, green, and blue; after the twelfth violet comes a white band and then a reversed series of colors. Drops of half a millimeter give 11 bows with 40 shades.

"M. Pernier has also studied the pale bows that are formed around the moon or the sun in time of fog. The general conclusions are as follows:

"The larger the drops of rain are, the more secondary bows there are. A principal bow of intense rose color and bluish-green indicates drops whose diameters vary 1 to 2 millimeters; intense red always corresponds to very large drops. Secondary green and violet bows [the blue is masked by contrast] without yellow, immediately contiguous to the principal bow, correspond to drops of 0.5 millimeter, while five or more secondary bows, without white and without a break in continuity, indicate drops of 0.1 millimeter. A bow partly of white is produced by drops of 0.06 millimeter, and still smaller drops give a white bow with yellow-orange and blue edges."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Oil as Locomotive Fuel.—We recently quoted an expert opinion that was very adverse to the employment of petroleum as fuel in locomotives. That all are not of this mind is shown by the conclusions of A. Morton Bell, who writes on the subject in *Cassier's Magazine* (March). At the close of his article he tells us that "as regards the economy of the oil fuel, it has been ascertained by careful trials of all the fuels that at the present prices of the district the use of the 'blue' oil and gas oil is cheaper than coke." The use of oil is rapidly increasing, and recent improvements in the method of burning it have "removed the greatest objection that could be raised against liquid fuel, viz., the necessary alteration for the conversion of an ordinary coal-burning furnace to an oil-fired one. The advantages of oil fuel on a locomotive soon become apparent to those accustomed to the foot-plate, for no matter how long the run—and in these days the tendency is to make long runs without stopping—there is a fire which, if properly adjusted, is always clean, always bright, always at its best; and after careful observation during a long experience of railway engines in various countries of the world the writer ventures to say that there are no locomotives operated more easily by the men than those which are fired with oil fuel."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WHILE fully recognizing the merits of Dr. Lion's incubators, recently described in these columns, as a means of preserving the lives of feeble infants, *The Lancet*, London, passes severe strictures on the custom now prevalent in London of making a commercial speculation of incubators, and says, in reference to their exhibition at Barnum and Bailey's show: "What connection is there between the serious matter of saving human life, and the bearded woman, the dog-faced man, the elephants, the performing horses and pigs, and the clowns and acrobats that constitute the chief attraction to Olympia?"

THE following method of turning ordinary photographic blue prints to a rich brown is given by *Anthony's Bulletin*, New York. "A piece of caustic soda about the size of a bean is dissolved in five ounces of water and the blue print immersed in it, on which it will take on an orange-yellow color. When the blue has entirely left the print it should be washed thoroughly and immersed in a bath composed of eight ounces of water in which has been dissolved a heaping teaspoonful of tannic acid. The prints in this bath will assume a brown color that may be carried to almost any tone, after which they must again be thoroughly washed and allowed to dry."

PNEUMONIA, according to an article by Dr. J. W. Moore in *The British Medical Journal*, January 15, is what he calls a "multiple," or "mixed" infection, that is, it is not caused by a single germ, but by any one of several, or by more than one of these at once. Dr. Thompson, of Bellevue Hospital, claims that the onset now is just as sudden as it ever was, yet the date of the crisis has come to be so indefinite and suspicious that the visitation of the severe epidemic of influenza of 1890-91 may have given rise to this mixed infection. Dr. Moore asserts that we are already acquainted with pneumonia caused by several varieties of bacillus, and that it is not improbable that there are many other species which can set up the disease. He adduces evidence to prove that the organisms of erysipelas, influenza, Eberth bacillus, anthrax, etc., may all give rise to a specific pneumonia.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE HINDU'S DREAD OF EXISTENCE.

THE holiest place in all Bombay, says Lucy E. Guinness, is the "tank." It is to the natives a sanctuary, and around it little temples rise, to it pilgrims go, near it numbers of fakirs sit, covered with filth and ashes, in the hot sun. Miss Guinness, who is editor of a London paper, *Regions Beyond*, writes in *The Missionary Review* (New York, April), and after a brief description of the appearance of these fakirs, 'looking almost more like beasts than men,' she indulges in the following reflections awakened by the scene:

"What must be the character of the faith whose ideal is before us? We stand bewildered in the sunshine, trying to realize that it is not a dream—that to these men, our brothers, this filth, this degradation, this naked idleness, is the embodiment of sanctity—and our hearts go out to India, the first example of whose greatest faith meets us in such a form. This is Hinduism, hoary Hinduism, three thousand years old, and ruling to-day more than two hundred million men and women. The spectacle before us is the outcome of her teachings. This is the highest life one can lead. To their minds existence is an evil; emancipation from it in this life, and in countless future lives, is the one hope. Detach yourself from earth, go without clothes; have no home, no friends, no people; do no work; take no interest in anything at all; enjoy nothing, feel nothing, hope for nothing. Detach yourself—to do this, suffer pain, sleep on spikes, starve yourself, or eat carrion and nameless abominations; hold your arms up till they wither and the nails grow through the hand; do anything and everything to get rid of your supreme curse—conscious existence.

"This nightmare dread of existence is the natural outcome of the transmigration theory—that saddest and most hopeless of all human explanations of life. Think for one moment of what it would mean to you to believe that every living thing on the face of the earth was the body of some soul—birds, beasts, insects, reptiles, men—all alike soul-houses; and that human souls were ceaselessly shifting through countless lives, and must forever shift among these, according to their merits or demerits? Transmigration we call it, and dismiss the idea with a word. But to believe that idea, to think that the souls you love best, and that death has called



A HINDOO DEVOTEE—LYING ON A BED OF SPIKES.

away, are pent up in some body—a jackal's, a cow's, a serpent's, perhaps—and will be bound there, feeling, suffering, enjoying if they can, until death smites them once again, and once again they change their house and pass into some other form, as coolies, kings, or what not—to believe that idea, what must it mean? Think of the burden of it, the endless, restless, weary round, from which is no escape; the grip of fate that holds you and drives you on and on; the inexorable sentence, from which is no appeal, consigning you to groveling reptile life or loathsome being. You may be born to-morrow a leper, an idiot, a murderer, anything—*Karma*, your fate determines what shall be, and your fate depends entirely on your merits. There

is no pity anywhere, there is no forgiveness. Trouble comes to you to-day? Ah, you earned it yesterday, back in your last body. Then you sinned, now you are punished. This theory apparently explains everything so satisfactorily—all the crookedness and in-



A HOLY MAN OF INDIA.

equalities of life, all the strange chance of destiny. But it is so hard, so hopeless. Eighty-six million times you will be born and reborn, to suffer, live, and die.

"What more natural than to wish to shorten the period? Become a devotee, perhaps even a fakir. By so doing you detach yourself. You gradually escape reincarnation. You stand a faint and far-off chance of sooner finding rest—the oblivion of Nirvana—'not to be.'"

PROPER ATTITUDE OF THE PULPIT ON THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

WHETHER the pulpit should take any part in the discussion of political issues is one of the questions that always come to the fore in times of any considerable excitement over national policies. The present excitement furnishes no exception to the rule. Bishop Paret (Prot. Episc.), of Maryland, has deemed it advisable to send out to the clergymen of his diocese the following letter of instructions:

"God having brought us to times of uncertainty, trouble, and danger, he calls our nation and its authorities to use all possible patience and wisdom. And as helping to that, I expect that you keep your sermons free from all questions of war or of national politics, and from unnecessary professions of patriotism. True patriotism does not need to be boastful. Important as these things are, they have no place in the pulpit. Our Savior and His Apostles first are our best models for preaching the Gospel. There were questions of deepest national importance then pressing upon the minds of the people, but they did not make them themes for preaching. They had something still higher to speak of—the spiritual truths of the Gospel, and its great moral principles and duties. These prevailing would bring peace and truth as their results. As citizens you may and must take interest in national affairs; but keep Spain and points of national policy out of your sermons. Ask God's blessing on those who now have the great responsibility. Use at every morning and evening prayer the appointed prayer 'For the President and for all others in authority,' and at every litany service and at all other services the prayer for Congress."

The Outlook (undenom.) reprints the bishop's letter, makes a

fling or two at the denomination he represents, and then takes issue with the position assumed by him, as follows:

"If the bishop means, as he apparently does, that the question of peace or war is not to be discussed in the American pulpit, we wonder what questions he would think appropriate for the pulpit to discuss. The action of this nation can not be determined by President or Congress; in the last analysis it must be determined by the people. And the questions before them are profoundly religious ones: Does this nation owe any duty to the people of Cuba? Ought we to sit silently and see the terrible tragedy go on, with its starvation of non-combatants as a military policy? Ought we to interfere? If so, in what spirit? For humanity? Or for national aggrandizement and addition to national territory? If these are not moral and religious questions, will Bishop Paret tell us what questions are moral and religious? If on these questions the people can not look to the pulpit for guidance, to whom shall they look? Christ did not preach on national themes because the people to whom he preached were a subject people, unable by any act of theirs to affect the nation's policy. But the Old-Testament prophets, who spoke to a free people in a time when public opinion did have influence in determining the policy of the nation, preached habitually upon questions of national policy. We recommend all preachers who are inclined to act on the methods and in accordance with the counsels of the Bishop of Maryland, to study those Old-Testament prophets."

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS, AND ITS BEARING ON CHRISTIANITY.

DURING the last twenty or thirty years, observes M. de Kirwan, a French scientific man of note, certain persons have endeavored to transform the graceful, poetic, and in itself perfectly inoffensive hypothesis of the habitation of the stars by living beings into an engine of war against spiritual and Christian doctrines. A sort of pantheistic and materialist system founded on an evolution without limits is set up as a substitute for Christianity on the strength of these supposed habitable worlds. A great point has been made of the pettiness of the earth in comparison with other stars, and of the smallness of the human stature. It has been declared to be inadmissible that a universe so infinitely vast should have been made for a little creature like man, and that consequently all that religion and spiritual philosophy affirm about the destinies of man and the part he plays in nature is but a legend which is vanishing in the bright light of science.

M. de Kirwan in *Cosmos* (Paris, February) maintains that nothing which science has yet discovered affords the slightest warrant for these attacks on the Christian religion. He begins by claiming that there is as yet nothing to show that organized life—so far as we have any conception of life—exists on any of the bodies composing our solar system. It certainly can not exist in the sun, a globe of incandescent gases of a temperature in which no possible combination of elements could give birth to and support any organism whatever. Venus, by reason of the great inclination of its axis to its orbit, has summers of intolerable heat succeeded with abrupt transition by winters of excessive cold, at intervals of about fifty-six days each. These violent and frequent changes of temperature must result in storms to which the fiercest cyclones known on the earth would be child's play. In such an abode, how can you conceive of the existence and development of life? The condition of Mercury is still worse. It presents constantly the same face to the sun. One of its hemispheres is constantly calcined by the solar furnace, while in the other hemisphere there is always night and winter. Under such circumstances is life possible?

Mars has an atmosphere, clouds, and seas. It does not, however, receive quite half the light and heat which the sun imparts to the earth, and each season in Mars being double what it is with us, it must have a long continuation of terrible cold. The

red color of Mars seems to come from the nature of its soil in which predominates protoxid of iron. If this soil were covered by vegetation the protoxid would be deuteroxid, which is black. Without vegetation it is impossible to have inhabitants.

As to Jupiter, it is agreed that it is still in a liquid or at least pasty state. As to Saturn it is yet a gassy mass, and Uranus and Neptune are nebulous masses, without speaking of their very small participation in the light and heat of the sun.

The most convincing proof of the weakness of the attack on Christianity, M. de Kirwan finds in the latest scientific view of the moon. This view appears in the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes* for 1898, founded on the recent progress that photography has permitted us to make in the examination of the lunar surface:

"The numerous photographs of the moon, obtained principally at the Lick Observatory in California, with some at Paris, will soon give us an atlas of this star, more minute perhaps and more complete in certain respects than even the atlas of the terrestrial globe. We have acquired about the moon as a whole and about the details of its surface much more profound knowledge than has been possible heretofore. Especially do the photographs offer the very great advantage of showing in a very marked manner the difference of tint between neighboring regions, a matter of high interest for the study of the physical state of the moon, and particularly for the existence or non-existence of air and water at its surface.

"The observation of the orographic relief of the moon, made singularly precise and assured by the photographic representation, proves decisively that there is no valley caused by erosion, and that therefore water has never intervened to bring about this relief. There is nowhere the slightest trace of ice, even at the poles, which, by reason of the obliquity of the solar rays, very little heat reaches. The writers for the *Annuaire*—thoroughly equipped for the science of which they treat—conclude that it is impossible to imagine an environment more unfavorable for life than the lunar surface. They add that, as organized forms, even the most rudimentary, are lacking on the earth at great altitudes, it is impossible to conceive of any organized forms which could adapt themselves to the moon in its present condition. Yet these writers go farther and declare that the present condition of the moon proves that the conditions of humidity and temperature demanded for the development of terrestrial organisms have never existed on the moon.

"To pretend that life is susceptible of adaptation to all imaginable environments is an assertion not only gratuitous but contradicted by facts. The limits of temperature between which life, so far as we know anything about it, can exist are quite narrow. Above 100° C. [212° Fahrenheit], no infusoria, no microbe, no bacteria can exist, and it is not necessary to descend much below zero to kill germs of every sort."

M. de Kirwan dwells specially on the latest views that science has formed in regard to the moon, because he thinks the case of that heavenly body proves it a gratuitous supposition to believe that the organization and manifestation of life are the principal end of the general creation. That the moon was not created for the purpose of organizing and maintaining life seems, so far as our knowledge extends at present, entirely clear. Without doubt the earth was created for man. Its place in the sidereal universe was determined in view of man's existence, and in such a manner that he can utilize for his profit, at least in a certain measure, the other creations which are beyond his reach.

That the stars which are improperly called fixed and which, like our sun, are incandescent masses raised to an extreme temperature, can be the seat of organic life, so far as we know anything about that life, no one is rash enough to affirm. Yet may not these stars have planets gravitating about them? Some of them may. That there are beyond the limits of human observation other earths inhabited by living beings, even by intelligent beings, it is not unreasonable to suppose. Yet, after all, it is but a supposition. It is a matter about which we *know* absolutely nothing whatever. The not improbable supposition leaves a

wide field for the use of the imagination. To pretend, however, to find in the supposed existence of these sidereal humanities arguments against Christianity is absurd.

As to the smallness of the earth in comparison with the other heavenly bodies, and the littleness of human stature, M. de Kirwan considers that such considerations amount to nothing. Is the value of beings in proportion to their mass? If that were so, an elephant or a whale would be of much more value than a Socrates, a Virgil, or a Pascal. Of what consequence is the stature of the human being, if he is able to become acquainted with, more or less, to weigh, and number all those immensities which come under his observation. The greatness of man is not in the dimensions of his body, but in the divine torch of reason which enlightens him and aids him in discovering and determining the most secret and most complicated laws of nature and to carry on his investigations in the most distant regions of space.

If there be in other worlds combinations of body and soul, of organism and mind, like or analogous to the human combination which peoples the terrestrial globe, how is the value of the latter attenuated or diminished by such a fact? And if the Creator has designed to manifest Himself specially to the beings of this earth, how is the destiny of the beings in other worlds injured thereby?—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GOSPEL FOR THE RICH.

IT is the view of Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., that we are in grave danger of neglecting the religious needs of the wealthy classes in the community in our zeal to spread "the light of the Gospel" among the poor and lowly. He speaks of that class of persons in American society who go under the title of the "Four Hundred," and says that they are more difficult to reach and more inaccessible to religious influences of any kind than any other class. As a class, it is said, they are not only self-satisfied, but they are self-conceited, and resent interference, even tho it be only in the way of personal interest. They have an air of superiority which is appalling to the average person, especially if his social position is somewhat lower. They look down from an exalted eminence on all who are really earnest. They despise enthusiasm, especially if it has a moral quality. Moreover, they are largely immoral, and immorality always more or less isolates. This class is composed of the rich, the selfish, the self-satisfied, the conceited—in short, of those who are more or less arrogant and altogether pagan.

After speaking of other difficulties in the way of reaching these people, Dr. Bradford makes some suggestions as to methods for overcoming these obstacles. He says (*North and West, Minneapolis*):

"This work can often be done by laymen better than ministers. At a banquet of the Bar Association of Boston not long ago the presiding officer indulged in some cheap flings at the doctrine of Providence. He was followed by a judge of the State of Massachusetts, who spoke in the same strain. He in turn was followed by one of the most distinguished justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who very quietly, very modestly, but very firmly, confessed his faith in the constant and beneficent Providence of God. Said my informant: 'The audience was hushed in an instant; and you could have heard a pin drop.' The silence was the involuntary but none the less genuine tribute of the common human heart to the vitality of that truth. If such men would always show their colors in public gatherings and at banquets, they would influence many whose ears are closed against the professionalism of the pulpit. Such witness-bearing is never entirely without a good effect.

"One other way of reaching this class is by parlor and club conferences. The late Prof. Henry Drummond did some of his most efficient work in the parlors and clubs of London, and Mrs. Ballington Booth has had great success in the same kind of service. Many will accept invitations to such conferences who would

never darken the doors of a church. But it must be allowed that these are chiefly women, and of a class predisposed toward religion. One other consideration is worthy of mention. These men are still men; they have hours of dissatisfaction; their souls are hungry, however much their bodies may be pampered; and above all other things, they appreciate and value reality—perhaps because their own lives are so artificial. Those who can get near to them should deal faithfully with them, and not shrink because they are reserved; and then in love, but with perfect distinctness and bravery, without any softening of unpalatable truths, the essential message of Christianity should be presented. Genuineness and reality always make themselves felt. The pastor who never flinches from his duty because of any favoritism, who speaks out as Mr. Beecher sometimes preached in Plymouth church, as Canon Farrar used to preach in Westminster Abbey, will be reported, and the most hardened in the community will learn that a real man—a man with a message—a prophet of God who can be neither bought nor bluffed, is near at hand, and in many ways they will find out what his message is. The churches are not the only places where the heedless are reached with the Gospel. If there is one prophet like Nathan in a city, all the guilty Davids will soon know what he is saying, even if they never hear his voice.

"The neglected rich' can not be reached by more machinery; 'revivals' and 'special services' are useless. Mr. Moody, in his great campaign in England and Scotland, touched only the outer edge of the highest and lowest classes. If impressed at all, it will probably be in the one of two ways—either by their friends who are Christians, or by the influence, direct or indirect, of a real spiritual prophet who is not afraid to tell them that they are sinners, to denounce their miserable vices, and who, in a reasonable and manly fashion, presents the Gospel not as means of escape in some far-off future, but as the only way in which any can complete their manhood and be made fit to live here and now. More than this must be left to time and the Spirit of God."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MISS WILLARD requested Miss Gordon to bear to Lady Henry Somerset a picture, Hoffman's "Christ," but to have engraved on it first this: "Only the Golden Rule of Christ can bring the golden age of man."

The Japan Mail, in an editorial on Shintoism and shrines, gives the number of the latter at 193,476, with 14,766 priests, or one to every thirteen shrines. The priests of higher rank are paid \$25 to \$75 a month, and have besides a part of the income of the shrines.

ACCORDING to a newspaper paragraph, Rev. W. H. Morrison, of Manchester, N. H., has voluntarily relinquished \$300 of his \$2,000 annual salary because of the cut of 20 per cent. in the wages paid at the mills and the consequent hard times in the parish and the town.

A CURIOUS spectacle is to be witnessed on Sundays in the pretty little church of Hampden—always associated with the memory of John Hampden. For there are to be seen a peer of the realm, his wife, and the stone-breaker to the parish council, all assisting in divine worship. The Earl of Buckingham reads the lessons, the countess plays the organ, while the stone-breaker plays the useful part of verger.

The Michigan Christian Advocate says: "Of 1,955 Baptist ministers in Great Britain and Ireland, 1,556 are reported to be total abstainers. Out of 2,847 Congregational ministers in England and Wales, 2,364 abstain from strong drink. In some of the Methodist bodies the percentage of total abstainers is still larger. Out of 17,468 ministers in the M. E. Church how many are total abstainers? We think about 17,468."

DR. KENNEDY MOORE, who was prominent in last year's attack on Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), has notified the Presbytery of South London that he will move at its next meeting to transmit to the Synod, which meets at Liverpool on April 25, an overture complaining of the heresy in Dr. Watson's work, "The Mind of the Master," and praying the Synod to take steps to vindicate the honor and faith of the church.

THERE is a movement to organize a guild of Catholic authors and writers of the United States. It is to be a national affair and number among its members some distinguished writers. Archbishop Corrigan approves of it. Its aim will be to place within the reach of young writers the experience of older and successful authors, and chiefly to promote the more thorough cultivation of the Catholic spirit in every department of letters.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND of Wesleyan University is averse to the idea that a short cut to the Christian ministry is well, either for the denomination or the individual. He also holds that the church must get a larger view of the significance of the Gospel than it has had in the past. "We have looked at it," he says, "too much from the standpoint of sin and salvation. There is a body of relationships between men which are apart from those."

THE estate of Phillips Brooks, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, has been closed up by the filing of the executor's account in the Suffolk probate court. It was appraised at \$45,856. Among his bequests which have been satisfied are those of \$2,000 to Trinity Church, Boston, toward the completion of the font; his books, valued at \$4,000, to the rector's library of the church, and \$1,000 to the Boston Home of Incurables.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

ACCORDING to latest advices the Chilian Government has declared itself unable to comply with the request of Spain to sell the battle-ship *O'Higgins*, and the Argentine Republic, which is certainly inclined to sympathize with us, will not part with the *25 de Mayo* for our benefit. These two countries are themselves on the eve of war. Argentina, which is much larger, much richer and more populous than Chile, has allowed her newspapers to excite the people to such an extent that they are eager to try conclusions with Chile. The immediate cause of this dangerous state of affairs is sketched by the *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, to the following effect:

An Argentine, Dr. Moreno, recently published a book in which he asserted that the districts in the Andes at present in dispute between the two countries belong undoubtedly to Argentina, and that Chile has no right to demand even the frontier which Argentina is inclined to grant—the *divortium aquarum*. This same Dr. Moreno was appointed one of the boundary commissioners, and the Chilians protested against the appointment of one so strongly prejudiced. To Chile, with her narrow and limited territory, easily overrun by an enemy unless she has a natural, easily defended boundary, the matter is one of life and death. Argentina, on the other hand, being in possession of the rich plains of the East, does not need the bleak mountain region in dispute, and would use it merely to establish garrisons there. Chile, who wants peace in order to develop her not over-rich resources, has already made important concessions by assenting to the *divortium aquarum*, as is shown by Dr. Hans Steffens in a recent treatise, in which he points out that Chile has given up a large part of Patagonia to which she had undoubted rights.

However, the Argentine "yellow journals" are little inclined to listen to argument. The *Prensa*, Buenos Ayres, says:

"It is impossible to allow the Chilians to oppose us in this matter. We have had enough of Chilian arrogance. The dignity of our glorious country demands that we should uphold our national honor at all cost. The Argentine Republic is the paramount power upon this continent, from a military point of view, its people are the most martial, and the reputation of its soldiers for prowess is distinguished above that of its neighbors."

The Chilians, who have done a good deal of fighting during the past twenty years, are very cool. The *Chilian Times*, Valparaiso, commends them for their dignified attitude, and says:

"Have the writers for this section of the Argentine press, we wonder, ever seriously considered what would be the consequences of a war between the two republics? . . . For a nation to consider its own soldiers the best in the world is simply one phase of patriotism. Even the Chinese do so, but that did not prevent their valiant battalions from stampeding the other day before a handful of 'foreign devils.' . . . Foreigners residing in Buenos Ayres and other parts of the Argentine Republic, who visit Chile at this season of the year, are, however, much struck with the difference in the peoples living on this and on the other side of the Andes. They find the Chilians a more virile race than the Argentines, and it is a common remark of the visitors that if Argentines generally could see Chile as she is, with their own eyes, war talk would no longer be indulged in on the other side of the Andes. . . . No people in the world acquire the art of soldiering more readily than the Chilians, and there are probably no people who have a greater contempt for death."

The *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, hopes that the two governments will be able to arrange the matter amicably, and declares that the Argentine Republic is being rushed into a war by a lot of irresponsible jingoes. What makes the matter more difficult for Chile, however, is the attitude of Peru. The Peruvian papers express a most intense hatred for the warrior race from the western slope of the Andes, and assure Argentina that she has the full support of Peru. The *Tiempo*, Lima, says:

"Chile committed a crime when she despoiled us, and, having devastated our territory, kept us in the most humiliating subjection. But turn about is fair play, and our time has come. Chile fears that she will be reduced to an insignificant spot on the map, and tho she still has confidence in her brutal strength, she seeks to propitiate us. Let her humble herself before us as she has humbled us, that is the only way to escape the catastrophe."

The *Lima Nacional* assures Argentina that, beyond all question, Peru will be her ally; but it is generally supposed that Chile would win even against these odds. Her navy is in first-class condition, and very popular with the people. In Argentina the navy is rather under a cloud. The *South American Journal*, London, makes the following suggestions, referring to the hunt for ships at present indulged in by the United States and Spain:

"It appears to us that it would be a good opportunity for both the Argentine and Chilian governments to sell some of their warships, and that they could possibly be secured, if the Government purchasing them would at the same time guarantee to both countries to settle their boundary dispute by experts, in accordance with the existing treaties, which would be, we believe, a very simple matter, since it has been agreed that the boundary between the two countries shall be the Cordilleras, and it only requires the good offices of an independent party to determine, at such points where doubts have arisen, which should be the correct boundary."
—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SPANISH PRESS ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Spanish press now accuse the United States of utter wantonness in her desire to end the Cuban rebellion by active intervention. They summarize reports of supposed corruption, injustice, lynchings, massacres, poverty, and crime as represented in our own and foreign papers, and ask upon what we base our assumption of superiority. They are, however, chiefly incensed with our intention to intervene at this date, and allege that the great majority of Cubans are well satisfied with autonomy. The rebellion, they assert, is almost stamped out, business is reviving in Havana, and if America would leave Cuba to settle her own affairs, the island would soon recover. The Cuban Radical and Liberal papers, which before the introduction of autonomy were friendly to the United States, now also denounce us.

The *Union Constitutionnel*, Havana, points out that the committee which at present is busy succoring the concentrados does not work very smoothly, and that the work undertaken is more likely to benefit beggars and increase vagrancy than to help the deserving. The paper asserts that the Americans, furious with the success which autonomy has achieved among the people, seek to keep the insurrection alive by promises of intervention. The *Lucha* says:

"We can not understand the sudden fury of the United States, now that everything is beginning to settle down. We can not but attribute it to the influence of certain rings interested in keeping the insurrection alive. Spain certainly has done nothing to cause this new outbreak of hatred. But Spain need not fear the war; it will be seen at its end who is the greatest loser."

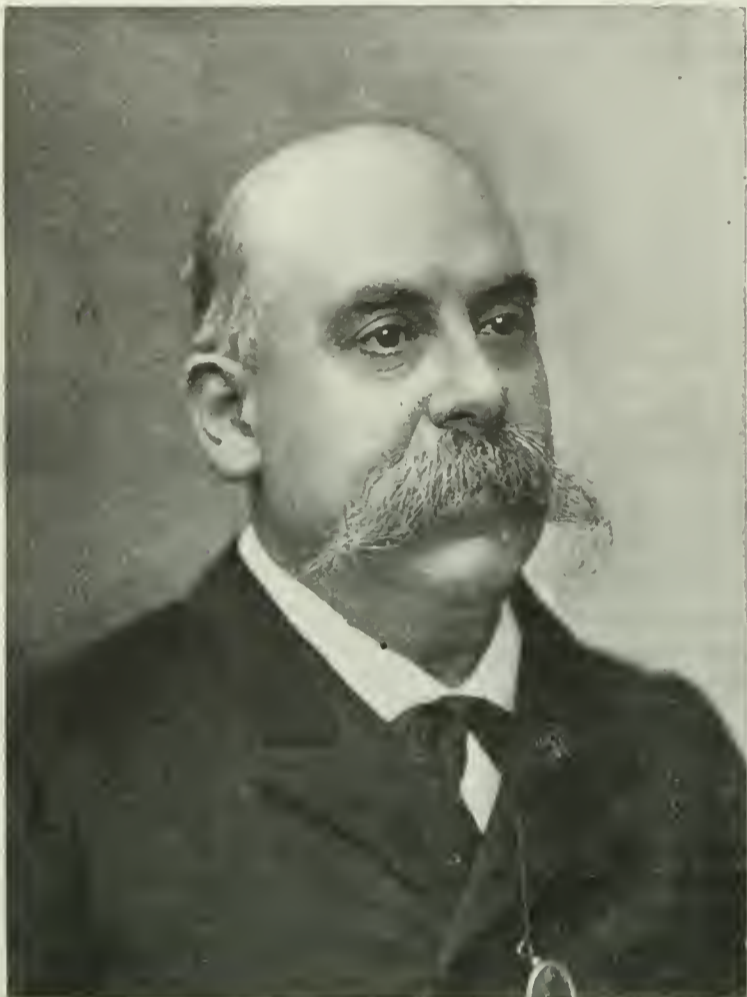
The *Pais* asks if the Americans do not know that the authorities in Cuba are themselves engaged in assisting the concentrados. The *Diario del Ejercito* thinks there are "none so blind as those who will not see," and points to the 80,000 Cuban volunteers enrolled on the side of Spain, who do not want intervention, will not tolerate the rule of the rebel *cabecillos*, and certainly do not want annexation. The *Diario de la Marina* says Spain's patience is at an end, and quotes from the *Correo*, Mexico, in which Telesforo Garcia expresses himself to the following effect:

The conduct of the United States in the Cuban question is most hypocritical; the behavior of the yellow journals and jingo repre-

representatives is nothing less than criminal. But it is very likely that they will receive a very severe lesson. Their idea that Spain can be beaten with scarcely any effort will certainly prove to be erroneous. With a view to the good-will of the powers of Europe Spain has acted with prudence and self-command; but this must not be regarded as weakness. At any rate, the Americans should remember that nearly every Spaniard is a soldier.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, still hopes that "McKinley and Sagasta may yet be able to hold their own against the 'yellow' American and 'red' Spanish press and the jingoes of both nations." The *Heraldo* is less optimistic, and says:

"The United States is for all the world like an upstart who thinks he can do what he pleases because he has a few dollars, and fancies all the women are after him. We believe the Americans really think the world admires their conduct. But the Euro-



EMILIO CASTELAR.

pean press on the whole admire the conduct of Spain. We, at least, need not brag of our prowess. Spain's reputation is established."

Widely quoted and commented upon in Spain is an article in the *España Moderna* by Emilio Castelar. This venerable Spanish Republican, who has time and again expressed his admiration for the United States, and has only made his peace with the monarchy because, under its constitutional form, it differs little from a republic, expresses himself to the following effect:

Affairs in Cuba assume daily a more satisfactory aspect. Differences in the new government have easily been settled, if they ever existed. The rebels are surrendering in large numbers, those which still oppose us are held in check by the recent decided successes of the troops. Many who sympathized with the rebels are perfectly satisfied with the new government, desertions from the ranks of the insurgents are frequent, and the barbarous means adopted by the rebel chiefs to prevent desertion show how desperate is their condition.

Castelar then criticizes the attitude of the United States as follows:

"Whenever the insurgent forces decline the Americans strengthen them; when the surrender of the rebels is near, the Americans retard it by their boasts; whenever we are on the point of crushing the rebellion in the dry season, the Americans fan the flickering flame; and when, as a consequence, there are

still some insurgents in the rainy season, they protest against the continuance of the struggle and talk fantastically of an impossible intervention. A 'friendly visit' by a war-ship means that the two governments are on good terms, and strengthens amicable relations; but not when it is preceded by such conduct as that of the jingoes in the American Congress, and such scandalous messages as that delivered by McKinley. Repression of the conduct of the jugglers in New York would do much more to win our gratitude than all the 'friendly visits' in the world."

Still more vigorous is Castelar in an interview which appears in the Paris *Annales Politiques et Littéraires*:

"The Cuban insurrection was inaugurated at a very inopportune time. We had abolished slavery, and the enfranchised who had remained under a mild control had obtained the right of manumission. First in Porto Rico and subsequently in Cuba serfdom had been abolished, and in the negroes fundamental rights and social liberties had been recognized such as the black race had not enjoyed even partially anywhere else. Deputies had been admitted to represent Cuba in the Cortes; liberty of conscience had been decreed for Cuba, as well as liberty of the press, education, and assembly, to the same extent as prevailed in Spain. There had been presented in the Cortes a scheme of self-government for the island, a grand measure for which everybody voted from extreme Republicans to the most uncompromising Carlists. In fine, with regard to Cuba we had placed ourselves unreservedly in the line of progressive evolution.

"Now when a people is thus started upon a progressive career, has it the right to revolt! No, a thousand times no! Spain does not demand military service of the Cubans; she exacts from them the smallest possible contribution toward national expenditures. The Cubans had the same rights as the other subjects of the monarchy, and they were on the point of obtaining a yet grander participation in their own local government; in spite of all this they rebel! Such an insurrection amounts to suicide!

"It is futile to speak to Spain about anything else than war! We shall fight, and fight to the last drop of our blood and the last coin in our possession. Nothing can turn us from this path, nothing can prevent us from reestablishing by force of arms the sovereignty assaulted by force of arms. With any other people the Cubans would forfeit by revolution most of what they had gained by a wise evolution; but the Spaniards are determined to be as liberal and humane after victory as implacable in war.

"I am told we can not avoid a collision with the United States. But in that case it will mean on their part an aggression against us as criminal as was the invasion of Napoleon in 1808. We have done nothing to provoke the United States. Their threats we have treated with the scorn of a tranquil conscience. We shall do our utmost to avoid war, without humiliating ourselves before power or staining our history by the least indignity. But if the United States declare war against us, we shall assert our rights against everybody."

The *Imparcial* also says that, altho the insurrection has lost much strength in spite of the conduct of the Americans, it is extremely difficult to stamp out the rebellion altogether as long as its chiefs are enabled to surround themselves with a few followers, thanks to the liberality of their American supporters.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Direct Cable Communication with Germany.—

The German Secretary of Postal Affairs announces that Germany will shortly begin the laying of a separate cable to the United States, and that this will lead to a comparatively quick extension of a separate German cable net over the world. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, says under this heading:

"The beginning has already been made by the laying of the cable from Borkum to Vigo, a distance of some 1,200 miles. The next extension will be to the Azores. The cable to the United States is especially necessary, for the trade relations with that country become more important every year. Our postal service with the United States is already ahead of all others, no other country being able to furnish a line of fast steamers for the delivery of mails such as we have it. But with regard to the cables

we are still dependent upon the British companies. France, tired of the tutelage exercised of late by the British, has at last laid down her own wire, and Spain, too, is about to form a cable connection of her own with the New World. We can not, of course, lay down a net as extensive as that which Great Britain has created within the last fifty years; but we can after some delay furnish connections which will benefit not only our own trade, but that of the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia as well."

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the laying of separate cables would not be necessary if the English were less jealous. But they "doctor" every scrap of news sent between the Continent and America to suit their own purposes, and it is now certain that they would tie up the lines altogether if it benefited them.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EUROPE ON THE APPROACHING WAR.

THAT war between this country and Spain can hardly be averted has been plain to European observers for some time. England is coming out more and more boldly with expressions of sympathy for us. France continues to show her sympathy with Spain. Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and the smaller countries are rather indifferent, altho the general idea seems to be that Spain is forced into the struggle much against her will and without just provocation. The chances are thought to be somewhat in our favor, tho the tenacity of Spain is taken into consideration, and here and there doubts are expressed that we shall retain our enthusiasm if we experience serious reverses.

The Spectator, London, says:

"The Spanish Government know that if they lost Cuba except as the direct result of war waged with a stronger power the present monarchy would cease to exist. It is thus not merely the Ministry of the day, but the whole constitutional fabric in Spain, which is at stake. The dread of complications at home makes it absolutely impossible for the Spanish Government to give up Cuba—which is the logical outcome of America's demands. . . . The Americans expected Spain to say: 'We can not fight both the United States and our own rebels, and therefore we will yield.' The Spaniards have said nothing of the kind, but instead have determined that they would fight not only the Union but the whole world rather than yield. This has gradually brought the American people—we mean by 'the American people' not merely the jingoes and the cranks but the mass of quieter citizens—to see that diplomacy can do nothing, and that they must take one of two courses. Either they must allow Spain to go on in Cuba in the future as she has gone on in the past, or else they must intervene by means of war. There is no third course possible. . . . In our belief, America will not allow Cuban anarchy to continue, and in spite of the very grave reasons which exist for non-intervention, she will before long take naval and military action."

Many English papers nevertheless wonder whether Uncle Sam will know what to do with Cuba when he gets it. That is the attitude of *The Speaker*, which says:

"In the face of a possible deficit, of a banking crisis, and of a suspension of the revival of industry in the United States, that nation has deliberately shown the world that she will not be trifled with. The Spanish patriots will do well to heed her warning.

"We trust they will do so for the sake of the United States as well as of their own country. Before the War of Secession, Cuba, occupied by American slaveholders, would not have been by any means so inconvenient a possession as to-day. The slaveholders would practically have controlled the state and manipulated the Creole vote. Cuba would merely have been a larger Louisiana. But Cuba to-day would be far more embarrassing as a State of the Union than New Mexico, which has been qualified for admission as a State for many years past, but remains a territory because of the large element of Mexican Roman Catholics in its population. What would the 'A.P.A.,' founded to keep native Americans free from the control of a foreign and priest-ridden electorate, say to a measure which would put two Spanish

Roman Catholics into the Senate? . . . As a republic under the United States protectorate, the island would be less dangerous, but the United States could hardly be responsible for preserving it from the fate of other Spanish-American republics."

Similar views are expressed by *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, which says:

"The people of the United States, if they drove the Spaniards out of Cuba to-morrow, would be at their wits' end to know what to do with the island. If they propose merely to restore order, they are undertaking an experiment for which the Constitution has made no provision, and it is very doubtful if the Cuban insurgents would be a whit more readily amenable to American rule than they are to Spanish. The attitude of the average American toward 'colored' people precludes the idea of Cuba being incorporated as a new State in the Union. The only interest which the United States has in the island is a trading interest. Sensible Americans know that Cuban independence would mean a continuation of Cuban anarchy. The people are not fit for self-government. The question of what is to be done with the island when the Spaniards are driven out is the question Mr. McKinley has to face; and the closer it is looked at the more difficult appears its solution. There is also the knowledge that Spain will not quit without fighting; and her fighting power as compared with that of the States is not insignificant."

Here and there the possibility of an Anglo-American alliance is mentioned, and *The St. James's Gazette* promises us the support of Great Britain against Spain in return for our assistance against Russia, Germany, and France in China. The paper nevertheless acknowledges that it is for us to make the bargain. *The Daily Chronicle* doubts that we are ready to enter into it, and says:

"America does not need more help from us now than at any other time. She is superabundantly capable of meeting any situation that may arise. She will have our friendly sympathy and neutrality in the Cuban question, and at this moment it is difficult for us to offer more. It is quite certain that England would never allow the United States to be crushed by a combination of European powers."

Many of our Canadian contemporaries, too, have begun to express their approval of a war against Spain in the most unmistakable manner. Thus *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"There has never been the least attempt at disguising the strong sympathy felt in all parts of the United States with the Cubans in their struggle for liberty. With this feeling thousands of Canadians are in absolute accord, and when the methods by which Spain was endeavoring to reduce the Cubans to subjection transpired indignation became the uppermost sentiment in the public mind. . . . If Spain recognizes the inevitable and as gracefully as possible accedes to it, there may be no war, but in any event Cuban independence is a foregone conclusion. It should be said for the executive and the people of the United States that they have shown their best side, the real greatness and calmness of a democracy when put on trial. The nation has nothing to gain, nothing to look for, in a war except the satisfaction of defeating oppression and giving a neighboring people the same measure of freedom that its own people enjoy. In such an enterprise Canadians will not withhold their wishes for the immediate and triumphant success of the arm that sets the bondman free."

On the continent of Europe there are people ill-natured enough to say that British sympathies have become much stronger since the fifty-million-dollar bill was voted, of which she hopes to get a goodly share. *The Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, thinks a war with Spain need not close American ports entirely, and much business would be done via Canada. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says it was to be expected that England, who always wants other people to fight, should be pleased with the prospect of a possible setback to American competition. The paper nevertheless thinks there is still a chance for peace. It says:

"The United States is preparing for war with feverish haste, but there is still the possibility that the [Cuban] rebellion will

speedily collapse. The dissension among the rebels themselves will do much to bring this about. That they are fighting each other is a good sign. If the rebels submit, the United States has no longer the shadow of an excuse for its enmity against Spain."

The German Emperor is generally supposed to sympathize with Spain, but there is no possibility of verifying the statement of the New York *World* that the Emperor emphasized his sympathies by banging the table. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which voices German conservative opinion, says:

"However bad Spanish administration in Cuba may be—and we would be the last to defend it—Spain can not allow another state to prescribe to her how her colonies should be ruled, nor within what time an insurrection should be crushed. That Cuba geographically belongs to the American continent is no reason for interference. Such intervention must hurt the pride of the Spaniard all the more as Spain sees in the United States an upstart who has injured her a great deal already. Moreover, the United States offends all Europe. It is the first time that a transoceanic power thus boldly arises against a member of the European society of states. And to think that this power is the United States, which owes to Europe its very existence and its civilization."

However, there is as yet no talk of interference between ourselves and Spain. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, expresses itself to the following effect:

It is generally believed that the European powers have consented to remain neutral in case of war between the United States and Spain. The powers have declared this in answer to a question from the United States. A similar course was pursued by the American Government in 1875, when a conflict with Spain seemed imminent. Then, however, the answers were less favorable, and no war was begun. It is worth while to mention here the opinion of the Pope. Asked whether he would offer his services as arbiter, His Holiness is reported to have said: "That is impossible! Spain is so clearly in the right, and she has made so many sacrifices, that no terms can be suggested to her. It would be unjust to demand further concessions from her!"

That we can whip Spain in short order is rather doubted. Our best chances, according to foreign opinion, lie in putting the war off for a while. Broussart v. Schellendorf, Prussian ex-Minister of War, is reported to have expressed himself to the following effect:

In German army circles the fighting ability of the United States army is not valued very highly. Moreover, it can not be brought into play until the Spanish fleet has been totally destroyed. The American is hardly powerful enough to do that. The faulty organization of the American army does not permit a speedy landing in Cuba and a successful campaign there. The Americans must try to gain time to organize an efficient force. That can not be done in a hurry. Spain must try to prevent it, but she can only do so by declaring war. But Spain does not want war. Every delay is to the advantage of the Americans, yet it will be a long while ere they have an efficient attacking force. That is the fate of all militia organizations.

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"The end of such a war can not be doubtful if the American navy does its duty. . . . Spain can have some success only if she takes advantage of the unreadiness of the United States. The Americans know this, and will try to gain time. The period of preparation is always dangerous for a state with militia organizations and enlisted crews. If America can get the necessary time, she need not fear the result of a war despite her militia."

A correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette*, London, thinks the insurgents will have to accept autonomy unless the war comes. Spain is thought to be willing to grant almost complete independence, but will not withdraw her flag. There are now 100,000 Spanish soldiers on the island, and 50,000 volunteers.

The latter drill once a month. The correspondent concludes as follows:

"It has been frequently suggested that the campaign here on the part of the Spaniards is carried on in a very lukewarm manner. Certainly this is borne out by what one sees in the city of Havana. The soldiers do not look in fighting trim, and the officers drink, breakfast, dine in the hotels and cafés in a way that to the casual observer suggests that nothing is farther from their thoughts than actual warfare. I am told, however, that should a war with the States ensue this will be quite changed—that the old Spanish blood is rising to boiling-point owing to what is considered to be the arrogance of the Yankees."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME FACTS REGARDING MARINE ARTILLERY.

PECULIAR ideas are at times entertained with regard to the strength of battle-ships, the power of explosives, and the ease with which a ship may be sunk. We take the following on the subject of modern war-ships and their fighting capacity from an article by v. Kirchmayr in the Austrian *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens*:

The power of modern guns of heavy caliber is such that every projectile which does not hit a thickly armored part, or strike at a very acute angle, must cause frightful destruction in the interior of a vessel. But as the heavy armor covers hardly more than a third of all parts visible above the water-line, it is more likely that an unarmored part is hit than that armor will be struck. One lucky shot can disable a ship, a few lucky shots may decide a battle. It is this consideration which causes the Germans to be so specially careful in the training of their marine artillery. But it is not very likely that the percentage of hits will increase in future. The increased speed of the vessels prevents that. Ships armed with the heaviest ordnance can begin to fire at a distance of 6,000 to 7,000 meters [$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles]; with guns of a somewhat lighter caliber, at 5,000 to 6,000 meters. The heavy guns, indeed, carry much farther; but it would be useless waste of ammunition to fire at a ship more than three or four miles away, and a modern ship can not afford to waste its ammunition any more than its coal. With modern facilities for loading, a battleship could fire away its entire stock of ammunition in less than an hour, and who can say that it will be quickly replenished?

The following will show that, to-day as ever, "many a ball will pass by many a man," and that the number of possible hits is much less than is generally supposed. The statistics are taken from the British Admiralty reports:

Only two of the 101 ships that are considered in the report still carry muzzle-loaders. Of these the *Inflexible* fired eight times with its enormous sixteen-inch caliber guns. The *Dreadnought* fired sixteen times with its fifteen-inch guns. No hit was recorded. The same was the case with thirteen shots fired by the *Benbow* and *Sanspareil* (sister ships of the unfortunate *Victoria*) out of their sixteen-inch breech-loading guns. The *Colossus* made but one hit with seventeen shots out of its breech-loaders of slightly ancient pattern. The *Camperdown*, which has more modern ordnance, recorded six hits in fifteen shots. The average of this increases as the caliber decreases. The armored cruiser *Imperieuse* made twenty-two hits with twenty-nine shots out of its eight-inch breech-loaders, which, however, was rather a phenomenal result. On the other hand, some of the smaller guns produced less satisfactory records. The cruiser *Sybille* did not hit anything with thirteen shots, and the *Lambrian*, *Intrepid*, and *Astrea* made only one hit with eleven, twelve, and fourteen shots respectively.

In the rest of his article the writer defends his impression that the comparatively small but heavily armored ships of the German navy, armed almost exclusively with quick-firing guns from ten-inch caliber down, must be reckoned with in marine warfare as possessing very high fighting value.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICTURESQUE BURMA—THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.

IN the recent literature of France, it is notable that the two works of most signal interest, inasmuch as they are descriptive of the two Oriental lands and peoples that stand for all that is most significant and fascinating in the passing transformations of the Orient, are by women—Mrs. Bishop's "Korea and Her Neighbors" (see LITERARY DIGEST, March 26), and Mrs. Ernest Hart's "Picturesque Burma."

Sangermano wrote, a hundred years ago, "there is not, in the whole world, a monarch so despotic as the Burmese emperor." History affords no record of a despotism more absolute. The king was lord, not of the soil only, but of the lives, the persons, the property of his subjects. A nobleman of the highest rank could be instantly executed at the whim of his royal master. In Crawford's time, a distinguished minister of state was condemned to be "spread-eagled in the sun," bound fast on his back, in the public way, with a heavy weight on his chest; and King Hpagyidoa beheaded the royal architect of his new palace at Ava because the golden *htee* on the spire was struck by lightning! Even the British-Indian Government, in its earliest relations with the court of Burma, stooped and groveled to address the king in terms of most fulsome adulation:

"Placing above our heads the golden majesty of the mighty lord, the possessor of mines of rubies, amber, gold, silver, and all kinds of metals; of the lord under whose command are innumerable soldiers, generals, and captains; of the lord who is king of many countries and provinces, and emperor over many rulers and princes, who wait round the throne with the badges of his authority; of the lord who is adorned with the greatest power, wisdom, knowledge, prudence, foresight, etc.; of the lord who is rich in the possession of elephants and horses, and in particular is the lord of many white elephants; of the lord who is the greatest of kings, the most just and the most religious. The master of life and death—we, his slaves, the governor of Bengal, the officers and administrators of the company, bowing and lowering our heads unto the sole of the golden foot, do present to him, with the greatest veneration, this our humble petition."

And this was the same governor and company that afterward pounded his stockades about his ears, annexed his great provinces one by one, and yanked the "golden foot" off his throne, shipping him to abject captivity in Madras!

Alompra, the founder of the dynasty, was a man of obscure birth, undaunted courage, unbounded self-assertion, with great ability and force of character. He conquered Pegu, achieved the independence of Burma, and elevated himself to the supreme power; but the kings of his line were homicidal maniacs. It is an almost tedious story of fanaticism, drunkenness, debauchery, incest, insane ferocities, and ingenious cruelties. Mindohn Min was the one pious and illustrious exception in the house of Alompra. He is described as beautifully mild and reasonable; when any member of his council or court annoyed him, he did not rudely impale or burn the objectionable personage; he simply remarked, "I do not wish to see that person any more," and he never did! Even as late as 1858, human victims were buried alive, according to the royal custom, under the walls of Mandalay: "Three under each of the twelve gates of the city; one under each of the four corners of the wall; one under each of the palace gates; one at each corner of the timber stockade of the palace; and four under the throne of the king. The victims were persons of representative rank, and the boys and girls selected were so young that their legs were not tattooed nor their ears bored."

But in November, 1885, the scene was shifted. General Prendergast led his troops, unopposed, into the palace stockade, and presented—booted and spurred, without making obeisance—the

fated ultimatum to the king, requiring Theebaw to surrender his crown and his kingdom within twenty-four hours:

"In the night that followed, Mandalay was given up to terror and lawlessness; soldiers looted, dacoits marauded, prisoners escaped. In the gilded palace, the Queen hastily gathered her jewels together and prepared for flight; but General Prendergast was awakened by the Tyndah, and warned that his royal prisoners would escape in the confusion. . . . The next morning early, King Theebaw was hurried without ceremony into a bullock gharry, and Queen Supayah Lat into another; and thus they were conveyed, through a great crowd of their subjects, awe-stricken and weeping, to one of the steamers of the Irrawaddi Flotilla Company. Here a guard of soldiers was drawn up, and when the royal prisoners came aboard, they drew their swords, and presented arms. As the naked sabers flashed in the sunlight, the craven king fell on his knees and cried in terror, 'They will kill me. Save my life!' But Queen Supayah Lat strode on erect, with her little child clinging to her dress—dauntless and fierce to the last."

It is a relief to turn from the hideous spectacle of a besotted and insane despotism to the later picture that Mrs. Hart throws upon her canvas. The array of a ruthless bloodguiltiness—the heathen in his madness—has been confronted by a corporal's guard of American missionaries, armed with Bibles, and supported by a formidable host of British missionaries, armed with bayonets. Burma, if not evangelized, is at least reformed. One Sunday evening, Mrs. Hart, roaming through the palaces of Mandalay—so lately the scenes of barbaric magnificence and massacre—was startled by the sound of an English hymn, sung in King Theebaw's audience hall. A British chaplain, with a British regiment for a congregation, was holding the evening service. In the heart of the Burmese Empire the conquering race had set up its altar to God, and the despot who styled himself "King of kings" was supplanted by Jehovah.

And now the curious globe-trotter, in pursuit of the picturesque, makes pleasing excursions up and down the Irrawaddi in the steamers of the Flotilla Company, preferring the cargo-boats for the amusement they afford. Such a boat is a traveling bazaar, and carries peripatetic shops to the dwellers on the banks. The races are various that one finds among the passengers: Kachins, with brown, good-humored faces, small eyes, flat noses, huge turbans; Shan merchants, soiled and unsavory, in great flapping sun-hats; prosperous pig-tailed Chinamen, "childlike and bland," counting their gains; Buddhist priests, patient and contemplative, telling their beads. In every village is a monastery, and pagodas crown the hills; contented family groups squat in the open cottages, where the wood-fire dances in the middle of the floor. "There is no grinding poverty in Burma; a bounteous soil, a hot sun, a religion with an excellent moral code, and the absence of intemperance have combined to make a happy race."

There are no disabling restrictions of caste, the women are free, the children are fondled, marriage is respected. "The gay manners, the amiable temperament of the Burmans, are remarked by all travelers." A Burman's house is of one story: no man's or woman's feet must stand above his head. It is a sensible house, simple and commodious, built of the light bamboo, and raised on posts seven or eight feet from the ground, with an eye to river floods and possible earthquakes. It is thatched with the leaves of the toddy-palm, soaked in salt-water to render them insect-proof. But these roofs are inflammable; therefore chatties of water are kept always on the thatch, and, leaning against the wall, there is always a long, hooked bamboo pole and a wooden flapper, the pole to tear off a blazing thatch, and the flapper to beat out the flying fragments.

Within, there are few belongings. A rush mat laid on the floor and protected by mosquito-nets hung from the roof, a joint of bamboo for a pillow, and a few rags when the nights are chilly—these make a good bed for a wise man; and he will be content

with a great circular dish and a few platters and lacquer bowls for his table "service." The Burman at play is seen at his best in the boat-races, in displays of fireworks, in games of football, in the boxing or wrestling matches, in cock-fighting, and even in his picturesque chess, with its king, and general, its war-chariots, and its elephants, its horsemen, and its footmen. The Burman at work is a husbandman in the paddy-fields, or a bell-founder, or a wood-carver, or an artist in lacquer, even a clerk,—tho in this latter capacity he may be reckoned among the "kittle cattle" that are hard to drive, for he will stand no browbeating; not that he will offer armed resistance, but that he will inevitably discharge himself, without warning, without even remonstrance, for he has tasted the rapture of the boat-race, and he knows what it is to dance in the bazar for the pure joy of the sunshine and the flowers.

The "advanced" American woman will hardly be prepared to believe that women in Burma "are probably freer and happier than they are anywhere else in the world." While her neighbors on the one side, the women of China, are held in contempt, and those on the other, the women of India, are confined in strict seclusion, the Burmese woman has achieved for herself a freedom of will and action that has no parallel among Oriental peoples; because she is energetic and industrious, while her brothers are indolent and often recluse. She is the money-getter, the buyer and seller, and the financier of the household. She is a born trader and it is she, rather than her husband, who drives the bargain with the English buyer for the paddy harvest. The business of the Burmese woman is to be pretty, good, amiable, and gay—and to "hold up the market" when she is making a contract with a British trader for timber or forage.

There is no need in Burma for a married woman's property act, for all property belonging to the bride before her marriage remains to her absolutely. All profits arising after marriage from the employment or investment of the separate property of either husband or wife, and all property acquired by their mutual skill and industry, are held as "joint" property. The husband can not sell or alienate it without her consent; even if she is not engaged in business, it is acknowledged that she fulfils her part of the contract by bearing children and faithfully discharging her household duties, and she still retains her control over the "joint" possessions.

In the intervals of business she rocks the cradle and cuddles that blessed baby. Here is one of her cradle-songs, "done into English" by her countryman, Shway Yoe:

"My prince, my sweet gold blood, my son,
 Ordained a regal race to run,
 Listen to your mother's coaxing,
 Listen to the song good folks sing:
 When little boys
 Make such a noise,
 Comes the Brownie
 On wings downie;
 Comes the wood-sprite
 In the dark night,
 Witch and warlock,
 Mere and tor folk,
 Kelpie, nikker,
 Quick and quicker,
 Gobble all bad babies up!"

Now, Burmese orchestras are learning to play "God Save the Queen," "Auld Lang Syne," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." But still the people are not wholly happy. They remember regretfully the gilded palaces, the gorgeous ceremonials, the reckless squandering of their kings. It is hard for them to become accustomed to the stupidly useful ways of the British policeman; in King Theebaw's time the dacoit was not useful, but neither was he stupid; and everybody knows that he was twice as lively. And to the pious Burman, schooled in a monastery, it is surely a sore offense to behold cantonment widows and dress-parade damsels junketing among gods and nats on the sacred terraces of Shway Dagon—the golden and glorious pagoda.

A Curious Alaskan Lake.—The rich placers of the Klondike are not the only curiosities of the country through which the Yukon runs, according to the *Revue Française de l'Étranger* (Paris), which tells us:

"There is in Alaska, nor far from Dawson City, a truly extraordinary lake, to which has been given the name of Salawik by its discoverer, Father Tosti, a missionary to the Indians of Alaska. This lake, which is sixty miles broad, is perhaps the only one in the extreme North which does not freeze in winter. It is not known to have any communication with the sea, and yet when the tide rises on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, the water rises in the lake, and lowers as soon as the tide in the ocean falls.

This sympathy with the sea, however, does not go so far as to make the water of Lake Salawik salty; on the contrary, its water is excellent for drinking. Another astonishing peculiarity of the lake is that its temperature rises in winter and falls in summer. Thus when all the water-courses in its neighborhood are frozen solid, the water of the lake becomes so warm that it is really pleasant to bathe in it. On the contrary, in summer its water is so cold that it chills you.

"This peculiarity causes the lake to be in winter the Mecca of the tribe of fishes who travel thither from all the water-courses which empty into it. The number of fish is so great that you can catch them with your hands and kill a considerable quantity of them with a stick. Thus there is opened to miners a considerable supply of provisions, on which they had not counted, and which will diminish greatly, without doubt, the cost of living in winter in those inhospitable regions. In an hour, a man can supply himself with fish enough to last him a month, and fish of an excellent kind, too, as, for instance, salmon of the best quality. It will not be astonishing, says *L'Événement*, of Quebec, if some fine day there is built, on the shores of Lake Salawik, one of those fashionable hotels which are the glory of American watering-places."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Communion-Cup Controversy—A Case in Point.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Anent the discussion on individual communion-cups, which will not down and ought not to until the matter is settled in accordance with the principles of ordinary cleanliness, let me rise to remark that one observation of a fact such as those detailed by Dr. Sangree, in your issue of March 19, is worth more than a thousand failures to observe or recognize facts, as is the case of those who "do not find disease to result from contact with impure cups."

An incident which came under my personal observation not long ago should be of value to those who are striving to establish the proper relation between cleanliness and godliness.

At a recent communion-service, two or three seats in front of my family pew sat a young person whom I had been treating for specific ulcer of the lip. Physicians will know what I mean by "specific ulcer." Suffice it to say that it is the highly infectious, primary stage of one of the foulest, most dreaded diseases that affect the human organism. This person partook of the wine, and the same cup was passed to the occupants of my pew. Being, fortunately, in possession of the facts, I declined it and succeeded in getting another cup which, at least, had not so clear a record of filth and infection. But how about those in the rear of my pew? M. D.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, March 21.

Lincoln's Unspotted Manhood.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

You have, in the issue of March 12, given your readers some interesting items concerning Abraham Lincoln as a lawyer, and given Judge Bergen's and others' verdict "that the most pervading and dominant element of his character was his love of truth, not merely the moral avoidance of falsehood, but truth in its most comprehensive sense, correctness and accuracy in fact, in science, in law, in business, in personal intercourse, and in every field." After reading the above an incident occurred to my mind that may be of interest. I was seated one evening in a room with some twenty gentlemen who belonged to professional and business life. All had personally known Mr. Lincoln well, for he spent much time in the town (Peoria, Ill.), and his quaintness furnished them with many anecdotes. Some of the stories showed Mr. Lincoln's appreciation of jokes and readiness to perpetrate them. After the gentlemen present had concluded their narrations, I said: "You have all known Mr. Lincoln pretty well and said much to indicate his shrewdness as a lawyer. I would like to ask you individually, did any of you ever know Mr. Lincoln to be guilty of a mean act, one that you could say now and here that you would blush to repeat, anything that lowered his manhood or discounted his character?" I put the question to each man and the answer was, "No." I thought at the time it was a splendid testimony to the true nobility of the dead President, and might serve as a stimulus to others to strive and keep themselves "unspotted."

B. B. USSHER.

DEDHAM, MASS.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Quieter and smaller distribution has been the feature of the week's trade. The quarter just closed, however, has been characterized, says *Bradstreet's*, by eminently satisfactory progress and "productive of an unprecedented business in many favored lines." Distribution at the East and South is reported slower, exports being somewhat checked by increased freight and insurance rates growing out of our unsettled foreign relations. The volume of iron and steel business continues heavy, naval and military armaments demanding large consignments. Heavy shipments of pig iron and steel rails are booked for Klondike and Honolulu. Boat-building is also active in the Pacific Northwest. The price situation shows little change, while failures are less. Stock speculation is active and nervous.

Cereals and Breadstuffs.—"The outgo of breadstuffs continues, Atlantic exports being 2,516,220 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 2,185,378 last year, and Pacific exports, 542,147 bushels, against 138,207 last year, and for the past five weeks from both coasts the exports have been 16,592,917 bushels, against 8,226,256 last year. Meanwhile, corn exports have been for the week 3,767,029 bushels, against 4,291,621 last year. All the speculative movements at the West have been less influential than this heavy and continued buying of grain, and Western receipts begin to fall off, as if supplies were no longer unlimited. Wheat has declined slightly, but corn has advanced one quarter cent for the week, and no one imagines that foreign troubles can check the outgo."—*Dun's Review*, April 2.

Stock Markets and Exchange.—"Speculation at New York has been active and excited, with wide



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A handsome black gown for church or calling, made of cotton, would have been an impossibility a few years ago. Now the new weaves of Grenadines are reproduced in these fabrics, giving just as rich effect as in the silk or woolen goods, with the added charm of coolness and daintiness which has been so long conceded to the lighter colors in Washable Dress Fabrics.

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fluctuations in prices. Marked recoveries have been scored on the reports indicating a diplomatic settlement of the Cuban question, shorts covering extensively and Europe appearing as a large purchaser. The market has, however, been erratic and subject to sharp variations, but at the end of the week displays sensibility to further unsettling reports, tho the floating supply of stocks is decidedly reduced. Bonds have been dull, but governments have had a sharp recovery and show firmness. Foreign exchange rallied to 4.84 for demand sterling, after a break to below 4.83½, on further liquidation of investment holdings of sterling. Large gold-importing arrangements aggregating \$8,900,000 were announced this week."—*Bradstreet's*, April 2.

Iron and Steel.—"The iron and steel market shows no decrease, for with works fully employed and some additional works put into operation for government purposes, pig is not lower anywhere, and at Pittsburg a shade higher for Bessemer, because of agreement by valley producers, while without agreement of Mesaba mines the purchases of ore at Cleveland were over a million tons for the week. Billets are still scarce and sheet bars in demand, tho wire rods are lower, and wire nails are weaker, in spite of the imperfect combination of makers. Other prices for manufactured products are unchanged, altho rails are a shade stronger, with a Russian order pending for 35,000 tons to complete the Pacific Railway, and plates are in very heavy demand, 6,000 tons for cars and 4,000 tons for other use at Pittsburg, with 10,000 more originating at Chicago, and structural orders covering 4,200 tons for buildings at the East, with 1,000 more at Pittsburg and many at Chicago."—*Dun's Review*, April 2.

WEAK LUNGS.

A book by Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, gives all the latest discoveries of medical science regarding Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Catarrh, explains their differences, and points out the curative treatment of each form of lung disease.

Dr. Hunter is one of the oldest and most experienced lung specialists of the world, having devoted his professional life, since 1851, to the Special Study and Treatment of Lung Complaints. He was the first to discover Consumption to be a local disease of the lungs, and to show that it destroys life solely by strangling the breathing power of that organ.

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A copy of Dr. Hunter's book will be sent free to all subscribers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who are interested, by addressing him at 117 West 45th Street, New York.

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If mother can't nourish it; if it is pale and thin, try

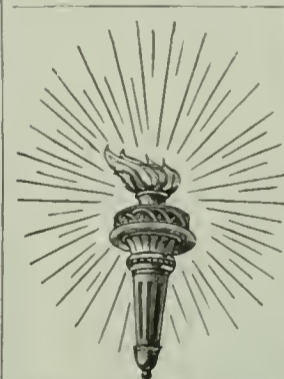
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Canadian Trade.—“While a rather smaller volume of business is reported doing at most Canadian cities, that already done has been so satisfactory as to allow of cheerful views as to the future. The opening of navigation, which occurs this week, has aided to an extent already, and will to a much greater degree in the future improve general demand and distribution. Toronto reports some travelers already starting out with fall samples. Hardware is in better movement than usual on good demand from the Northwest and the mining-camps. Wool is unsettled and lower prices are anticipated for the next Canadian clip, which promises to be fully an average, because of the lack of the American outlet possessed a year ago. Prices of most products are firm at Montreal, and the lowering of freight rates consequent on resumption of water transportation is expected to benefit trade at that city. A fair business is doing in the maritime provinces, where the weather is more favorable. Fish is firm, but there is practically nothing doing in lumber. Reports from the Newfoundland sailing fleet are on the whole favorable. Colder weather on the Northern passes has again stimulated outfitting trade at Vancouver and Victoria. Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first quarter of 1898 number 516, with liabilities of \$3,800,000, a decrease of 24 per cent. in number and of 20 per cent. in liabilities from one year ago. Bank clearings in the Dominion of Canada for the month of March aggregate \$113,568,000, a gain of 50.6 per cent. over March a year ago, while for the three months the total bank clearings aggregate \$339,829,000, a gain of 44.5 per cent. over a year ago.”—*Bradstreet's*, April 2.

Current Events.

Monday, March 28.

The report of the *Maine Court of Inquiry* is made public with the testimony taken. . . . The Spanish Government announces that it will not object to the sending of relief to the Cuban reconcentrados. . . . Anton Seidl, the Wagnerian musical conductor, dies in this city. . . . Congress—President McKinley sends the report of the *Maine Court of Inquiry*, accompanied by a message to both houses; the documents are referred by the Senate to the foreign relations committee and by the House to the foreign af-

MAY TOUCH YOU.

When you read this article think about yourself and not someone else. The journal “Life and Health” says: “Among the more common evil effects which result from the use of tea or coffee are dyspepsia, nervousness, insomnia, headache, (especially sick headache) biliousness, palpitation of the heart, abnormal action of the liver, and constipation.” Does not common sense appeal to you to leave off the drugs (tea and coffee) and again drink in the Divine sensation of perfect bounding health?

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This liquid food is made of selected parts of the cereals that go directly to rebuild the broken-down nerve centres in brain and all through the human body, making a strong heart and stomach, steady nerves and clear complexion. Packages at grocers 15 & 25 cents.

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fairs committee, without debate. . . . Senator Money, of Mississippi, delivers a speech on the Cuban question, deprecating further efforts to maintain peace. Lieutenant Niblack has purchased conditionally for the United States a protected cruiser building at Kiel for a South American government. . . . Minister Woodford, at Madrid, communicates to the Spanish Government an extract from the report of the American Board of Inquiry into the *Maine* disaster. . . . The navy bill is adopted without division and amid cheers by the German Reichstag. . . . Mr. Gladstone has been informed that he has no chance of recovery. . . . The Russian flag is hoisted at Port Arthur and Talien-Wan.

Tuesday, March 29.

Negotiations between Washington and Madrid for a settlement of the Cuban question continue; members of the House of Representatives who favor radical and immediate action for the independence of Cuba hold a conference and draw up a program. . . . Captain Sigsbee is cordially welcomed at Washington. . . . At a powder-mill in Tennessee three thousand kegs of powder explode, seriously injuring several persons. . . . Congress—Senate: Four Cuban resolutions are introduced, one being a direct declaration of war against Spain and the others favoring independence and forcible intervention. House: Three Cuban resolutions are introduced; the day is spent in consideration of bills on the private calendar.

General Woodford, the United States Minister, holds a conference of an hour's duration with Premier Sagasta and several of his cabinet ministers. . . . The Russian Government has made known to all nations the Chinese concessions it has obtained, and says the port of Talien-Wan will be opened to ships of all friendly nations. . . . The Government of Prussia has been asked to exclude all American apples from that country.

Wednesday, March 30.

President McKinley's latest note to Spain demands absolute independence of Cuba of Spanish control. . . . The sailing of a Spanish flying squadron from Cartagena causes considerable concern to the Navy Department; measures have been taken to guard against a raid on the fleet at Key West. . . . A cable has been laid between Key West and Dry Tortugas. . . . It is announced that S. R. Callaway, president of the Lake Shore railroad, will succeed Chauncey M. Depew as president of the New York Central on April 20, when Mr. Depew will become chairman of the boards of directors of the Vanderbilt lines. . . . Secretary of the Interior Bliss has sent to Congress a deficiency estimate of \$8,070,872 for pensions for the current fiscal year. . . . Congress—Senate: The Cuban question does not come up, the great crowds are present, in expectation of an exciting debate; the Alaska civil government bill is passed. House: A resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, offered by Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, is ruled out of order by Speaker Reed, whose decision was sustained by a vote of 180 to 139.

Two Spanish cruisers and a torpedo gunboat sail from Cartagena, it is presumed, for Cuba. . . . The United States has bought in Sicily the steam yacht *Aegusa* for \$300,000. . . . A carrier-pigeon from the French line steamer *La Bretagne* announces that the steamer would be delayed by assisting an English sailing-vessel in distress. . . . Sir Charles Dilke in the House of Commons attacks Lord Salisbury for holding the two offices of Premier and Foreign Secretary.

Thursday, March 31.

A despatch from Minister Woodford, presumably giving Spain's reply to President McKinley's demands, is received at the White House, but the contents are not made known. . . . The Senate foreign relations committee favorably reports Mr. Lodge's bill for the purchase of the Danish West Indies, which are offered to this Government for \$5,000,000. . . . Captain Sigsbee gives his views on the *Maine* disaster to the Senate foreign relations committee. . . . The New York legislature adjourns finally, after voting the governor \$1,000,000 as a war fund. . . . Congress—Senate: A Cuban debate is started by Mr. Frye's request that the resolution calling on the President for consular reports to be sent back to the foreign relations committee. House: There is an exciting discussion of the Cuban question, in which Representatives Johnson, Grosvenor, and Bailey take the chief parts.

At the conference of the Spanish ministers with General Woodford in Madrid fresh proposals are submitted by the ministers and telegraphed to Washington. . . . General Blanco is-

A WONDERFUL SHRUB.

For the benefit of readers who may be suffering from Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney or Bladder Disorders, Pain in Back, Gravel, and similar disorders, the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 399 Fourth Avenue, New York, who are the importers of the Kava-Kava, state that they will gladly send a free treatment thereof by mail, prepaid, to any sufferer who applies for the same. If you suffer from any of the above maladies, send the company your name and address, and you will receive the free treatment by return mail.

The Tartar lithine Club.

In one of the principal towns of the North-west there has been formed one of the most curious clubs in existence at the present time. It is called the “Tartar lithine Club,” and its membership is composed only of persons suffering from gout and rheumatism.

The club was started by one of the leading pharmacists in the North-west, who was cured of rheumatism by taking Tartar lithine. The members meet at his store every day for the purpose of taking the mid-day dose. Each member has his own bottle, labeled with his own name, and these are arranged on a shelf in a corner of the store. At last accounts the membership was gradually decreasing, owing to the fact that the patients were no longer able to comply with the requirements for membership.

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...sues a decree abrogating the reconcentration edict of General Weyler in the Cuban Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. . . . Mr. Curzon announces in the House of Commons that Russia has promised that **Port Arthur and Talién-Wan**, if leased to Russia, will be open to foreign trade on the same basis as other Chinese ports. . . . Germany demands satisfaction from Spain for an act of insurgents in Cuba.

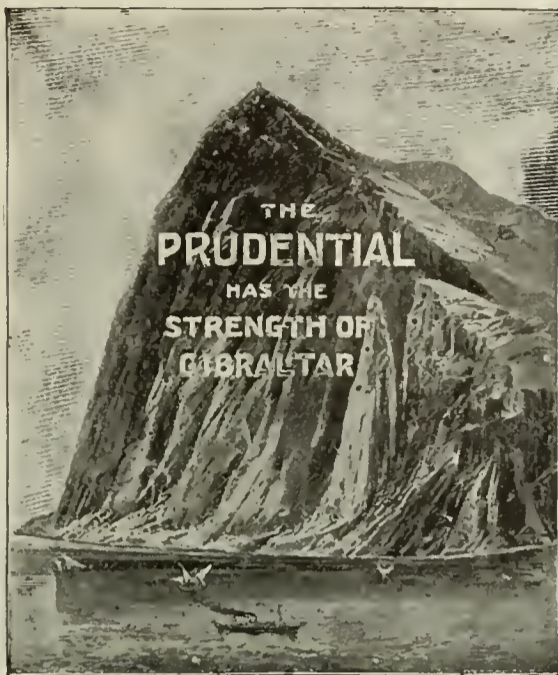
Friday, April 1.

The Spanish Government's reply to President McKinley's ultimatum is considered in Washington so unsatisfactory as to make war almost inevitable. . . . President McKinley receives an appeal from the autonomist government of Cuba not to intervene for the independence of the island. . . . The work of stripping the United States war-ships of their woodwork at Key West is continued. . . . An earthquake causes \$250,000 worth of damages at Mare Island navy-yard, San Francisco. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Lodge withdraws his resolution providing for the purchase of the Danish West Indies in order to secure harmony, much opposition to the project being manifested. House: The naval appropriation bill is passed, with the number of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers increased to twelve each and the provision for three battle-ships retained.

It is reported that the Spanish torpedo flotilla arrives at Porto Rico; the Spanish cruisers *Vizcaya* and *Oquendo* sail from Havana. . . . General Woodford, the United States Minister, is making preparations to leave Madrid in the event of a diplomatic rupture. . . . Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell is buried beside her famous son Charles in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. . . . Arthur Orton, the notorious Tichborne claimant, dies in London. . . . The Portuguese Government has authorized the importation of sixty million kilogram of foreign wheat. . . . Prince Bismarck celebrates his eighty-third birthday at Friedrichsruh.

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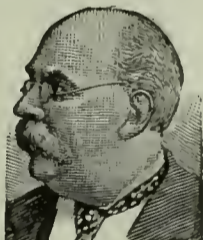
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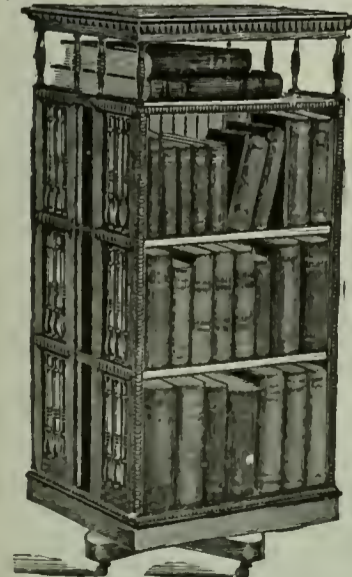
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Saturday, April 2.

The New York City board of trade and transportation unanimously approves the President's course in the Spanish crisis. . . . President McKinley begins the preparation of his message to Congress. . . . The Senate committee on foreign relations decides to report favorably Mr. Foraker's resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba and declaring for armed intervention if necessary, with an amendment fixing responsibility for the Maine disaster on Spain. . . . Secretary Gage and Chairman Dingley confer with the President in regard to war-revenue measures.

Pressure by the powers of Europe, it is said, is being brought to bear on the Queen Regent and the cabinet of Spain in the hope of averting a war with the United States. . . . Lieutenant-Commander Colwell purchases for the United States an 1,800-ton cruiser in England: a crew is obtained and the vessel will go to sea within three days. . . . A Peking despatch says that the British Minister there has demanded for Great Britain important compensatory concessions from China to maintain the balance of power in the East.

Sunday, April 3.

The prospect of an offer of mediation by some European power is discussed with great interest in Washington; France is regarded as the country most likely to make the first offer. . . . Work on the old monitors at the Philadelphia navy-yard is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Four armored cruisers have been ordered to join the Spanish torpedo flotilla, which is not at Porto Rico but at Cape De Verde Islands. . . . A Madrid despatch says that information has been received there of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States for mutual action in the Far East. . . . China has agreed to lease Wei-Hai-Wei to Great Britain, to restore the balance of power in the Gulf of Pechili; Great Britain also demands the cession of the island of Chusan; Li Hung Chang and the Chinese Tsung-li-Yamen are accused of being in the pay of Russia.

The Index to lamps and the chimneys for them will save you money and trouble.

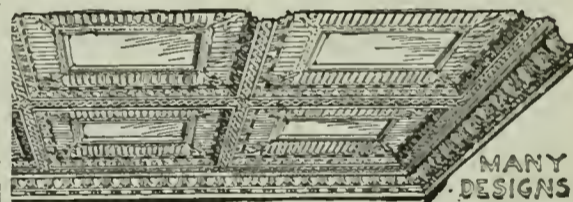
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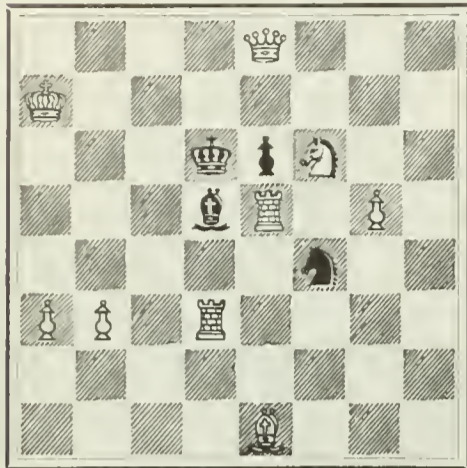
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CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 272.

BY A. ARNELL.
(A Prize-Winner.)
Black—Four Pieces.

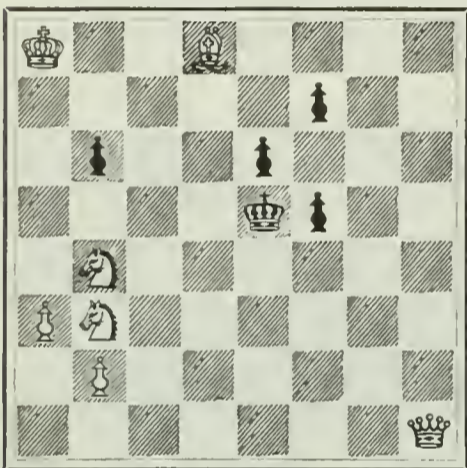


White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 273.

BY G. HEATHCOTE.
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 268.

Key-move R—R sq.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; N. Crosskill, Wellesley Farms, Mass.; E. L. Antony, Cameron, Tex.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. J. M. Grönlid, Elon, Iowa; Dr. G. A. Humpert, St. Louis; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; Dr. B. M. C., Elkhart Mines, Md.; F. B. Zay, Findlay, Ohio; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; Mark Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Haskett, Ark.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; J. P. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. Porter, Lambertson, Minn.; B. J. Williams, Shelby, Ohio; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; Gertrude L. Lank, Finleyville, Pa.; O. E. Latham, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. F. Baker, Tiffin, Ohio; The Rev. S. T. Thompson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; T. C. Kierulff, San Francisco.

Comments: "Short, pretty, and easy"—M. W. H. "Shows skill in construction"—H. W. B. "A clever device"—I. W. B. "Good. I think I have seen something like this, some antique curiosity that gave Mr. Loyd his cue"—F. H. J. "Very

beautiful in conception"—C. Q. De F. "A little beauty"—G. P. "Short and sharp"—C. F. P. "Clever"—N. C.

No. 269.

This problem, altho it was awarded first prize, has two solutions: Kt—B 6, the key-move of the author's solution, and Q—Q B 8.

Both solutions received from M. W. H. and Courtenay Lemon, New York City.

First solution received from H. W. Barry, C. Q. De France, George Patterson, C. F. Putney, Dr. Humpert, Dr. B. M. C.; Mark Stivers, T. H. Vanner, Des Moines.

Comments: "I do not think I have ever seen a finer 3-mover but for the other solution"—M. W. H. "Variations exceedingly ingenious"—H. W. B. "An exceedingly hard problem"—C. Q. De F. "A fair, average 3-mover"—G. P. "One of the best you have published"—C. F. P. "Good"—Dr. H. "Quite intricate"—T. H. V.

Second solution received from the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Dr. Moore, Mrs. Wright, F. H. Johnston, C. W. C., E. L. Antony, C. R. Oldham, C. J. M. Grönlid, "Ramus," J. C. Eppens, Dr. Frick, Dr. Mueller, F. B. Zay, J. Jewell, C. Porter, F. S. Ferguson, D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans; C. J. Morrison, Chicago.

Comments: "Elusive and delusive as a fairy queen"—I. W. B. "I confess to disappointment in this 1st prize problem"—F. H. J. "Very confusing"—C. W. C. "Very good, but don't see why it should take first prize"—E. L. A. "Well conceived"—C. R. O. "The most complicated problem I have solved"—R. "A weak problem"—F. S. F.

R. J. Campbell, Danville, Va., and J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo., were successful with 267.

The Rev. S. T. Thompson sends solution of 266.

The Problem Tournament.

Several problems have been received for the Tournament, but not enough to make it a success. You have until the 1st of May to study and plan, and we do hope that you will send us very many compositions. The four prize-problems will be published. We have not attempted anything in the Chess-Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST which has not proved successful. Whether or not the proposed Problem Tourney accomplishes the purpose for which it was started—to bring out the talent of our Chess friends—depends entirely upon you. Send in your problems, and send them as soon as possible.

The United States Championship Match.

Pillsbury won the twelfth game in the match with Showalter, on Friday, April 1, the victory giving him the match and the Championship, with the stakes of \$2,000. The following is the summary:

Game.	Date.	Opening.	Won by.
1	Feb. 25	French Defense	Showalter
2	" 28	Ruy Lopez	Pillsbury
3	March 4	French Defense	Pillsbury
4	" 7	P—Q 4	Drawn
5	" 9	Q's Gamb. Declin'd	Pillsbury
6	" 14	P—Q 4	Drawn
7	" 16	French Defense	Pillsbury
8	" 21	Ruy Lopez	Showalter
9	" 23	Q's Gamb. Declin'd	Pillsbury
10	" 25	Ruy Lopez	Pillsbury
11	" 30	French Defense	Showalter
12	April 1	Ruy Lopez	Pillsbury
Total—Pillsbury, 7; Showalter, 3; drawn, 2.			

The Cable Chess-Match.

That something must be done, and done effectually, to strengthen the American Team is admitted on all sides. We have just one more chance; if we lose in 1899 the Newnes Trophy goes to England, and the fact that England beat America three times out of four goes into Chess-history. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* finds some consolation in calling attention to the relative strength of the players in the teams arranged "according to their known or computed strength." By this arrangement we find that the Americans were at the top by a score of 4 to 1, or 3 wins and 2 draws, the Englishmen not winning a game. Therefore, the match was lost by the tail-enders of the American Team. The problem is to select four players strong enough to hold up their end of the match. The general impression is that Pillsbury, Showalter, Barry, Hodges, Hymes, and Baird will be retained. To get the other four players *The Stan-*

dard-Union suggests a "preliminary tournament on a large scale, a public competition arranged by rounds, the team to be selected on the principle of the survival of the fittest." The "funny" man of *The Times*, Philadelphia, would reverse the order, the American tail-enders playing the British leaders; "then," he says, "while Blackburne is boring Young full of holes, Pillsy might get a game."

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-FIFTH GAME.

Queen's Pawn's Opening.

CAPT. O. J. BOND, Charleston.	DR. G. A. HUMPERT, St. Louis.	CAPT. O. J. BOND, Charleston.	DR. G. A. HUMPERT, St. Louis.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	36 P—B 4	R—Q B 6
2 P—K 3	P—Q B 4 (a)	37 R x P	K—B 2
3 P—Q B 3(b)	P—K 3 (c)	38 R—Q B 6	R x P
4 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	39 K—R 3	P—Kt 3 (m)
5 P—K B 4	Kt—K R 3	40 P—Kt 4	R—B 8
6 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	41 K—Kt 2	P—B 5
7 B—Kt 5 (d)	Castles	42 K—B 2	P—B 6
8 Kt—Kt 5	P—K 4	43 K—K 2	P—B 7
9 B x Kt (e)	B x B	44 K—Q 2	R—Q 8 ch
10 QPxKP(f)	B x P	45 K x P	R—Q 4
11 Q x P	B x B P (g)	46 R—B 7 ch	K—K 3
12 P x B	R—K sq ch	47 R x P	R x P
13 K—B 2	R—K 7 ch (h)	48 R—R 4	K—K 4
14 K—B sq	B—Kt 4	49 K—Q 3	K—E 5
15 Q x Q ch	R x Q	50 K—K 2	K—Kt 6
16 P—B 4 (i)	B x P	51 R—R 6	K—Kt 7
17 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Kt 5 (j)	52 R—R 4	R—K 4 ch
18 Kt—B 3	R—K6, dis. ch (k)	53 K—Q 3	P—Kt 4
		54 R—R 5	K—Kt 6
		55 K—Q 4	K x P
19 K—Kt sq	R x Kt (QB3)	56 R—R sq	R—R 4
20 B—Q 2	R (B 6)—Q 6	57 K—K 3	K—Kt 6
21 P—K R 3	Kt—B 3	58 R—R 5	K—Kt 7
22 B—B 3	Kt—K 5	59 K—K 4	R—R 5 ch
23 Kt—K 5	R—Q 8 ch	60 K—K 3	P—Kt 5
24 K—R 2	R x K R ch	61 R—R 4	R—R 6 ch
25 K x R	B—Q 4	62 K—K 2	P—Kt 6
26 B—K sq	P—B 3	63 R—R 7	R—R 8
27 Kt—Kt 4	B x R P	64 K—K 3	R—K R 8
28 K—R 2	B—K 3 (l)	65 R—Kt 7(n)	R—R 6
29 R x P	P—Q Kt 3	66 K—B 4	K—B 7
30 R—Kt 7	R—Q 8	67 R—K B 7	P—Kt 7
31 B—B 3	B x Kt	68 K—Kt 4,	
32 P x B	R—Q Kt 8	dis. ch	K—K 7
33 P—Kt 5	Kt x B	69 K x R	P—Kt 8 (Q)
34 P x Kt	P x P		(o)
35 P x P	R—Kt 6		

Notes by Three of the Judges.

(a) Here we have a Queen's Gambit offered by the second player.

(b) Hardly to be commended. Kt—K B 3 is better.

(c) We prefer Kt—Q B 3 or B—B 4. He blocks in his Q B and gives White an opportunity to attack on the K side.

(d) This is a lost move. The B should not leave the diagonal which he commands when posted on Q 3.

(e) B—Q 3 or K 2 is better. The exchange of the long-range B for the Kt that is very limited in its scope, is a mistake at this stage of the game. Furthermore, Black gets his Q B into play.

(f) Castles is best.

(g) Bold, and—see 13th move.

(h) Followed up in fine style. Quite cunning, but the average player looks twice before he accepts such presents.

(i) The 16th and 17th moves are both forced. The contest here is close and hot, requiring great circumspection.

(j) R x Q Kt P, dis. ch., is a crusher, followed by Kt—B 4, etc.

(k) R x Kt P, dis. ch., is still best.

(l) B—Q 4 is better.

(m) He should start his 40th move here.

(n) White plays skilfully, and fights gallantly a "lost cause."

(o) At this stage the game was abandoned as a Draw, as the players had agreed to call it such if Black could not mate in fifty moves. This was submitted to the Judges, and as there was not an unanimity of opinion, the game could not be awarded to Black. One of the Judges says that this game is very interesting, has more spice in it than any of the others.

Chess-Nuts.

Janowski, the French Champion, and Amos Burn, the Englishman, are going to play a match about the 1st of April.

Franklyn K. Young, of Boston, has given to the world his "Grand Tactics of Chess" (Roberts Brothers, Boston). The first general principle laid down by Mr. Young is to the effect that the occupation of that great central diagonal of the Chess-board which extends toward that side on which the opposing King has Castled or must ultimately Castle, is the chief essential for the winning of a game, and to establish his Pawns upon this diagonal, and particularly to occupy this diagonal by Pawns which extend by one and two squares into the hostile lines, should be the primary object of each player.

The Literary Digest

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.—Owing to trouble that has arisen in New York City between the printers' and electrotypers' unions, on the one hand, and the employers' associations, on the other, this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST is likely to reach its readers a day or two late. We hope the difficulty will be adjusted in time to prevent delay in subsequent issues.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARMY AND NAVY VIEW OF THE CUBAN CRISIS.

TO *The Army and Navy Register*, "the message of President McKinley transmitting to Congress the report and testimony on the disaster at Havana is a disappointment." The views of "the services" are expressed by that paper (April 2):

"It must be confessed by the most loyal supporter of the Administration—even at a time when the people of the country should sustain the President—that the disposition of the *Maine* incident, as it is somewhat complacently termed in the parlance of diplomacy, has been lamentably inadequate.

"We have cherished the notion that the President would regard the destruction of a ship under such circumstances as surrounded the Havana disaster and the loss of 266 lives of American officers and men as something more than a 'minor incident.' We confess to the belief that that affair, interjected into the controversy over reconcentrados and insurgent rebellion, would take precedence over matters which at least concern us remotely, if at all, and for interference with which we have really only the justification of humanity. The *Maine* incident is not a minor incident even should attempt be made to subordinate it to a charitable intercession in behalf of starving Cuba or to a military and naval intervention in behalf of belligerent Cuba. The *Maine* incident is vital to this country; it concerns the government directly; it calls for something more than indefinite and evasive terms.

"No sensible man believes the President was justified in asking a declaration of war on Monday, but he was in a position to be dignified and firm. The Court of Inquiry held sessions for a period of twenty-three days and produced a report which permits no doubt as to the cause of the disaster. The testimony sustains

the findings of the court abundantly; some of it would have justified the President in a position less amiable toward Spain. Moreover, the Administration knew the causes of the disaster within three days after the event. There should be on file in the Navy Department a cipher despatch sent from Key West which furnishes this information most conclusively. The testimony of naval experts who examined the wreck and the photographs which accompanied the report show that a submarine mine must have wrought the fatality and the havoc. The question of personal culpability was abandoned, naturally, but the question of responsibility can not be avoided.

"That testimony [of Captain Sigsbee and his associates] shows four features which should have moved the President to a sterner disposition of the incident. One was the opposition of the Spanish authorities in Havana to the visit of the *Maine*. Another was the unfriendly reception of the ship, the scarcity of visitors, and the confinement of social intercourse between the Spanish and *Maine* officers to merest formalities. A third was the circumstance of mooring, forming a significant passage in Captain Sigsbee's testimony, which more than intimates that the position of the *Maine* was an unusual one. A fourth feature was the condition of the wreck.

"With this information to sustain and inspire him, how can the President make the *Maine* incident one in which Spain may apply, leisurely, her curious methods of diplomacy; how can he say it is a minor incident? Why was he not justified in saying to Congress he had made a demand and tell what that demand was? His position gives the navy no assurance of executive protection. It is a disastrous and discouraging policy and justly meets with dissatisfaction.

"It should not be said that the *Maine* incident was the occasion of war, without preliminary negotiation, but it must be said that it is a subject which warrants prompt and unwavering demands upon Spain and that it concerns us more intimately than, and previous to, the relief of the Cuban sufferers or the freedom of the insurgents. It should be settled before those latter subjects are made the cause of war; it should be presented to the Madrid authorities in such language as will bring them to speedy terms. There should be no further delay. If the *Maine* incident calls for revenge, there should be war on that account; the facts do not permit of any arbitration or very much diplomatic negotiation.

"We go out of our way when we talk of the Cuban incident; we do our duty to our country and our countrymen—buried in the Havana cemetery and dead in the wreck at Havana harbor—when we meet the *Maine* incident directly in time and tenor."

The Army and Navy Journal under the caption "How to Deal with Spain," suggests that Mr. Phelps (quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) would have done well to limit himself to matters of law as to which he is well instructed; "unfortunately for his credit he goes outside of his province and makes a melancholy display of ignorance in his attempt to plead the cause of Spain against Cuba and against the American people." Causes of frequent quarrel with Spain are cited. John Quincy Adams is quoted as writing, in 1818, during the controversy over cession of Spanish territory, that Spain, like "Harlequin Roi," says "'Let there be peace,' but will agree to nothing which is necessary to secure peace." *The Journal* continues

"As Mr. Adams shows, there is but one course to follow with Spain; that is to determine what our interests and rights demand and to insist upon an immediate decision of the question as to whether they will or will not be conceded. It is further necessary that we should make it perfectly clear that we will yield nothing of what we have decided upon as right through fear of Spanish displeasure, or because of our dread of war and the losses that may consequently accrue to what is known as the 'conservative element,' that is to say, those to whose perverted

vision a dollar seems larger and more important than a man; whose creed was declared in the frank message to Washington from a Wall Street operator, asking 'What is the loss of 250 lives to a universal depreciation of values?'

"Shall the blood of our brothers cry out from the ground in vain against this mercenary and sordid view of national honor and national duty?"

"It is not for us to determine what we may rightfully demand of Spain, but the question as to what that is should be decided at Washington and the Spaniard should be no party to the discussion. Our course once clearly mapped out, let us follow it to the end, whatever be the consequences. The rights of Spain and the obligations of international comity should be considered, but not as concessions to Spanish demands, for we may be quite sure that if there are any concessions to argument, to reason, to right feeling, they will be all on our side. Such at least is the teaching of all previous negotiations with Spain.

"Recall the history of the *Virginius* affair which in 1873 so nearly resulted in war. It is thus told in brief in Andrew's 'History of the Last Quarter of a Century in the United States': 'When the news of the outrage reached this country, innumerable meetings were held. President Grant convoked his Cabinet to deliberate upon the case and the navy yards were set working night and day. The Spanish minister of state at first haughtily rejected our protest, saying that Spain would decide the question according to law and her dignity. Madrid mobs violently demonstrated against the American minister, General Sickles. November 4, Secretary Fish cabled Sickles: "In case of refusal of satisfactory reparation within twelve days from this date, you will at the expiration of that time, close your legation and will, together with your secretary, leave Madrid." On the 15th, hearing that fifty-seven men had been executed, he sent word, "If Spain can not redress these outrages the United States will!" And on November 25: "If no accommodation is reached by the close of to-morrow, leave." Next day, Spain became tractable and Sickles remained and war was happily averted. Spain released the *Virginius* and all the surviving prisoners. Having been, on December 16, delivered to officers of our navy, the ship, flying the Stars and Stripes, proudly sailed for New York, but foundered in an ocean storm. The prisoners reached New York in safety. Spain solemnly disclaimed all thought of indignity to our flag and undertook to prosecute any of her subjects guilty in this affair of violating our treaty rights.'

"It is evident that Mr. Phelps's professorship at Yale does not include the study of American history. Great mischief is done by those like him whose nervous anxiety lest their selfish ease shall be disturbed leads them into perversions of fact and history. It is not with the Spanish nation but with the American people that our Government has to deal and they will not suffer the *Maine* incident to sink into oblivion. They can not be persuaded to dismiss it as Mr. Phelps does so flippantly and as one with which the Spanish Government has no concern.

"We have never advocated war with Spain, but we can establish no lasting peace with her which is not founded in an unflinching assertion of our just rights as well as the recognition of what is due to her. As usual with those who appeal to prejudice rather than reason, Mr. Phelps has something to say about 'the best class of American people,' meaning the class for whom he speaks. It was thus that the Puritan fathers 'resolved that the saints shall possess the earth; resolved that we are the saints.'

"A reasonable and judicial statement about matters he is supposed to understand would have been welcome from Mr. Phelps. He discredits himself when he seeks, in opposition to the facts of history, to show that it is the Cubans, who seek liberty, and the Americans who sympathize with their just aspirations who are

responsible for the woes brought upon Spain by her unwise, corrupt, and cruel administration of the affairs of her provinces."

GERMAN-AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO WAR.

IF the German-American papers voice the opinions of their readers, then the overwhelming majority of the latter think war with Spain would be frivolous and unjustifiable. The German-American editors express no doubt that, in the long run, the United States must win; but they fear that it will be at a tremendous cost, and think the game is hardly worth the candle. Moreover, they are extremely skeptical with regard to some of the popular ideas regarding our ability to carry on a war. They expect the army to meet with serious reverses, have their doubts about the readiness of the navy, do not believe that our ports are properly fortified, and even think that Uncle Sam, tho richer than the Spaniard, is not quite so wealthy as he is said to be, and that he can ill afford to waste money on a war. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, says that "people who have no patriotism drive us into a war whose end no one can foretell, altho it is quite probable that the American dollar will in the long run be mightier than all the bravery of the Spaniard." But it discusses the financial features of the situation to the following effect:

"When the \$50,000,000 appropriation was made, people were very proud of it, and hardly asked how it came about that the money was ready. The cash was there, and the nation thought that the funds necessary for actual warfare could be obtained as easily. The awakening from this dream is a little rude. Another fifty or even hundred millions do not end the business; the real expense will come when the war has begun. It is no exaggeration to say that the army and navy will cost us \$1,000,000 a day, not counting repairs, which will of course be necessary. How about pensions? We pay to-day, thirty years after the war, \$150,000,000, and do not seem to have reached the highest figure. Extensive loans will be necessary, and the interest on them must be paid if the credit of the Government is to be up-

held. The running expenses will have to be defrayed out of war taxes. Beer, sugar, coffee, and tea will first be taxed because the masses of the people need them. Hence the poorer people will have to pay the piper. It is nonsense to say that this war will be a mere military parade. It will cost enormously in blood and treasure, and we can only hope that the American people may not be dissatisfied with their gains at the end of the struggle."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* is under the impression that most Americans wish for the war "because it will boom business," a view which that paper does not share. The conditions, it thinks, are not the same as thirty years ago. It utters the following warning:

"Those proud gentlemen who demand war for the preservation of our national honor, forget altogether that it may bring us deep national disgrace. According to modern ideas there is no disgrace so great as when a nation is unable to meet its financial liabilities. That may very easily happen to us. War swallows up gold in enormous quantities. The European governments know this well enough, hence they have provided great quantities of gold to be used only in case of war. If our expenses are doubled, which would undoubtedly happen in case of war, our gold reserve would vanish in a very short time, and the United States Government would be forced to declare its inability to make gold payments. Talk about disgrace—that would be worse than if the Spaniards licked us!"



COMMODORE WINFIELD S. SCHLEY,
Commanding the "Flying Squadron."

The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, prints the following advertisement:

UNCLE SAM'S STORE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

We buy for cash, at highest prices, second-hand men-o'-war, steam-boats, herring boats, brick barges, apple barges, etc. If called up by telephone we will send man to fetch goods. Foreign dealers preferred.

WM. MCKINLEY, Manager.

and says:

"How much of the \$50,000,000 appropriation goes into certain bottomless pockets? How many of our own starving people could be fed, to make up for the 'prosperity' we enjoy, with the money which is thrown away on Cuba? Will the heroic Republican Senators and Representatives form a volunteer corps among themselves and lead Uncle Sam's forces in the fight they have begun 'for the sake of humanity'?"

The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, wants to know if, "in Washington folks have gone crazy," and asks if "that gang of politicians think hard-working people 'make money' as easily as they," or whether they fancy that "money is to be found in the streets and may be played with like pebbles." The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, which certainly admires McKinley, remarks that "eight persons were found almost starved to death on one single day in New York, yet these were not 'reconcentrados.'" In another place this paper says:

"At no time in our history was peace more needed, the country is only just reviving from the effects of the business crisis. A war must necessarily close many factories which have only just been opened. Many more people will be thrown out of work, yet the necessities of life will be enhanced in price. However glorious the war may be, it must leave us with a great national debt, to be paid by the poorer people, whose living will be rendered more expensive. . . . What are we to do with Cuba? The island has a debt of \$600,000,000, which we will have to pay. Very few people seem to realize that."

The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says, in effect:

There are actually to be found people who think war is an economic blessing! They forget that you can not deduct something from naught, and that every cent spent by the Government must be provided by the people. The \$50,000,000 were not taken out of a surplus, but from the money obtained by the sale of gold bonds, which enhanced our national debt about \$500,000,000. The money has to be paid back in gold, unless we want to be called "repudiators" by the usurers. Those \$50,000,000 are only a drop in the bucket, hundreds of millions must be spent ere we can finish Spain, weak as she is. And who pays the piper? *The man who has to work for a living!* If only the war could be paid for by an income tax, and if we had universal military service, so that every man called upon to serve would have to fight himself! As it is, the war is brought about by speculators whose pockets and persons are safe. They yell for war because *others* must pay and *others* must die to please them!

The Socialist *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, explains that our export trade, which has only just begun to make itself felt, will be ruined. After the war it will be resumed, but at the expense of the workingmen, whose wages will be reduced to make competi-

tion possible. *During* the war the poorer classes will have to pay the expenses by a tax on beer, tea, coffee, and sugar. This paper, moreover, says:

"Some people fancy that a war would bring about a better understanding among the different classes, but that would only be temporary. But the old differences would make themselves felt directly after the war. We Socialists must remember this: Not 'the Spaniards' are our enemies, nor are 'the Americans' our friends. We have friends and enemies on both sides. Our comrade in arms is the Spanish workingman, our enemy the American capitalist as well as the Spanish capitalist. Let the capitalists fight if they choose, workingmen must and will protest against this war."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE COMPROMISE CURRENCY-REFORM BILL.

VARIOUS plans of monetary reform favored by Republican Congressmen belonging to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, have been combined in a bill reported from a subcommittee and introduced in the House of Representatives on April 5. An important portion of the daily press which urges the paramount necessity of currency reform, while taking exception to certain features of the proposed bill, inclines to accept it as the basis for the best measure obtainable at this time. Financial journals, as a rule, condemn one or more of the proposals in the bill. We quote two views of the scope and value of the measure. The first is from the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Two or three weeks ago a subcommittee of three members of the general committee, consisting of Messrs. McCleary of Minnesota, Prince of Illinois, and Mitchell of New York, was appointed to consider the various bills and report one for the consideration of the whole committee. This task has been done,

and an outline of the work has been given to the press. It embraces features of Secretary Gage's plan, of the plan of Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, the committee's chairman, and of the monetary commission's bill, and has some new features not found in previous bills. It begins with that part of Secretary Gage's plan which contemplates the separation of the banking functions of the Treasury from its other functions. It provides for a division of issue and redemption in the Treasury, for which the Secretary is authorized to set aside the general cash balances in excess of \$50,000,000. This excess, on March 17, 1898, was \$176,139,532. United States notes received by this division for redemption in gold are to be canceled and retired in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. No note redeemed in gold is to be again paid out except under exceptional conditions.

"The bill proceeds upon the idea that gold is the basis of our monetary system. Everything which looks to redemption of paper-money by either banks or Government looks to gold redemption. This is a capital point. It makes an issue, from



SEÑOR POLO Y BERNABÉ,
Spanish Minister to the United States.

which it is not possible to escape, between the gold standard and the silver standard.

"Under the bill the banks are required to assume the current redemption of United States demand notes in order to obtain circulation based upon their commercial assets. A new class of notes, called national reserve notes, is to be issued in lieu of legal-tender notes deposited by the banks with the Treasury, and these reserve notes are to be redeemed upon demand by the banks out of the redemption fund, which they are required to maintain in gold. These reserve notes are not treated in any respect as bank-notes, because the banks are not liable for their ultimate redemption. The Government is liable for their ultimate redemption, but meanwhile they are available as bank reserves, and are legal tender exactly like the greenbacks which are deposited in the Treasury against them. The reserve notes can be identified as having been issued to particular banks, while the greenbacks can not. Hence the need of the substitution of the one for the other under the plan. After the expiration of one year the banks will be allowed to issue their own notes against their commercial assets to an amount equal to the reserve notes issued to them in exchange for greenbacks deposited by them in the Treasury; but they must deposit a guaranty fund equal to 5 per cent. of all bank-notes outstanding, applicable to the redemption of the notes of failed banks, and this guaranty fund must be kept good, but no greater tax than 1 per cent. on circulation can be levied in any one year for this purpose.

"This is the crucial feature of the bill, and the question arises. Will the banks consent to assume the current redemption of the greenbacks in return for the privileges offered to them? As the bill stands, they are required to do so, willy nilly, if they remain in the national system, but they can resign their national charters and return to the state system, relinquishing the privilege of issuing notes. We think that the first impulse of the banks will be to reject the plan, but that upon further reflection they will accept it.

"The monetary commission's plan is the ideal one, but it is pretty plain that Congress will not accept it as a whole. The bill under consideration embraces that part of it which looks to the issue of bank-notes against commercial assets under governmental regulation, with a guaranty fund of 5 per cent. and a first lien upon assets. So much, at all events, will go to the credit of the Indianapolis movement, besides the credit of having stirred up the country to demand currency reform. Our judgment upon the bill of the subcommittee as a whole is that it is well worth fighting for, and that it has a good prospect of passing the House, and that it will meet with favor the more it is studied. We say this while expressing our preference for the monetary commission bill."

A different view is expressed by the *New York Sun* (Rep.):

"The committee proposes to add to our already sufficiently diversified currency a new variety, to be called 'national reserve notes.' These notes are to be issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, in exchange for legal-tender notes, to be deposited by the banks in the Treasury, and payment of them in gold is to be assumed by the banks receiving them. As compensation for the service thus assumed, the banks are to be allowed to issue their own notes without security, other than their own assets, to an amount equal to the amount of the legal-tender notes they deposit.

"The banks are also to be allowed to issue notes up to the par of the government bonds deposited as security for them, but upon such issues in excess of 60 per cent. of their capitals they are to pay a tax of 2 per cent., and upon an excess of 80 per cent. a tax of 6 per cent.

"For the redemption of the present legal-tender notes all the cash in the Treasury, in excess of \$50,000,000, is to be set aside as a redemption fund, and the notes redeemed from it are to be cancelled.

"To secure the redemption in gold of the notes assumed by them, as well as for those directly issued by them, the banks are to provide a gold fund, consisting of 5 per cent. of the entire circulation of each bank.

"The mental caliber and equipment of the concocters of this scheme are best exhibited by this innocent remark:

"The form of the proposition submitted by your committee makes that portion of the demand debt which is not now covered by gold in the Treasury a loan by the banks to the Government. This loan is made without inter-

est and without any compensation to the banks *except what is afforded them* by the power to issue a banking currency which is granted in other sections of the bill. *There is no profit* or return to the banks in thus carrying the nation's debt, and they are required by the bill to assume the entire obligation as compensation for the franchise and provisions granted the national banking corporations.'

"Considering that the banks are to receive back for every dollar of old legal-tender notes deposited by them new legal-tender notes, which they can lend out on interest, they can not be said to make any loan to the Government; and since they are, in addition, to be allowed to issue, upon the security of their own assets alone, their own notes to an equal amount, which they can also lend on interest, the compensation they are to get for their services would seem to be pretty large.

"The committee further exhibit their innocence of practical knowledge in this:

"The purpose and effect of the proposed bill is to throw upon the national banks the entire burden of finding gold for the notes of the country. *There is no doubt of their ability to do this* if it is required by law. They have the power to regulate the rates, within the narrow limits marked out by economic law in such a manner as to attract gold to the country *by restricting their circulation when necessity arises*. The system proposed by your committee provides an easy and adequate method *of obtaining gold for export from the banks without exposing the country or the United States Treasury to the alarm and convulsion which have attended gold exports during the last five years.*'

"Begging the committee's pardon, there is grave doubt of the ability of the banks 'to find gold for the notes of the country.' They have depositors to pay, as well as note-holders, and, four times within eleven years, they have defaulted in their obligations to their depositors. Nor will any restriction of circulation which they can produce draw gold to this country. That result can be effected only by a contraction of discounts, and our readers can judge whether such a contraction following a withdrawal of gold from the banks would or would not expose the country to the alarm and convulsions which have attended the gold exports of the last five years. It is more likely that the banks would, in case of a run on them, suspend payment in gold, as they have heretofore suspended payment in legal tenders.

"Of the other details of the proposed bill it is unnecessary to speak. It is foolish and impracticable, and there is no chance of its ever becoming a law."

INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

RICHARD OLNEY, ex-Secretary of State, is of the opinion that Washington's rule of isolation has outlived its usefulness to the United States. Apparently he has come to believe with Captain Mahan that we can no longer pose as one of the foremost nations of the earth without assuming the international responsibilities of such a position. Mr. Olney recently spoke on the subject quoted above at Harvard saying, according to press reports:

"The rule of international isolation of the United States was originally expressed in the farewell address of Washington. It could not have been more faithfully observed if it had been a part of the Constitution. But we have extended it beyond its original intent. Now, what is it that Washington enjoined us not to do? It was that we should not permanently ally ourselves with any European power, nor enter into alliances on this side. What we are to avoid are the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. This does not mean that the United States must not protect its citizens and commercial life. But suppose that American missionaries are injured. Then if only by alliance we can get reparation we are bound to make that alliance. Doubtless we could not assert some just rights against all Europe, but if by an alliance we could assert those rights we should be bound to do so. Take, for example, the international conference on Africa, held in Berlin some time ago. The United States was invited to send a representative and did so. The then Minister to Germany was our representative, and he was largely responsible for the declaration of that conference. Yet his name could not be signed to the document with the names of the other foreign representatives.

"The whole theory of Washington's rule of isolation was that the country should have time to grow, and until it was grown that we should not be disturbed by foreign entanglements. But at that time three great foreign countries had possessions on this Continent. Now conditions have changed. Washington never intended that his rule of isolation should be maintained when the country was in its maturity. The time is past when we should hold aloof from the councils of the nations.

"But if we should not retain the Washington rule we should not have to expose ourselves to needless hazards. We should still be governed by principles of international law. It is a misfortune to be governed by a rule of action that has outlived its usefulness to apply to one set of conditions a rule that was meant for an entirely different set of conditions. But even Washington's rule of isolation was limited to politics. It did not apply to commerce. Nevertheless, the evils of the protective system were largely due to the influence of that rule.

"Political isolation may not be inconsistent with commercial freedom, where a country is weak and small. But when a country becomes a great power, covering a vast continent, political isolation is sure to be a serious impediment to commercial development. The two evils go together. The result is such an inconsistency as is illustrated by our position in the Berlin conference, when we accepted with alacrity the privileges of the declaration, while we firmly declined to take any responsibility for it. If we stand without a friend in the world it is because of this attitude. The evils incident to the political and commercial isolation are further illustrated in our extravagant protection of both capital and labor, as shown in the subsidizing of our farmers and the exclusion of immigrants. The decay of our shipping is another illustration.

"And now, when our ship-building trade has gone as a result of this policy, our shipping is crushed by restrictions which forbid registry of foreign-built ships. The fact is that in all our protective restriction legislation we are on the wrong track. This country should recognize the changed conditions and accept its present situation with all its burdens and all its advantages. The mission of this country, while looking after its own interests, is to further the cause of civilization throughout the world. . . .

"We are no longer isolated; we are members of an international society; we can not shut ourselves off altogether. No foreign question arises nowadays, but as soon as it is hinted that the United States should interfere and play its part in a manly fashion then the cry of 'jingo' goes up, and all we do is somewhat tardily to tender our 'moral support.' Is that the position for a great nation to take? It is not enough for us to pose and to call upon the world to look upon us and admire us; we must do something to justify our claims to be worthy of notice."

Washington's Rule Still Good.—"But even Washington's rule of isolation was, he [Mr. Olney] said, limited to politics. About the correctness of this latter contention there can be no question. Washington's own words in his farewell address sustain Mr. Olney. He said: 'The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible.' It would seem to follow, therefore, that there is no rule to change, so far as the commercial issue is concerned. Aside from this, however, we can not trace the relations between political and commercial isolation Mr. Olney aimed to point out. We can not see that the one necessarily involves the other. Taking the history of our commerce, we find that whatever of commercial isolation we have suffered has been due in the main to such a policy as is represented in Dingleyism. We see no reason why we should not have trade relations with other nations without mixing up in their squabbles and jealousies, and we think Washington's own utterances show that he saw no reason why this should not be the case.

"No. As Mr. Olney admits, Washington's rule was distinctly a political rule. Consequently, in seeking for a vindication of its wisdom, and for its application to the present, we must differentiate it from the question of our commercial relations. It was the genesis of the Monroe doctrine that has served us such good stead, and in attacking it we attack that doctrine. Departure from the Washington historic rule means departure from the historic policy Mr. Adams and Mr. Monroe elaborated, and which was crystallized in Mr. Monroe's celebrated declaration, since become immortally associated with his name. For one of the strongest vindications of the Monroe doctrine we need not go back farther than the time during which Mr. Olney held the portfolio of Secretary of State. But for that doctrine and the consistent adherence to it on our part, which has led to its recognition by foreign nations, we might have become entangled in a serious complication. To act on Mr. Olney's theory and accept 'the responsibilities of our position as a great nation,' as he would have us accept them, would, to say the least, be to run the risk of affording foreign nations an excuse for violating the Monroe doctrine. On the

whole, history and experience and the teachings of many of the ablest statesmen the country has produced, antagonize Mr. Olney's position, and emphasize the fact that the Washington rule of isolation in its true intent has not outlived its usefulness, and is as much our sheet-anchor of safety to-day as it was in the days of the infancy of the republic."—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, *Richmond*.

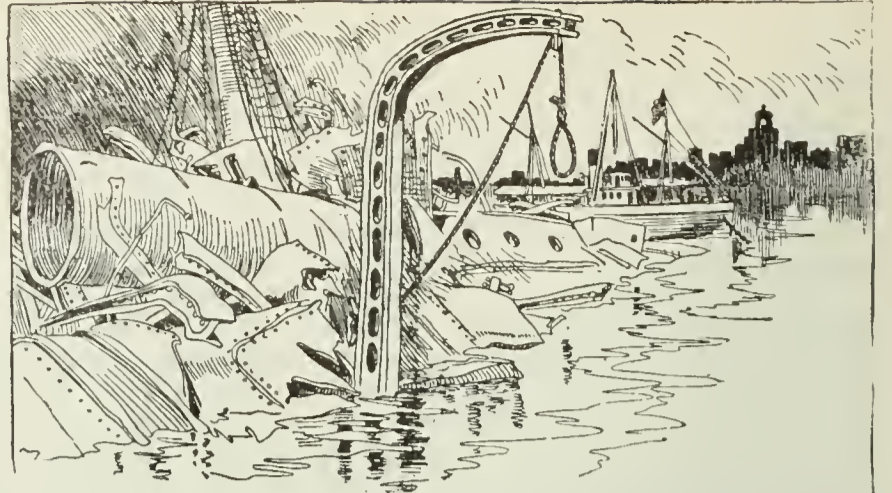
Vague Longings, Fiat, Problems.—"His [Mr. Olney's] remarks on the folly of supposing that there can be, in this age of the world, such a thing as commercial isolation and self-sufficiency, and on the disastrous results of the protective legislation based on that theory, commend themselves; and his profession of a great love for England, which it now appears he was only successfully dissembling in 1895, and his devout hope that our 'closer friendship' with her may prove 'a power for good that will be felt by all mankind,' are certainly gratifying. But his apparent belief that, because the United States is now a big nation, it is absolved from obligations resting upon it when it was a feeble power, is more dubious. 'The United States is one of the great nations of the world, yet it does not accept all the responsibilities of that position.' This is an idea in many heads besides Mr. Olney's. We have 'grown up'; Washington's warning against foreign entanglements is outgrown; we can no longer hold aloof from 'the councils of the nations.' One hears that said in many quarters. It is partly a reflex of our physical bigness, our 70,000,000; we feel our own muscle, like a stout youth, and we want others to feel it, too, and wonder at it. Then there is no doubt a vague longing in many excellent bosoms to make our great power tell, as Mr. Olney expresses it, 'for the betterment of the whole human race.' But we fear there is here a dangerous mixing up of force and moral influences. Converting the heathen by Martini-Henry instead of Henry Martyn, to quote *Punch's* joke, thinking that other nations will find all we do reasonable because we are so big and have such a tremendous 'fiat,' in Secretary Olney's famous phrase, may not prove a happy substitute for the policy marked out by Washington. If any country has reason to congratulate itself on a 'splendid isolation,' it is this one; and we certainly do not need to go abroad to find interesting 'problems' to solve. In the matter of problems on our hands we can defy the world."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Anti-Protection Fallacy.—"Mr. Olney proceeds to assert that political isolation is sure to be a serious impediment to commercial development. How much of jingoism is meant by this does not appear in the abstract of the address, but there is in it at least the intimation of commercial expansion through territorial annexation, and that certainly does not commend itself to the American people, and the one is not necessarily the corollary of the other. But Mr. Olney does mean, for he distinctly so states, that political isolation, which he strangely interprets as tantamount to a protective policy, is hostile to commercial growth. This is the fallacy in an otherwise admirable address, but we suppose Mr. Olney could not help this interpolation. It is in accordance with the trend of his mind and with that of those who hold his economic theories. And yet he as strangely admits his fallacy when he says: 'The mission of this country, while looking after its own interests, is to further the cause of civilization throughout the world.' Yes, 'while looking after its own interests.' First, regard your own and then help others. There is no inconsistency in this. The one is a sequence of the other. Legislation may be proper to remove certain restrictions upon our commercial expansion—restrictions not, however, dependent upon our tariff policy—but it is nonsense to say that such a policy, including even the subsidizing of our farmers and the exclusion of immigrants, as Mr. Olney puts it, bars either the extension of our commerce or the consummation of alliances which shall serve the cause of human progress."—*The Post-Express (Ind.)*, *Rochester, N. Y.*

"In fine, Mr. Olney insists that we ought to recognize the changed aspect of things and assume our burdens while exercising our rights. We should cooperate with England, for our closer friendship with that nation will be a power for good that all mankind will feel. We must use our influence for the betterment of the whole human race. Certainly this is attractive and alluring doctrine, and the nation will not dismiss it with either sneer or smile. It deserves to be pondered, for there is much that is true and significant in it, tho few statesmen are prepared to go the full length of Mr. Olney, and tho there is a vital distinction between political isolation, which may be wholesome and 'splendid,' and commercial isolation."—*The Evening Post (McKinley Ind.)*, *Chicago*.



CASABIANCA GAGE.
The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but he had fled.
—Rocky Mountain News, Denver.



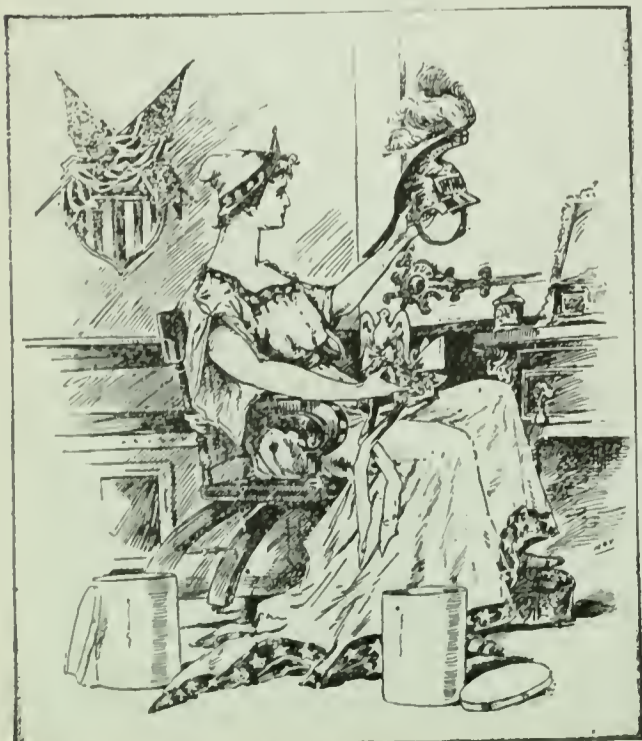
HOLD ON! LEAVE THAT PIECE STANDING; WE MAY WANT TO USE IT LATER.
—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.



THE HOLLAND BOAT'S RIVAL.—The Herald, New York.



MANANA, PASADA MANANA.
(To-morrow, or the day after to-morrow.)—The Journal, New York.



CHOOSING THE EASTER BONNET.—The Journal, Detroit.



SPANISH DIPLOMACY.—The Courier, Buffalo.



THE PEACE PARTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.—The Chronicle, Chicago.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

HENRY GEORGE'S "SCIENCE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY."

HENRY GEORGE devoted the last seven years of his life (with the exception of the brief campaign for mayor of New York City, during which he died) to the preparation of the book now published under the title "The Science of Political Economy." It is, in substance, an elaboration of principles stated in the author's "Progress and Poverty," the later work undertaking to apply those principles to the whole field of political economy. The work will be severely criticized, for the author takes issue with almost every economic authority recognized by the schools, their doctrines, according to Mr. George's analysis, amounting to endless contradiction and the deliberate mystification of the student in search of truth.

The volume contains about 550 pages. The first "book" deals at length with the history of economics, and the philosophical basis of the science, under the title, "The Meaning of Political Economy." Three "books" treat of "The Nature of Wealth," "The Production of Wealth," and "The Distribution of Wealth." A fifth "book," less complete than the others by reason of the author's premature death, is devoted to "Money—the Medium of Exchange and Measure of Value."

Since Mr. George's fundamental criticism of other economists is that they fail to define terms accurately or clearly, his own definitions of the terms employed in his "reconstruction of political economy" are of the first importance in understanding the nature of his work. We reproduce a number of these definitions as they appear throughout the volume.

Wealth, in the economic sense, is "natural products so secured, moved, combined, or altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction."

Value, as an economic term, is "value in exchange," or exchangeability alone, in distinction from "value in use." Value is "worth in exertion." "It is a quality attaching to the ownership of things, of dispensing with the exertion necessary to secure the satisfaction of desire, by inducing others to take it." "The value of a thing in any given time and place is the largest amount of exertion that any one will render in exchange for it. But as men always seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion, this is the lowest amount for which a similar thing can otherwise be obtained."

"All articles of wealth have value. If they lose value they cease to be wealth. But all things having value are not wealth, as is erroneously taught in current economic works."

Again, wealth is "labor which is raised to a higher or second power by being stored in concrete forms which give it a certain measure of permanence, and thus permit of its utilization to satisfy desire in other times or other places. Capital is stored labor, raised to a still higher or third power, by being used to aid labor in the production of fresh wealth or of larger direct satisfactions of desire."

Production and distribution of wealth, in the economic sense, are parts of a continuous process, and interference with distribution in accordance with natural laws is unjust interference with the producer. In production, land is the natural or passive factor; labor the human or active factor, and by nature spiritual; capital is a resultant form or use of wealth, in itself helpless. Distribution is the continuation and end of what begins in production, and thus the final division of political economy, the true meaning of the term "distribution" being the division into categories corresponding to the categories or factors of production. Transportation and exchange properly are included in production; taxation is excluded as a matter of human law, natural law being the proper subject of the science of political economy. "Nor does the science of political economy concern itself with consumption. It is finished and done . . . the purpose for which production began is concluded, when it reaches distribution."

Money: "Whatever in any time and place is used as the common medium of exchange is money in that time and place."

Mr. George defines political economy as "the science which treats of the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution; that is to say of matters which absorb the larger part of the thought in the efforts of the majority—the getting of a living." Consequently he insists that every man has a right to think about these things and to discover, if possible, the natural laws according to which society develops. "When we shall have discovered as related the natural laws which govern the production and distribution of wealth, we shall then be in a position to see the effect of human laws and customs."

Not unselfishness, but the disposition of men to seek the satisfaction of their desires with the minimum of exertion, is the law of nature and the fundamental law of political economy. "It holds the same place in the sphere of political economy that the law of gravitation does in physics," says Mr. George. "It is no more affected by the selfishness or unselfishness of our desires than is the law of gravitation. It is simply a fact."

From the chapter on "The Meaning of Wealth in Political Economy" we make the following extracts as best showing the author's thesis and method:

"Commencing with Adam Smith and inquiring what was meant by value, I found that in value were incurred two absolutely different things, namely, the quality of value from production, and the quality of value from obligation, one of which kinds of value resulted in wealth, and the other of which did not. Now, value from production—which is the only kind of value which gives wealth—consists in application of labor in the production of wealth, which adds to the common stock of wealth. Wealth, therefore, in political economy, consists in natural products so secured, moved, combined, and altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction. Value from obligation, on the other hand, tho a most important element of value, does not result in increase in the common stock or in the production of wealth. It has nothing whatever to do with the production of wealth, but only with the distribution of wealth, and its proper place is under that heading.

"Thus, in the way I have in this work adopted, that of proceeding analytically from value, we come to precisely the same conclusion as that reached in 'Progress and Poverty,' where we proceeded directly, and by deduction—we come to the result that wealth in the politico-economic sense consists in natural substances that have been so secured, moved, combined, or altered by human labor as to fit them for human satisfaction. Such substances are wealth, and always have value. When they cease to have value they of course cease to be wealth.

"Thus, proceeding by the way adopted in this work, we reach precisely the same conclusion as to wealth as by the way adopted in my previous work. The advantages of adopting this mode here are that a conclusion reached by the methods familiar to the students of the scholastic political economy can with difficulty be ignored by them, and that, in going in this way over the subject of value, much has been seen both for the present and the future that was necessary to a full treatise on the science of political economy and that may elsewhere be dispensed with.

"As there is a reason for everything, in the mental world as well as in the physical world, so there is a reason for this disposition to include in the term wealth everything that has value, without regard to the origin of that value. It springs at bottom from the desire on the part of those who dominate the accredited organs of education and opinion (who, wherever there is inequality in the distribution of wealth, are necessarily the wealthy class) to give to the mere legal right of property the same moral sanction that justly attaches to the natural right of property, or, at the very least, to ignore anything that would show that the recognition of a legal right may involve the denial of moral right. As the defenders of chattel slavery, and those who did not wish to offend the slave power, not long since dominant in the United States, were obliged to stop the examination of ownership with purchase, assuming that the purchase of a slave carried with it the same right of ownership as did the purchase of a mule or of a bale of cotton, so those who would defend the industrial slavery of to-day, or at least not offend the wealth power, are obliged to

stop their examination of the nature of wealth with value assuming that everything that has value is therefore wealth, thus involving themselves and leaving their students in a fog of confusion as to the nature of the thing whose laws they profess to examine.

"But to whomsoever wishes really to understand political economy there is now no difficulty in coming to a clear and precise determination of the nature of wealth, whichever way he may elect to begin."

"Many things are commonly spoken of as wealth which we all know, in the true and fundamental meaning of the word, are not wealth at all. If you take an ordinarily intelligent man whose powers of analysis have not been muddled by what the colleges call the teaching of political economy, and ask him what he understands at bottom by wealth, it will be found at last, tho it may require repeated questioning to eliminate metaphor and representation, that the kernel of his idea of wealth is that of natural substances or products so changed in place, form, and combination by the exertion of human labor as to fit them or fit them better for the satisfaction of human desire.

"This, indeed, is the true meaning of wealth, the meaning of what I have called 'value from production.' It is the meaning to which in political economy the word wealth must be carefully restricted. For political economy is the economy of communities or nations. In the economy of individuals, to which our ordinary speech usually refers, the word wealth is commonly applied to anything having an exchange value as between individuals. But when used as a term of political economy the word wealth must be limited to a much more definite meaning. Many things are commonly spoken of as wealth in the hands of the individual which in taking account of collective or general wealth can not be included. Such things having exchange value are commonly spoken of as wealth, since as between individuals or between sets of individuals they represent the power of obtaining wealth. But they are not really wealth, inasmuch as their increase or decrease does not affect the sum of wealth. Such are bonds, mortgages, promissory notes, bank-bills, or other stipulations for the transfer of wealth. Such are franchises, which represent special privileges, accorded to some and denied to others. Such were slaves, whose value represented merely the power of one class to appropriate the earnings of another class. Such are lands or other natural opportunities the value of which results from the acknowledgment in favor of certain persons of an exclusive legal right to their use, and the profit of their use, and which represents only the power thus given to the mere owner to demand a share of the wealth produced by use. Increase in the value of bonds, mortgages, notes, or bank-bills can not increase the wealth of a community that includes as well those who promise to pay to those who are entitled to receive. Increase in the value of franchises can not increase the wealth of a community that includes those who are denied special privileges as well as those who are accorded them. The enslavement of a part of their number could not increase the wealth of a people, for more than the enslavers gained, the enslaved would lose. Increase in land values does not represent increase in the common wealth, for what land-owners gain by higher prices, the tenants or ultimate users, who must pay them, are deprived of. And all this value, which in common thought and speech, in legislation and law, is undistinguished from wealth, could, without the destruction or consumption of anything more than a few drops of ink and a piece of paper, be utterly annihilated. By enactment of the sovereign political power debts might be canceled, franchises abolished or taken by the State, slaves emancipated, and land returned to the general usufructuary ownership of the whole people, without the aggregate wealth being diminished by the value of a pinch of snuff, for what some would lose, others would gain. There would be no more destruction of wealth than there was creation of wealth when Elizabeth Tudor enriched her favorite courtiers by the grant of monopolies, or when Boris Godonof made Russian peasants merchantable property."

"Thus wealth, as alone the term can be used in political economy, consists of natural products that have been secured, moved, or combined so as to fit them for the gratification of human desires. It is, in other words, labor impressed upon matter in such a way as to store up, as the heat of the sun is stored up in coal, its power to minister to human desires. Nothing that nature supplies to man without the expenditure of labor is wealth; nor yet does the expenditure of labor result in wealth unless there is a

tangible product which retains the power of ministering to desire; nor yet again can man himself, nor any of his powers, capabilities, or acquirements, nor any obligation to bestow labor or yield up the products of labor from one to another, constitute any part of wealth. Nature and man—or, in economic terminology, land and labor—are the two necessary factors in the production of wealth. Wealth is the resultant of their joint action."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. MASON is a senatorial gun of the reappearing type.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

IF the Cubans are unfit for independence, we might give them Tom Reed.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

BRYAN will have to get a war-record if he expects to be in the fight next time.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

IF Spain keeps on getting poorer we may have to feed her as well as Cuba.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

SPAIN may have no coal, but she has plenty of mines—in Havana harbor.—*The Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.*

ACCORDING to international law, it is wrong to undertake anything that you can't accomplish.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IF Spain would take a census of our available fighting correspondents she would be less eager for war.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

DESPITE rumors of Spain's intentions, it is probable that privateering will continue to be confined to the trusts.—*The News, Detroit.*

WITHOUT giving the remark any particular application, financiers may steal away without actually leaving the city.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

CONSIDERING the danger of accident in Havana harbor, it is surprising that Spain should risk sending warships there.—*The Star, Washington.*

FIRST CITIZEN: "He's a strong Republican, isn't he?" Second Citizen: "Decidedly! He even indorses the Dingley deficit."—*Puck, New York.*

YOUNG Mr. Garfield's effort to introduce civil-service reform in Ohio has reached that stage where it needs a relief expedition.—*The Star, Washington.*

WHILE Great Britain is sympathizing with our humane policy toward Cuba it might make a few rational concessions to Ireland.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

IT must make Spain particularly angry when she reflects that she had to borrow the money to meet the expense of discovering this country.—*The Journal, New York.*

"WHILE the Government is preparing to manufacture smokeless powder, the military advantages of a noiseless Congressman should not be lost sight of."—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE total population of Spain is 18,000,000. The United States has 10,000,000 men available as soldiers. In this there is both a distinction and a difference.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

BEFORE a murderer is caught everybody thinks he ought to be hanged at once, but as soon as he is convicted everybody begins to sympathize with the efforts to have him acquitted. It's very curious.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

STRANGER.—"So you lynched that negro without his being charged with any crime at all?" Prominent Citizen.—"Yes, sah: but we're expecting to heah of the crime every minute. You see, sah, the fellah was a total strangah heah, sah."—*Judge, New York.*

MR. POLO, the Spanish Minister, wants to know, on behalf of Spain, why the United States are buying war-ships. Spain is woefully ignorant. Any one else would know that what we want with war-ships is to prevent anybody from stealing our reindeer, which we went to so much trouble to obtain.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

A PUZZLING LETTER.—"I don't know whether this new man is a very astute diplomat," said the railway attaché, "or a very bad speller."

"Have you heard from your letter asking what he has done with reference to those hostile members of the legislature?"

"Yes. He says he is doing his best to passify them."—*The Star, Washington.*

"WHAT," asks the Blairville *Courier*, "has become of the initiative and the referendum? Have our Populistic friends permitted them to escape?"

We think not. Down here Mr. David Martin is the initiative and the courts are the referendum. And meanwhile the people get left. For particulars see the U. G. I. gas deal.—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

DOUBTLESS others have noticed these historical facts and coincidences:

April 19, 1775, Battle of Lexington.

April 24, 1846, first engagement of Mexican War.

April 12, 1861, Sumpter fired on.

April 13, 1861, Sumpter surrendered.

April 14, 1861, Lincoln's first call for troops.

April 9, 1865, Lee's surrender.

April 14, 1865, Lincoln assassinated.

That is quite a record for April in the United States. Some people are wondering if April, 1898, will add to the list another memorable date.—*The American, Waterbury, Conn.*

LETTERS AND ART.

LONGFELLOW THROUGH BLISS CARMAN'S EYES.

IT is not easy, Mr. Carman finds, to think critically of a writer under whose magic you have ever fallen; and of all American poets, Longfellow is the one whose name carries with it invariable associations of the gentlest human nature; he is "the most loved, if not the best loved, of American poets." But if the fact of having once fallen under the magic of a writer hampers the critic, still more hopelessly hampered is the critic who has never been moved at all by the writer's creations of beauty. Taking courage from this thought, Mr. Carman proceeds, after a long semi-apology to himself and his readers, to write of "Longfellow Through Modern Eyes" (*Chap-Book*, April 1). And this is, in part, what he says:

"His range was not wide, his power was not varied, his insight was not deep; he had no passion and little force; yet, in spite of these almost incalculable defects, he had one of the chief traits of genius—he had the charm of benignity, the serene composure of an untarnished mind. All sunshine, he wanders through our fancy, this poet of the quiet Charles, with a gracious and winning smile like Virgil's own, a rare classic purity of mien, the influence of a personality undisturbed by vicissitude or doubt. In his pages there is something of that grace—that unfailing grace and gentleness of nature, that urbanity of tone—not always found in our greatest English poets, which so marks the Greek and Latin writers, the very quality that has led us to speak of our study of their work as a study of the humanities. The sense of proportion, the scrupulous reverence for art, the untiring winsomeness of manner which only an unswerving allegiance to beauty can bestow—these characteristics are Longfellow's own. The stress and strain, the hopeless vagaries of whim, the floundering, incoherent, experimental atrocities so terribly prevalent in English letters, these are never his.

"In the conclusion of that noble preface to his poems, Arnold says: 'If we can not attain to the mastery of the great artists, let us, at least, have so much respect for our art as to prefer it to ourselves. Let us not bewilder our successors; let us transmit to them the practise of poetry, with its boundaries and wholesome regulative laws, under which excellent works may again, perhaps, at some future time be produced, not yet fallen into oblivion through our neglect, not yet condemned and canceled by the influence of their eternal enemy, caprice.'

"In that sentence we have the true estimate of Longfellow's worth. He was not an original thinker, like Emerson; he was not a powerful political pamphleteer, like Lowell; he was not a prophet, like Whitman; he was a thorough, modest, conscientious craftsman, who had so much respect for his art as to prefer it to himself, and who, tho he produced no work of the first order, nevertheless transmitted to us the practise of poetry, unimpaired by any neglect of his, and uninjured by its eternal enemy, caprice. This is Longfellow's honor; this justifies his reward. And when we are inclined to think harshly of his mediocrity—his forceless mediocrity of thought, his depressing mediocrity of sentiment, we may well recall his high service to letters in maintaining their traditions, and importing their treasures into a new world. For, while Longfellow was the Psalmist of Philistia, he was also, by his sheer devotion to art, an example to the Children of Light. So that, with all his shortcomings, with all the disabilities of his own endowments, there still was left him an ample accomplishment; for there was left to him a large field of activity, the whole realm of intellectual experience in which the mass of mankind habitually dwells—the realm of the familiar. He is the laureate of placidity, the poet of the commonplace. He was not, I mean, a master of thought like Browning or Goethe, solacing our disquietude with ever new helps toward a solution of the riddle; nor a stimulator of valorous spirit in the front of doubt, like Shelley or Heine, those brave soldiers in the holy warfare of humanity; nor did he voice, like Burns, the lyrical, stormy cry of the soul in the very ecstasy of daily joys and sorrows. No, he lived in that happy region where all of us average men and women in the world are prone, if not content, to dwell, the region of domestic sentiment and popular thought. And his gravest sin is that he

would make us more content, rather than less content to dwell there."

The severest arraignment of the popular artist, says Mr. Carman farther on, carrying out the thought of the last sentence quoted above, is that he make us satisfied with what we are rather than ambitious of what we may become.

The signal defect of Longfellow as a poet, we are further told, is his lack of passion. This is the great fault of his most popular poem—"Evangeline." It calls up the tender and idyllic phases of love, none of its passionate phases. Nor is there present passion of any other sort. We quote Mr. Carman again:

"Consider the incident of the deportation, tho. As I am persuaded, that execrable act was the scheme of the dastardly governor, Laurence, unauthorized by his home government. But



BLISS CARMAN.

that fact does not lessen the dramatic horror of the deed; while the peacefulness of the French neutrals engages our sympathy the more. Here surely was the theme to raise the passion of righteousness in the veriest dough-faced caitiff that ever trod upon grass. Longfellow is utterly unmoved before it. He goes on with the tale in that mild tone, as if not a heart were breaking. Not a quaver of indignation in his voice, not an accent of wrath on his lips. 'The hate of hate, the scorn of scorn' are not in him."

As a sonneteer Longfellow wrought most successfully:

"That strict form of verse seems to have supplied just the support and restraint his prolixity required. In those large, calm interludes to his translation of the 'Divine Comedy,' in the sonnet on Chaucer, and in the sonnet on nature, he is at his best, and he is among the masters of the sonnet, with Wordsworth and Milton. His delicate taste and instinctive breeding found their fitting habit in that aristocratic regularity of expression."

Of all his more extended poems there is but one that seems to Mr. Carman to retain its charm over the reader after he has reached the critical age, and that is "Hiawatha." In conclusion:

"He was never the priest of nature; he was always the gentle sacristan of art. And it is his great labors in this field that have so endeared him to his countrymen. He gave us an air, an at-

mosphere which we did not before possess, an air in which art could grow. He made us partakers of the amenities of an unobtrusive culture, and brought home treasures of the ages to our doors, as the clipper-built ships of Salem used to bring those rare bales of outlandish merchandise and handicraft from China or the Indies long ago."

ANTON SEIDL.

MR. SEIDL'S sudden and unexpected death in this city Monday, March 28, brought a feeling akin to dismay to musical circles in and around New York as well as keen disappointment in many other centers. He had arranged a long concert tour with his company throughout the country, and was to direct the coming Wagner Festival in London.

The tributes to his orchestral genius have been many, but it is hardly time as yet to look for a comprehensive critical analysis



of his powers. While awaiting fuller treatment of the theme, we present here an extract from an article by E. Irenæus Stevenson in *Harper's Weekly*:

"Mr. Seidl was Hungarian by actual birth, but he has been identified with Germany and the United States during a brief and splendid career. Born at Budapest in 1850, after early studies at Leipsic, he soon became a most confidential member of that intimate circle around Wagner and Wagner's family—with it, indeed, often associated by a floating legend more closely than as merely by his long musical secretaryship to Wagner and by Liszt's affectionate interest. After rapidly rising in fame as Wagner's assistant conductor and as a general conductor at Leipsic (1878), as the leader of the Angelo Neumann tour with the Nibelungen dramas (1878), and at Bremen's notable city opera (1883-85), Mr. Seidl was engaged for the [old] Metropolitan Opera-House by Mr. Edmund C. Stanton, to succeed Dr. Damrosch. In September, 1885, Mr. Seidl came to us. From that time the bright history of the Metropolitan's years of—exclusively—opera in German, the tale of its magnificent and now historic productions of Wagner's works (including the complete Tetralogy, and 'The Mastersingers,' and 'Tristan'), of successes that have made its history one brilliant forever in musical annals—it has almost all been closely the story of Mr. Seidl's efficiency

and recognition. He can hardly be separated from its chapters. The changes and shiftings of musical policy at the Opera-House gradually, but firmly, worked only for Mr. Seidl's more permanent authority and honor there. Under Mr. Grau, too, his career and fame had lately widened, and his name was impressing itself on a public foreign to us as it had not done in the past.

"Last season's London and Baireuth performances were doubtless but the beginning of a larger international reputation than ever before. The fair splendors of a quite new career were apparently before Mr. Seidl. And since, with all his specialistic charges, as an operatic director, he had identified himself as the conductor of such orchestral societies and concert series as the Philharmonic, the Brighton Beach seasons, the Seidl Society, the Astoria, the Chickering Hall, the various concerts and tours of his own band, his life was of exceptional concert industry. It need not be said that so abrupt a conclusion of all its varied concerns means grave and tangled complications in our city's immediate future, as well as a dolorous hour to all who esteemed and admired the musician and the unassuming, amiable, sincere man.

"Mr. Seidl was, in fact, an unusual musician—a conductor in his field with no superior whomsoever—and in many traits he was an unusual man. He was educated in much besides his profession. His general culture was wide. As a conductor he was among the first in the world, particularly and peculiarly as concerned the interpretation of Wagner's scores. By inheritance, by tradition, by genius, by training, Seidl was a lord and a master in the delivery of Wagner, as have been only half a dozen Wagner leaders, since Wagnerism first uttered its messages to the operatic stage."

As a composer, Mr. Stevenson adds, Mr. Seidl made no pretensions, tho he was said to have been engaged lately on an opera.

A THRILLING WAR BETWEEN MARS AND THE EARTH.

WHEN communications are really established with the inhabitants of Mars, they will find here at least two books with some personal claim upon their interest, both being romances issued during the last year—Du Maurier's "The Martians" and Mr. H. G. Wells's "The War of the Worlds." The critical journals of England have been especially strong in their praise of the latter of these two books. It has not attracted so much attention on this side, due in part, perhaps, to the fact that it was (so the author indignantly charges) published in a much garbled form as a serial in two American periodicals.

The London *Saturday Review* calls the story an "extraordinary romance." *The New Century* (London) calls it "a brilliant work of imagination which is equal to anything that Jules Verne has done." *The Athenæum* admits that the idea of the invasion from Mars is "magnificent," but thinks the author has failed to make the most of his opportunities. *The Academy* pays tribute to his accurate and "extraordinarily detailed" knowledge of scientific truth as well as to the vigor of his imagination. *The Spectator* says: "As a writer of scientific romances he has never been surpassed," and compares him with Poe to the disadvantage of the latter.

The plot of the book is briefly outlined by *The Speaker* as follows:

"Mr. Wells tells us how on a certain day, which has not yet, happily, been reached, the inhabitants of Mars invaded this world, and what came of their presence among us. They selected as the spot at which they aimed the immense canisters in which they had lodged themselves for the expedition, the neighborhood of Guildford. London, apparently, is big enough to make its existence known to the inhabitants of another planet. Ten cylinders of colossal size fell on ten successive days to the southwest of the capital. Their appearance at first excited prodigious curiosity, unminged with alarm; but when from the interior of these huge vessels there crawled forth certain terrible-looking creatures with nothing human in their appearance, apparently all brains and hands, a deadly panic fell upon those who witnessed the phenom-

enon. The terror was increased when it was seen that these awful beings commanded mechanical forces unknown to the human race, and were as much superior to the inhabitants of the earth in fighting power as well-armed men are to a herd of sheep. The Martians did not leave us long in ignorance of the fact that their mission was to conquer the world, beginning with London. The story of the combat which they waged against our ineffectual resistance, of the ruin and destruction which they wrought, and of the frightful panic which emptied London in a few hours, is certainly one of the most thrilling narratives in fiction. Mr. Wells has, in fact, surpassed himself in depicting these scenes, and in painting the helplessness of man in presence of beings of a superior intelligence to his own. It was not by any efforts of the soldiers and sailors, who died bravely in resisting the invaders, that the earth was at last freed from their presence. They fell victims to the noxious microbes to which the human race has long been inured, but of which the Martians know nothing. Thus, according to Mr. Wells, humanity was saved from destruction by one of those provisions of nature against which it rebels most constantly."

The two weapons with which the Martians effect their victories over our armies are a gun that discharges canisters which emit a vapor suffocating to all who breathe it, and a powerful heat ray that explodes every gun and magazine against which it is directed. Before these weapons our own armies are powerless. Of our unexpected allies, the microorganisms, Mr. Wells speaks as follows:

"These germs of disease have taken toll of humanity since the beginning of things—taken toll of our prehuman ancestors since life began here. But by virtue of this natural selection of our kind we have developed resisting power; to no germs do we succumb without a struggle, and to many—those that cause putrefaction in dead matter, for instance—our living frames are altogether immune. But there are no bacteria in Mars, and directly these invaders arrived, directly they drank and fed, our microscopic allies began to work their overthrow. Already when I watched them they were irrevocably doomed, dying and rotting even as they went to and fro. It was inevitable. By the toll of a billion deaths, man has bought his birthright of the earth, and it is his against all comers; it would still be his were the Martians ten times as mighty as they are. For neither do men live nor die in vain."

"The picture of the last Martian," says *The Saturday Review*, "in its bewildered agony, howling in the twilight from the summit of Primrose Hill over a silent and devastated London, is one of the most effective with which we have met for years. We shall long hear 'Ulla! ulla!' echoing in our dreams."

JOAQUIN MILLER AFTER FORTY YEARS.

THE first time Joaquin Miller appeared in print was in 1859, when a valedictory class poem by him was published in Oregon. Now, after a lapse of nearly forty years, he has gathered together in a volume entitled "Complete Poetical Works of Joaquin Miller" all his output which he cares to save, the implication being that nothing can be expected from him hereafter. In addition to his poems, there are many reminiscences in the form of foot-notes, a biographical preface, an appendix containing several prose articles about his home in California, and two pages of portraits of the poet. The book is dedicated "to Collis P. Huntington, who was first to lead the steel-clad cavalry of conquest through the Sierras to the Sea of Seas, and who has done the greater West and South more enduring good than any other living man." "Fault may be found," says the author in his preface, "as with Hawthorne when he gathered up his tales, that all I have written is not here. Let me answer with him that all I wish to answer for is here. The author must be the sole judge as to what belongs to the poet and what to the flames . . . that which the world let drop out of sight as the years surged by I have, as a rule, not cared to introduce a second time."

The following extract we also take from the preface (the author is speaking "to the young in letters"):

"And now think it not intrusion if one no longer young should ask the coming poet to not waste his forces in discovering this truth: The sweetest flowers grow closest to the ground. We are all too ready to choose some lurid battle theme or exalted subject. Exalt your theme rather than ask your theme to exalt you. Braver and better to celebrate the lowly and forgiving grasses under foot than the stately cedars and sequoia overhead. They can speak for themselves. It has been scornfully said that all of my subjects are of the low or savage. It might have been as truly said that some of my heroes and heroines, as Reil and



J. Miller.
Joaquin Miller.
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Sophia Petrowska, died on the scaffold. But believe me, the people of heart are the unfortunate. How unfortunate that man who never knew misfortune! And, thank God! the heart of the world is with the unfortunate! There never has yet been a great poem written of a rich man or gross. And I glory in the fact that I never celebrated war or warriors. Thrilling as are war themes, you will not find one, purposely, in all my books. If you would have the heart of the world with you, put heart in your work, taking care that you do not try to pass brass for gold. They are much alike to look upon, but only the ignorant can be deceived. And what is poetry without heart! In truth, were I asked to define poetry, I would answer in a single word, *Heart*.

"Let me again invoke you, be loyal to your craft, not only to your craft but to your fellow scribes. To let envy lure you to leer at even the humblest of them is to admit yourself beaten; to admit yourself to be one of the thousand failures betraying the one success. Braver it were to knife in the back a holy man at prayer. I plead for something more than the individual here. I plead for the entire republic. To not have a glorious literature of our own is to be another Nineveh, Babylon, Turkey. Nothing ever has paid, nothing ever will pay a nation like poetry. How many millions have we paid, are still paying, bleak and rocky little Scotland, to behold the land of Burns? Byron led the world

to scatter its gold through the ruins of Italy, where he had mused and sang, and Italy was rebuilt. Greece survived a thousand years on the deathless melodies of her mighty dead, and now once again is the heart of the globe.

"Finally, use the briefest little bits of baby Saxon words at hand. The world is waiting for ideas, not for words. Remember Shakespeare's scorn of 'words, words, words.' Remember always that it was the short Roman sword that went to the heart and conquered the world, not the long tasseled and bannered lance of the barbarian. Write this down in red and remember.

"Will we ever have an American literature? Yes, when we leave sound and words to the winds. American science has swept time and space aside. American science dashes along at fifty, sixty miles an hour; but American literature still lumbers along in the old-fashioned English stage-coach at ten miles an hour; and sometimes with a red-coated outrider blowing a horn. We must leave all this behind us. We have not time for words. A man who uses a great big sounding word when a short one will do is to that extent a robber of time. A jewel that depends greatly on its setting is not a great jewel. When the Messiah of American literature comes he will come singing, so far as may be, in words of a single syllable."

The long poem "With Walker in Nicaragua," we are told in one of the foot-notes, was first intended for John Brown of Harper's Ferry. The poet was teaching school in Washington Territory when he heard of Brown's raid and death, and at once wrote a number of verses in his memory. Afterward the poem was changed so as to refer to General Walker.

"The Isles of the Amazons," tales in verse of South American life, was written at the suggestion of Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, who translated it into Portuguese and warmly praised it.

"The Ship in the Desert," first published in *The Atlantic Monthly*, gives some striking pictures of the great arid plains of the West, crossed by the poet with his father when they traveled overland to Oregon in 1852. These lines from the poem will serve to show its author's descriptive powers and beauty:

A wild, wide land of mysteries,
Of sea-salt lakes and dried up-seas,
And lonely wells and pools; a land
That seems so like dead Palestine,
Save that its wastes have no confine
Till pushed against the level skies.
A land from out whose depths shall rise
The new-time prophets. Yea, the land
From out whose awful depths shall come,
A lowly man, with dusty feet,
A man fresh from his Maker's hand,
A singer singing oversweet,
A charmer charming ever wise;
And then all men shall not be dumb.
Nay, not be dumb; for he shall say,
"Take heed, for I prepare the way
For weary feet." Lo, from this land
Of Jordan streams and dead sea sand,
The Christ shall come when next the race
Of man shall look upon His face.

Of other poems of the great West, one of the finest we reproduce in full:

THE HEROES OF AMERICA.

O perfect heroes of the earth,
That conquer'd forests, harvest set!
O sires, mothers of my West!
How shall we count your proud bequest?
But yesterday ye gave us birth;
We eat your hard-earn'd bread to-day,
Nor toil nor spin nor make regret,
But praise our pretty selves and say
How great we are. We all forget
The still endurance of the rude
Unpolished sons of solitude.

What strong, uncommon men were these,
These settlers hewing to the seas!
Great horny-handed men and tan;
Men blown from many a barren land
Beyond the sea; men red of hand,
And men in love, and men in debt,
Like David's men in battle set:
And men whose very hearts had died,
Who only sought these woods to hide
Their wretchedness, held in the van;
Yet every man among them stood
Alone, along that sounding wood,

And every man somehow a man.
They pushed the mailed wood aside,
They tossed the forest like a toy,
That grand, forgotten race of men—
The boldest band that yet has been
Together since the siege of Troy.

Among the later poems is that written on the death of President Garfield, in connection with which this interesting reminiscence of Walt Whitman is given:

"It was on this occasion that a pall of black suddenly fell upon the republic. Garfield lay dead at Elberon!

"A publisher solicited from each of the several authors then in and about Boston some tribute of sorrow for the dead. The generous sum of \$100 was checked as an earnest. I remember how John Boyle O'Riley and I went to big-hearted Walt Whitman and wrestled with him in a vain effort to make him earn and accept his \$100.

"Yes, I'm sorry as the sorriest; sympathize with the great broken heart of the world over this dead sovereign citizen. But I've nothing to say."

"And so, persuade as we might, even past midnight, Walt Whitman would not touch the money or try to write a line. He was poor; but bear it forever in testimony that he was honest, and would not promise to sell that which he felt that God had not at that moment given him to sell. And hereafter, whenever any of you are disposed to speak, or even think unkindly of Walt Whitman, remember this refusal of his to touch a whole heap of money when he might have had it for ten lines, and may be less than ten minutes' employment. I love him for it. There is not a butcher, nor a baker, nor a merchant, nor a banker in America, perhaps, who would have been under the circumstances so stubbornly, savagely honest with the world and himself."

Among the "Later Poems" is one on

CUBA LIBRE.

Comes a cry from Cuban water—
From the warm, dusk Antilles—
From the lost Atlanta's daughter,
Drowned in blood as drowned in seas;
Comes a cry of purpled anguish—
See her struggles, hear her cries!
Shall she live, or shall she languish?
Shall she sink, or shall she rise?
She shall rise, by all that's holy!
She shall live and she shall last;
Rise as we, when crushed and lowly
From the blackness of the past.
Bid her strike! Lo, it is written
Blood for blood and life for life.
Bid her smite, as she is smitten;
Stars and stripes were born of strife.
Once we flashed our lights of freedom,
Lights that dazzled her dark eyes
Till she could but yearning heed them,
Reach her hands and try to rise.
Then they stabbed her, choked her, drowned her,
Till we scarce could hear a note.
Ah! these rustling chains that bound her!
Oh! these robbers at her throat!
And the kind who forged these fetters?
Ask five hundred years for news.
Stake and thumbscrew for their betters?
Inquisitions! Banished Jews!
Chains of slavery! What reminder
Of one red man in that land?
Why, these very chains that bound her
Bound Columbus, foot and hand!
She shall rise as rose Columbus,
From his chains, from shame and wrong—
Rise as Morning, matchless, wondrous,
Rise as some rich morning song—
Rise a ringing song and story,
Valor, love personified.
Stars and stripes espouse her glory,
Love and Liberty allied.

That the poet has been touched by the altruistic spirit of the times is shown in the poem "Sappho and Phaon," with its story of the finding of the long-lost Eden. In his notes on this poem the author gives this further counsel to the American poets of the future:

"One final word to the coming poets of the Sierras and the great Sea and the Universal Heart. For I would have them, not like the very many cedars, but like the very few sequoias. I

would have them not fear the elements, or seek station or office from any one; to owe no man; only God. Yes, I know—who should better know?—how long and lonely and terribly dark the night is when not well nourished and encouraged by earnest friends; but I have seen some, better, abler than I, halt, falter, fall, from very excess of kindly praise and patronage. My coming poets, there are offices, favors, high honors within the gift of good men, and good men are many; but the gift of song is from God only. Choose, and adhere to the end; for we can not serve two masters. A good citizen you may be, have love, peace, plenty to the end; but you shall not even so much as ascend the mountain that looks down upon the Promised Land, however much you may be made to believe you have attained it, if you follow Mammon. On the other hand, plain, simple, apart, alone, God only at your side, you must toil by day and meditate by night, remembering always that the only true dignity is true humility; remembering always that the only true humility is true dignity. Poverty, pain, persecution, ingratitude, scorn, and maybe obscurity at the end. But always and through all, and over and above all, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The greatest and the humblest that has been, your one exemplar. And so, following Him, shall you never answer back except and only by some white banner set on your own splendid and inaccessible summits; the flag of forgiveness and good-will.

"If then, thus informed by one whose feet are worn, the starry steeps of song be still your aspiration, don your Capuchin garb and with staff and sandal shoon go forth alone to find your lofty acre, to plant and water your tree, to take your eternal lessons from Him, through the toil of bee and the song of bird. Nor shall you, in your lofty seclusion and security from the friction and roar of trade, for one day escape or seek to escape your duties to man. The poets are God's sentries set on the high watch-towers of the world. You must see with the true foresight of the seer of old the coming invasions, the internal evils, the follies of your age, and not only give warning but bravely lead to triumph or perish, as the prophets of old, if need be.

"Perhaps the greatest source of sorrow, sin, in this our commercial age is the periodical 'hard times.' There should be nothing of that sort. True, this age of gold and of getting will pass as the age of stone and man-eating passed, but our work is with our own age. Then can the seer, the prophet, priest, poet, sing, and so teach a way to avert this tidal wave of calamity that every few years submerges the entire Christian world?

"What, this is not the poet's work! Sir, truth is the poet's sword, and his battle is for mankind. I like the story of that Orpheus piping on a hillside till people sat at his feet to hear him play; and so built a city there. Beautiful, divinely beautiful, the poet's story of the old shepherd king who had his strength restored each time the giant threw him down to earth. The people came crowding to the cities then as now. These themes, or such themes, are crying out continuously. The deaf do not hear; the blind can not see. The seer only can see. 'Let me sing the songs and I care not who make the laws.'

"Clearly, then, you are not to go apart in consecration for your own ease, least of all for your own glory. The only glory that can long attend you or at all survive you is the glory of doing good; defending the weak, guiding the strong, making the blind see; finding your reward entirely in the fact that you loyally love the true, the good, and beautiful, this trinity in one."

William Watson's Criticism of Stephen Phillips.

—The new poet who has swum into our ken, Stephen Phillips, is ardently admired by Mr. Watson for his work on classic themes, such as "Christ in Hades" and "Marpessa." But when Mr. Phillips treats of London life in a realistic way, Mr. Watson makes protest and does so with a scorn for the critics who have described these poems as tragic. Here is what Mr. Watson (*The Outlook*, New York) has to say, after expressing his admiration as aforesaid in generous terms:

"Now, in reading these criticisms I ask myself, 'Have these critics lost all sense of what "tragedy" means, all perception of wherein "tragedy" consists?' I had ever supposed that the very essence of tragedy was the *overthrow of something great*.

"Shakespeare has painted the mental ruin of a Lear, the moral

ruin of a Macbeth, the material ruin of an Antony. This was tragedy, inasmuch as the things ruined were at heart noble and splendid. There were kingly spirits whom we tracked to the sources of their fall. But when our young modern poet takes one of the nameless aggregated millions, who, in the words of Milton,

Grow up and perish as the summer fly,

and describes her gradual descent into the vulgarest vice, from a level of what appears to have been hardly a less vulgar sort of virtue, and when we are bidden by his indiscriminating critics to acquiesce in this as tragedy, I, for one, must protest with whatever emphasis I can command. In these insignificant and immemorable human lives no material of tragedy exists; these trivial and microscopical individualities do not provide the theater in which alone may tragedy be enacted. Tragedy demands, as the prime condition of its presentment, a moral stage of some grandeur and amplitude. A great or splendid spirit is wrecked, or overborne, or gradually disintegrated, and in the terror of such a spectacle there is sublimity and awe. If a palace or a fortress fall, we tremble; we do not stand aghast at the collapse of a mud hut.

"Of course I hear some one telling me that manhood and womanhood are in themselves so eternally and supremely interesting that every human soul is the potential arena of the grandest tragic action; to which I reply that it is merely what one may call the collective egotism of mankind that thus speaks. Every human being is, indeed, interesting; so is everything else in that nature which includes him; but there are degrees of interest. When, in Marlowe's play, the soul of Faustus is entailed beyond redemption, and the powers of evil demand their costly prize, it is an immense spectacle that we witness; but the final extinction of a soul originally so immomentous as the soul described by Mr. Stephen Phillips is a small spectacle at best. A solar eclipse and the snuffing of a candle are really two different matters."

NOTES.

THE endowment of a bed in the hospital for sick children in Great Ormond Street, London, to be known as the "Alice in Wonderland" cot, is the fitting monument projected by English churchmen and men of letters to the memory of "Lewis Carroll."

The Chap Book takes a pessimistic view of the public's appreciation of poetry. It says: "We are almost prepared to risk the statement that never before in the world's history was so much poetry written and so little read as now, and that shortly it will be actually true that there are more makers of verse than there are readers."

THE English press has unanimously printed praises of the statement that "Mark Twain" has paid the last of his Webster and Company debts. Dr. McAlister, writing to *The Times*, London, on the subject, says: "With the exception of the historical case of Sir Walter Scott, I do not think there is to be found in the records of literature anything quite equal to Mark Twain's conduct."

"A CURIOUS paragraph appeared in *Le Journal*, of Paris, the other day," says the *New York Times*. "*Le Journal*, it will be remembered, has been publishing 'Paris' as a serial; it has also attacked M. Zola fiercely for his position in regard to the Dreyfus case. 'Here is some information on the sales of Emile Zola's books,' says the paper; 'it shows better than a longer commentary, not the value, but the comparative success of the author's novels: "La Fortune des Rougons" has sold beyond 33,000; "La Curée," 43,000; "Le Ventre de Paris," 40,000; "La Conquête de Plassans," 33,000; "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," 49,000; "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," 30,000; "L'Assommoir," 139,000; "Une Page d'Amour," 88,000; "Nana," 128,000; "Pot-Bouille," 88,000; "Au Bonheur des Dames," 68,000; "La Joie de Vivre," 51,000; "Germinal," 99,000; "L'Œuvre," 59,000; "La Terre," 123,000; "Le Rêve," 99,000; "La Bête Humaine," 94,000; "L'Argent," 86,000; "La Débâcle," 190,000; "Docteur Pascal," 88,000; "Lourdes," 143,000; "Rome," 100,000.'

The Transcript, Boston, says of the death of Aubrey Beardsley: "The young man who with much originality brought the art of Cheret into popular Anglo-Saxon knowledge had long been out of health. His art is the art of the abnormal, apart from the sanities, simplicities, and sweetnesses of nature, feverish but of a beauty in color and an insistence upon the lure of strangeness of line which made its influence widespread and of extraordinary fascination to all who came under its spell. Beardsley had a fine gift, and with the will (and better health) might have come in his maturity to rank with men whose work and fame will live. But his genius flickered like a flame with queer lights in an often unwholesome atmosphere, and now the flame has died out. But it has left much more than the ephemeral and evanescent sputtering of posters which seemed to be its immediate result. Thousands of artists have felt its influence moving toward the day when nationality in art will be less thought of than ever before in the world's history, as cosmopolitan habits and knowledge make artists more and more citizens of their one land of art—the purest, indeed, the only democracy in existence. It would be difficult for anybody to decide from his pictures whether Beardsley was a Parisian, a Londoner, a New Yorker, or a San Franciscan of Spanish and St. Louisian parentage."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME MODERN HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

THE suggestion was made, just after the explosion that destroyed the *Maine* in Havana harbor, that the disaster might have been caused by some form of high explosive about whose action little is known, that might have been contained in the magazine. A general discussion of the nature and qualities of such explosives followed in the daily press, but the result was scarcely illuminating, as few of those who took part in it spoke as experts. This being the case, a brief statement of the character, power, and degree of safety of several of the principal kinds of high explosives used in naval warfare will be welcome, and we quote below such a statement from the columns of *The Engineering News* (New York). Says that paper:

"Since the introduction of the French melinite, in 1885, as a substitute for black powder in the bursting charge of shells, other nations have been experimenting in the same direction, and now England, Germany, and the United States claim to have found explosives equally powerful and much safer than the melinite originally invented by M. Turpin. The secret of the French composition was very carefully guarded for a number of years, and even now the exact method of manufacture has to be guessed at. But competent authorities say that there is very little doubt that it is essentially a mixture of fused picric acid and trinitrocellulose or guncotton, dissolved in a mixture of ether and alcohol. The ether-alcohol mixture evaporates and the resulting cake is granulated. Melinite has the characteristic yellow color of picric acid, has a bitter taste, and is practically without crystals. When ignited by a flame or by a heated wire in an unconfined state, it gives off a reddish-yellow flame and copious volumes of black smoke."

Lyddite, used by the English, and Joveite, by our own Government, are practically identical with the French explosive, which seems to be the only type that can be used safely with high-power guns. Wet guncotton is safer still, but can not be used in shells owing to the difficulty of packing it into them, altho, as noted below, it is the favorite explosive in torpedoes. To quote further:

"The conditions to be filled by a satisfactory explosive of this nature are severe. The compound must be safe to manufacture, store, and transport; and, above all, it must be stable in its composition under all conditions of climate, position in the ship, and actual service. It must also withstand the shock of discharge from high-power guns, delivering a projectile with a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second or more; it must not explode when accidentally struck by other shells; yet it must detonate violently when it strikes the decks or lightly armored parts of an enemy and do this without the intervention of any dangerous fulminates."

"Guncotton, used for the 'war-heads' of automobile torpedoes, is . . . molded into blocks and then compressed, under a hydraulic pressure of over 6,000 pounds to the square inch, into disks. As these disks come from the press they contain from 12 to 16 per cent. of water; but before being sent away for storage, they are soaked in fresh water until they contain about 30 to 35 per cent."

"The wet guncotton alone is not affected by shock; it will not explode when penetrated by rifle bullets; is comparatively insensible to sympathetic explosion, and is not exploded by heat. To test this last-named quality the British Government, some years ago, burned up in bonfires two lots of guncotton, of one ton each, but containing 30 per cent. of water. In one case the disks were in a closed tank, and in the other in 80 closed packages. But in both cases the guncotton burned away without explosion. Under shock from the proper kind and weight of detonation, the explosive properties of guncotton are unaffected by water; but when dry it is more liable to detonation from influences. On board ship this guncotton is stored in a separate and special magazine, isolated from all other powders and detonators.

"The smokeless powder, developed at the United States Naval

Torpedo Station and intended for use in guns of all calibers in the United States navy, is essentially a nitrocellulose powder. It is made of a mixture of soluble and insoluble nitrocellulose, to which is added about 19 per cent. of nitrates of barium and potassium and a very small percentage of calcium carbonate. As yet it is made only for the rapid-fire guns up to six-inch calibre, and the resultant powder takes the form of compressed scored sheets or ribbons; in thickness equaling 0.015 of the caliber of the gun and of a length made to fit the powder-chamber of the gun. These sheets have a yellowish-gray color, with a smooth surface and glue-like consistence. Nitrocellulose is the resultant of the treatment of cotton fiber with nitric acid, and is only another form of guncotton.

"The brown prismatic, or cocoa powder, used in our navy for the heavier guns, is an explosive of the old type, inasmuch as it is made of a compound of niter, charcoal, and sulfur. But the method of manufacture is very different and imparts to it qualities not possessed by the old black powder. This new powder is in the form of perforated hexagonal prisms, weighing about eleven to the pound for large guns, of the color of cocoa, and the velocity of combustion is so low that a grain may be ignited when held in the hand and then placed on the ground before the burning part reaches the fingers. Its advantages are, the ability to impart a high initial velocity to the projectile without exerting an undue pressure upon the gun, and the form, size, and great density of the grains."

WILL ELECTRICAL TRACTION KILL THE STREET RAILWAY?

SUCH a question as this would seem at first sight almost absurd. Electricity certainly appears just now to have given the street-railway a new lease of life, even enabling it to compete on favorable terms, in some cases, with the steam lines. But we are reminded by *The Electrical Review* that even better results may be attained by discarding the rails altogether and using superior forms of motor-carriage on asphalt. This paper is editorially of the opinion, therefore, that with a proper combination of asphalted streets and electric motors we shall have no further need of the street-car. It says:

"In the recent inaugural address of the president of the English Society of Engineers there were brought out some important points concerning the *raison d'être* of street-railways or tramways. If in the old days of the horse-car there had been no considerable difference between the tractive effort on pavements and rails there would have been no cause for street-railways. The use of vehicles riding freely over the pavement is in all respects superior to that of vehicles running on rails, with the single exception of the lower traction coefficient of the latter. Omnibuses require no special roadbed, are not confined to fixed routes on which such a roadbed is provided, are not blocked by an accident at any one point and are greatly superior to tramcars on these accounts. But the immensely greater tractive effort on the poorly constructed roads of the past necessitated the tramways. The speaker referred to above classed tramways as 'metallic admission by engineers and the public of the badness of ordinary roads.'

"Now that the horse has been superseded by the electric motor for street-railway work, this change necessitating the constant connection of the vehicle with either an overhead or an underground conductor, the reduction of the traction coefficient on pavements to a value equal to that on rails would not necessarily eliminate the use of the latter, as the vehicles would be necessarily confined by the necessities of the conducting system to fixed routes. If, however, in future the storage-battery or any other mechanical means of propulsion, whereby the car is rendered independent of the conducting system, is developed to such an extent that it can compete with the trolley, the perfection of pavements would do away with the necessity for rails.

"That our roadways will be enormously improved over their present crude condition there is not the slightest doubt. The horse is a very poor dynamometer and gives but a crude indication of the work he is doing. The development of motor vehicles, especially electrical vehicles, with which an ammeter shows immediately the great difference between a good and a bad pavement, is opening the eyes of road-users to the advantages of

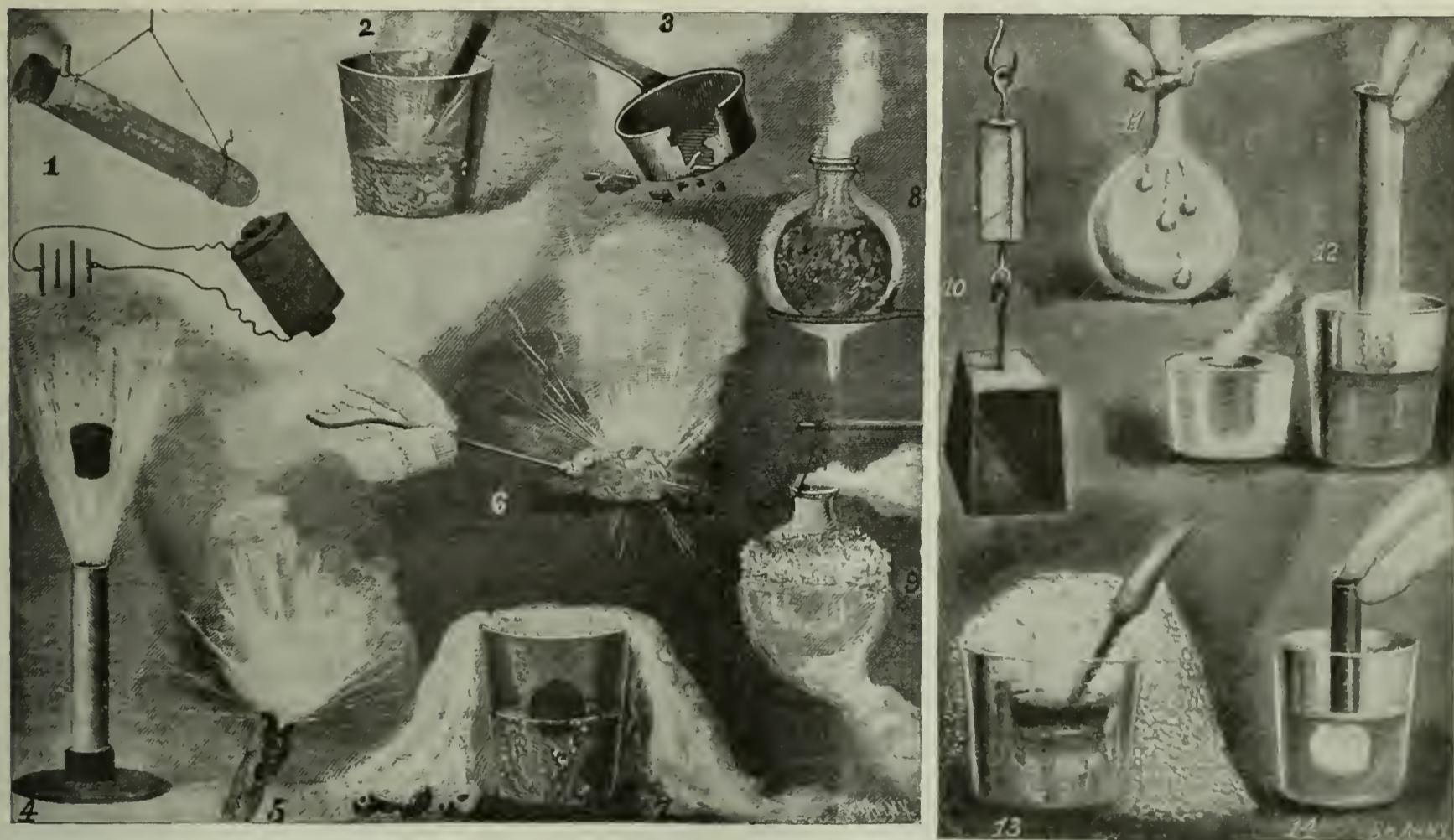
better pavements. Belgian block pavements, especially with steel-tired wheels, involve a most deplorable waste of power in the pounding, rattling, and shaking of the vehicles running over them. Macadam roads are non-resilient. Asphalt pavements are better than either, except in hot weather, when their resilience often falls far below that of macadam. A rigid, flat pavement would be ideal for motor vehicles, but is out of the question while horses are used. With the passing of the horse, however, the pavements can and will be improved and may reach such a state of perfection that there will be no advantage in rails. In this case if light automobile vehicles are perfected, the street-railway may become a thing of the past."

WONDERFUL PROPERTIES OF LIQUEFIED AIR.

THE liquefaction of air in great quantities, as now effected in New York by Mr. Charles E. Tripler, has already been described in these columns. We are now enabled to reproduce from *The Scientific American* (April 2) illustrations showing some of the remarkable experiments that can be performed with

particles of carbonic acid and possibly ice. These may be filtered out through filter paper, and the liquid is seen to be of a delicate shade of blue, clear as water.

"Since the boiling-point of nitrogen is 13° C. below that of oxygen, it follows that, in the first boiling, nitrogen is distilled from the oxygen as alcohol may be distilled from a mixture of alcohol and water through the difference between their boiling-points. By this means the liquid air becomes very much richer in oxygen. The liquid air would at first contain only 20 per cent. of oxygen, but after boiling for a while the proportion of oxygen increases to 75 per cent. If the liquid be poured upon a block of ice, it bounds off like water from a hot stove. The ice at the freezing-point is 344° F. hotter than the liquid air—a distance of 132° greater than separates boiling water from ice. We can not comprehend it any better than we can comprehend the space which separates us from the sun. Altho so cold, the hand may be dipped into the liquid or the liquid may be poured into the hand without producing much sensation, since the heat of the hand evaporates the liquid so quickly that a layer of vapor is formed around the hand; in other words, the liquid is thrown into a spheroidal state with reference to the hand. If, however, contact does take place between the skin and the liquid air, a most serious burn results. One day, when Pictet had a burn



EXPERIMENTS SHOWING PROPERTIES OF LIQUID AIR.

- 1. Magnetism of oxygen. 2. Steel burning in liquid oxygen. 3. Frozen sheet iron. 4. Explosion of confined liquid air. 5. Burning paper. 6. Explosion of sponge. 7. Freezing rubber ball. 8. Double walled vacuum bulb. 9. Boiling liquid air. 10. Frozen mercury. 11. Liquid oxygen in water, 12. Frozen whisky. 13. Carbonic acid snow. 14. Burning carbon in liquid oxygen.

the liquid. As will be remembered, air was formerly liquefied in very small amounts, but Mr. Tripler obtains it literally by the gallon, using an apparatus whose feature is a specially constructed valve that allows a part of the already compressed air to expand into a jacket surrounding the tube through which the remainder is flowing, thus cooling it below the point of liquefaction. Says the writer of the article from which we quote :

"The possession of a large quantity of a liquid at so low a temperature makes it possible to perform many experiments of a very startling and marvelous character. When a dishful of the liquid air is dipped from the can, it boils so violently that drops of it are projected to quite a distance. This continues until the dish is cooled to the temperature of the liquid, when it becomes quiet, simmering gently. In this condition it is turbid, containing solid

upon his hand from fire, he also produced one accidentally by liquid air; the ordinary burn healed in ten or twelve days, but the other was open for six months."

The writer goes on to explain some of the experiments shown in the illustration. In Fig. 4 the enormous force generated by the rapid evaporation of the liquid is shown. To quote again :

"On pouring a couple of fluid ounces of liquid air into the tube, and driving a wooden plug firmly in with a hammer, it is driven out almost immediately, and with such violence that boards overhead are indented by it.

"Fig. 3 shows the effect produced upon iron by reducing its temperature to that of liquid air. An ordinary tin dipper placed in the liquid and allowed to cool till boiling ceases becomes brittle and breaks like glass.

'Fig. 7 shows a dish of liquid air in which a rubber ball is floating. It will be noticed that the vapor flows over the edge of the dish, not rising in a cloud from it, as does steam, since it is much heavier than gaseous air at ordinary pressures. This vapor presents the appearance of a cloud of steam and would be easily mistaken for it. . . . Whisky and alcohol are frozen with little difficulty by means of this liquid. It is a curious experiment (see Fig. 12) to hold a tube in which is liquid air in a glass of whisky, which in a few minutes becomes frozen solid. On warming the outside of the glass the solid whisky may be removed, and we have a whisky tumbler composed of whisky itself, but the whisky is in a condition suitable only for consumption in the Klondike.

"A jet of carbonic acid directed into a dish floating in a glass of liquid air (see Fig. 13) is immediately frozen and forms carbonic-acid snow, in the open air, which, on being placed upon a table, passes into the gaseous state without melting."

The condensation of the air of the room—not the moisture, but the actual air itself—on the outside of a tube containing liquid air boiling in a vacuum is another curious experiment, as is also the freezing of mercury into a mass that will support a heavy weight (Fig. 10). A still more striking feat is the following:

"A quantity of liquid air is poured into a tea-kettle, and the kettle is set over a hot fire of coals; the liquid air evaporates and shoots in streams from the spout of the kettle in a straight column to the height of three to four feet—a sight which Watt never dreamed of. While this is going on, if a glass of water is poured into the kettle, it will be found to be frozen in a very short time; and if the kettle is removed from the fire, its under surface is found to be covered with the carbon dioxide of the fire frozen solid within a couple of inches of the red-hot coals."

A considerable number of the illustrations show experiments that depend simply on the fact that the liquid air, after the nitrogen has boiled away, becomes richer in oxygen, as explained above. Thus a sponge saturated with it explodes when lighted (Fig. 6), paper soaked in it burns vividly (Fig. 5), a rod of carbon burns under the liquid (Fig. 14), and a steel pen or a watch-spring can be lighted with a match after being dipped into it. A few more experiments are described in our closing quotation, as follows:

"Fig. 11 shows a very brilliant experiment. A large flask, 10 or 12 inches in diameter, is filled to the neck with water. Into the top of the flask liquid air is poured. This at first floats, since the specific gravity of liquid nitrogen is 0.885; but as the nitrogen boils away, leaving the oxygen behind, the drops of oxygen begin to sink into the water since its specific gravity is 1.124. As these drops sink, they are partially turned into vapor, which of course tends to rise through the water. This action communicates a rapid whirling motion to the oxygen, and drives it back again. This may be many times repeated, giving a very beautiful exhibition, since the drops of oxygen may be as large as an inch in diameter.

"The magnetic character of liquid oxygen can be exhibited on a large scale in the manner shown in Fig. 1. A test-tube with a side tube is filled with liquid oxygen, and a cork inserted. The side tube allows free evaporation to take place. This is then suspended, as shown by a sling. If an electromagnet be brought near the end of the tube, the tube swings toward and adheres to the pole of the magnet just as if it were a piece of iron. This is, perhaps, the first adaptation of this experiment for exhibition on a large scale."

Colors without Coloring-Matter.—"This apparent paradox," says *The National Druggist*, March, "has been solved by M. Henry, professor of physiology at the Sorbonne, in a manner as ingenious as it is original. All have admired at times the beautiful and rich play of colors flashed back when a drop of oil is allowed to fall in water. By a long study of this phenomenon Professor Henry has been enabled to catch and perpetuate these hitherto evanescent colors, and to mount them so that they can be examined at leisure. The following is the outline of his process as described in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*: The object which he wishes to color—say a sheet of waterproof paper, a plate

of glass, or a smooth board—is placed in a tank, or basin, large enough to permit the object to lie flat and level. Water is then let in, through numerous little jets, from the bottom of the tank until the object is covered to a slight depth. A drop or two of a volatile solution of some gum, or resin, insoluble in water, is let fall on the water, and at once spreads itself in a thin layer over the surface. When a portion of the volatile solvent has evaporated, leaving an exceedingly thin film of the resin (bitumen, asphalt, resin, etc.) lying on the surface of the water, the Professor whistles a tune over it, and the water and the film are thus thrown into rhythmical undulations, each of which represents a certain tone. In a short time the solvent vanishes entirely, and the film of resin is left floating on the water. The latter is now very gently and slowly withdrawn from the basin, and the film is thus gradually lowered to the surface of the paper, glass, or wood object, as the case may be. When it comes into actual contact, the object carrying the film is removed and allowed to dry, preserving all the time the marvelous display of colors that it presented while on the water. The December number of the *Repertoire de Pharmacie* had as an insert a little sheet of paper thus prepared—*moiré*, as it is called. As is usual in such inventions, this is probably but the beginning of a process that will prove of great value in the arts."

SCIENCE AND THE BORDERLAND OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

THERE is great difference of opinion regarding the duty of scientific men to investigate a whole class of doubtful phenomena, such as rappings, table-turnings, "levitation," thought-transference, etc. Probably the consensus of scientific opinion is against it. A recent book published in Paris by a Roman Catholic priest, Father Lescœur, considers this attitude a reproach to science, and in a review of the work in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 5) M. Albert de Rochas lays down a distinction between the parts of such phenomena that science should investigate and those that it has no business to meddle with. In brief, his opinion is that science should find out all it can about the physical basis of such phenomena, but should not investigate their supernatural origin or connections, if they should have any such. The review is interesting as explaining the point of view of a certain class of orthodox French Catholics, altho the author's views are scarcely expressed in the accepted language of modern science. Says M. de Rochas:

"The author invites scientists to direct their investigations toward the subject of miracles, and he reproaches them with not having done so heretofore.

"Their abstention is easily explained.

"When a man is accustomed to the rigorous methods of the experimental sciences, he likes to study only facts that are capable of being reproduced at will or observed frequently enough so that we may hope to arrive at their laws.

"Such is not the condition of miracles, whose peculiarity is that they obey no natural law and belong exclusively to the domain of history.

"But scientists can try in good faith to show that facts observed by them, of whose reality they have proofs, are analogous to other facts narrated in the annals of religion; to conclude that these latter ought not to be rejected *à priori* as absurd; and to obtain some idea of how known forces, controlled by hands more powerful than their own, could produce them.

"I will take as an example the levitation of the human body.

"Suppose a scientist, in the course of his experiments on psychic force, finds a 'medium' who can rise from the earth like a balloon. The fact being uncommon and not reproducible at will, his first care should be to note the chief circumstances of the phenomenon and find out whether it has ever been observed by others.

"He then finds that analogous facts have been proved in all countries, at all epochs, as well among saints as among sorcerers, among Hindu ascetics as among persons living normally but presenting a peculiar sensibility of the nervous system.

"He is led in the first place to see in most of these phenomena only a particular case of the displacement of inert objects under

the influence of special effluvia emitted by 'mediums' and to attribute it to a force analogous to that which produces electric attractions and repulsions.

"Later, in much rarer cases, he recognizes the intervention of an intelligent force that acts like a living being, seizing and carrying the subject.

"Finally, if he has been able to study a certain number of observations, he will find phases intermediate to these two orders of phenomena; for example, when the subject is simply raised, but with the sensation of hands that seize him under the arms.

"From all this we conclude that:

"1. The phenomenon of levitation can not be considered in itself as a miracle.

"2. It is often the simple result of a natural force, probably developed by a peculiar state of the nervous system, from which result, perhaps, currents of electricity that act in a direction contrary to that of weight.

"3. This peculiar state of the nervous system provokes the emission of effluvia that sometimes act on the bodies of intelligent beings, good or bad, that are ordinarily invisible.

"What can the physicist do here?

"He can seek to define these emanations, these manifestations, this hypothetical physical force, by studying their action on the other forces that we already know. But it is not his business to find out what the intelligences may be that intervene in the phenomena; these are outside of the domain of science."

M. de Rochas now proceeds to quote from ecclesiastical history and tradition, and he reproduces several old pictures to show that the phenomenon of "levitation" was known in ancient times. Many scientific men agree with M. de Rochas that the investigation of such phenomena comes within the province of science; but there are many others who deny this, and who deprecate all such efforts as those of the Society for Psychical Research to unravel what they regard as a tissue of superstition and deceit.—
Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TELEPHONE.

IT is apt to be the case with a useful invention that while in its earlier and cruder stages of development it attracts great public attention, its later improvements, altho perhaps they are the very ones that make it commercially and practically valuable, pass unnoticed. This is notably the case with the telephone, and an article on "The Modern Telephone Instrument," by Francis G. Hall, Jr., in *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (New Haven, March) contains much that is of interest. We quote the following paragraphs:



STANDARD LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE INSTRUMENTS.

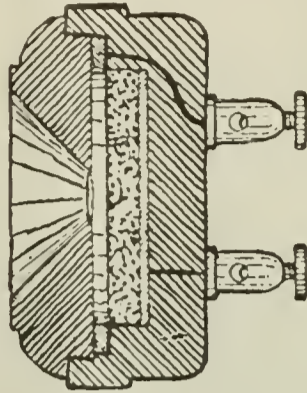
"Some form of Hunnings transmitter is always employed, as this type has been found to give by far the most satisfactory results in practical use. The original Hunnings transmitter consisted of a thin platinum diaphragm secured at its periphery to the open end of a cylindrical wood box. A circular disk of carbon was glued inside the box against the closed end and at a distance of about one eighth of an inch from the inner surface of the diaphragm. Into the intermediate space, carbon dust or granules, sufficient to fill it about two thirds full, were placed. Connecting wires were fastened in contact with the metallic diaphragm and the carbon back. This crude instrument was found to transmit speech

with wonderful clearness and power, but it could not be practically used, owing to the liability of the finely divided carbon to cake, thereby destroying entirely its efficiency.

"Since the Berliner patent in its broad form covered the Hunnings patent as granted in America, Berliner, acting for the

American Bell Telephone Company, perfected the Hunnings transmitter and it was until a few years ago called the 'Berliner Universal Transmitter' and used by the Bell Company exclusively for long-distance transmission.

"Several comparatively recent patents, owned by the Bell Company, cover the new features in the present Berliner transmitter.



SECTION OF AN EARLY HUNNINGS TRANSMITTER.

These will not be open to the public for some time. Fortunately, ingenuity has circumvented these patents, and transmitters, which any one is at liberty to make, possessing qualities equal in every respect to these, have been devised.

"All of the types of transmitters, with the exception of the Blake and one or two other out-of-date ones, now offered for sale by the leading manufacturers are simply modifications of the Hunnings in which the defect of caking is more or less overcome.

"Generally carbon diaphragms are made use of as against metallic, its surface being less liable to produce a crackling noise when making contact with the granular intermediate carbon. To increase the number of points of contact, corrugations are often made upon the diaphragm; and that portion of it which is allowed to come into contact with the carbon grains is restricted, by means of a ring of light felt or carbon, to a space about three fourths of an inch in diameter, in the center of the diaphragm where the amplitude of vibration is greatest.

"Receivers of the watch-case form or of the regular form, with hard-rubber cases, differing only slightly in mechanical or electrical detail from the original Bell invention, are used universally. Some of the most important improvements on the old type are: means for keeping the adjustment uniform under varying conditions of temperature and use; the substitution of strong compound permanent magnets, having two or more poles next the diaphragm, for the old bar permanent magnet; differential winding of magnet bobbins; pneumatic ear-pieces, designed to keep the sound from escaping; special binding-posts and methods of connection whereby there is less liability of poor contact between the terminals and the flexible cord."

Mr. Hall regards the magneto-bell, which is the modern form of signaling-bell, as one of the improvements that has done most to popularize the telephone. He says of it:

"A magneto is a small alternating current dynamo using a compound permanent magnet for its field, instead of soft iron and wire for its excitation. The armature is of soft iron and shuttle-shaped, the groove being wound with fine wire to a resistance commensurable with the maximum length of line to be rung through.

"Polarized cells, similar to the polarized relays used in telegraphy, summon the subscriber to the 'phone. Two bobbins, wound with fine wire to a resistance proportionate to that of the generator-armature, are mounted on a permanent magnet in such a manner that their soft iron cores will always be of opposite polarity. When an alternating current is passed through the magnets, a pivoted armature with a hammer attached is repelled and attracted alternately by each pole. Bells are placed on both sides so as to be in line with the swing of the hammer, which strikes first one and then the other with a speed dependent upon the rapidity of the current alternations."

Of other important improvements the author speaks as follows:

"The lightning arrester, commonly placed at the top of the

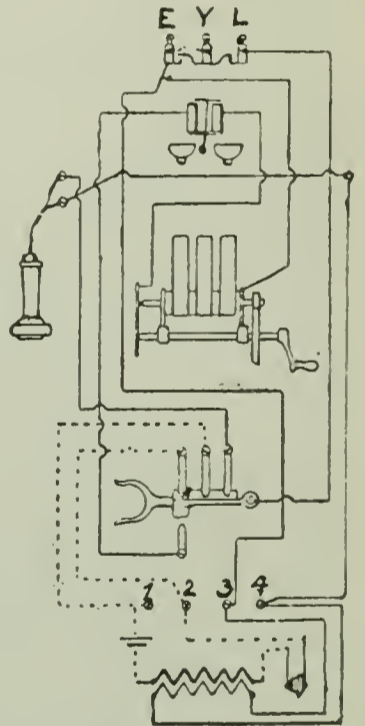


DIAGRAM OF INTERIOR CONNECTIONS IN LONG-DISTANCE INSTRUMENTS.

magneto-box, consists of three metal strips, with straight or serrated edges, placed so as to have a spark gap or space of about of an one-sixteenth inch between each pair of adjoining plates. Two of the plates are connected to the line and the third to the earth. In case of an overcharge of static electricity it jumps to the earth-plate instead of going through and damaging the instrument. This action is assisted by a metallic plug between the line and earth-plates, which is put in during a storm.

"In addition to the lightning arrester, a further protection is derived from the use of fused wire, melting at about .4 ampere, which is placed between each line terminal and the instrument. This affords a protection against a cross with electric light on other heavy current wires.

"The automatic switch is operated by a spring acting against the weight of the receiver. A long metal lever, permanently connected to one line terminal and pivoted at one end inside the magneto-box, and extending through an aperture in the side of the box with a hook at its extremity, constitutes the switch-arm. When the receiver is hung on the hook it is down and makes contact with a German-silver spring, completing the ringing circuit through the bells. As soon as the receiver is taken down, the lever is drawn up by a spring, breaking contact with the lower spring and making contact with three others. One of these springs is connected through the receiver and secondary of induction-coil with the other line terminal; another contact spring connects through the transmitter and primary of induction-coil with zinc of battery, the third connects with the carbon of battery."

GOLD FROM SEA-WATER AGAIN.

FROM time to time the public is informed that there is gold in sea-water—a fact known to all scientific men; and now comes the assertion that it has been extracted therefrom in paying quantities—a statement much more open to doubt. *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, March 26) goes over the evidence and concludes that somebody is being swindled. It says:

"We are informed by a number of correspondents that certain parties are offering for sale in the East the stock of a company which claims to be obtaining gold from sea-water on a commercial scale. Simultaneously, we find an announcement in some of the New York papers of the receipt at the New York Assay Office of a quantity of bullion weighing 92 ounces in all, said to be about one third gold and two thirds silver, which the company in question claims was actually recovered from sea-water by the process which it owns and is using.

"Going a little farther back, we find that these incidents are apparently part of a carefully prepared program, which began some months ago by the publication of paragraphs, and in some cases longer articles, in local New England papers concerning the operations of the company."

After going over the names of those connected with the scheme and asserting that they are none of them experts in metallurgy, tho some are good business men, it goes on to say:

"The company has established its works at Lubec, an old Maine seaport, where the water which forms the raw material of its operations is drawn from a tidal pond or bay. At high tide this contains about 50,000 tons of water, which is shut in by tide-gates and drawn off as needed to the works, which are established on an old wharf near by. A description in a local paper—*The Journal of Leviston, Me.*—says that 'a long room beneath the wharf, 80 by 30 feet, was securely planked in on all sides, divided into 100 little rooms, each lined with galvanized iron, and in each was placed a single machine, with a 3-inch pipe leading into it from a common flume.' The operation of these machines is directed or regulated from a small laboratory. The nature of the machines used is kept a profound secret—as is usual in such enterprises—and the process through which the material taken from them is passed is also kept a strict secret. The writer of the description above quoted is assured, however, that gold buttons of 7 to 7.5 pennyweights have been obtained from 60 hours' run of one of the machines.

"With the facts concerning the existence of gold in sea-water, our readers have from time to time been informed. In *The Engineering and Mining Journal* of November 21, 1896, Dr. Henry

Wurtz, the well-known chemist, presented the facts already known. That gold does exist Dr. Wurtz has ascertained, and the fact is confirmed by Sonstadt, in Germany, and by Dr. Liveridge, in New South Wales. None of these eminent chemists, however, has been able to suggest any method of recovering the gold. Quite recently Mr. John R. Don, of Otago, New Zealand, has made a very elaborate series of experiments, the results of which were embodied in a paper presented by him to the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the Chicago meeting in February, 1897. Without entering into the details, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Don made most careful examinations of sea-water, of marine sediments and deposits, and of wood which had been under water for years. He tried, also, many methods of precipitation; but all these experiments signally failed to show any precipitation whatever of gold, tho its presence was recognized in the analyses, and was determined to be an average of 0.71 grain per ton."

In view of all the facts, *The Engineering and Mining Journal* considers the whole story "simply another attempt to impose on the credulous," adding cynically that those who do not take its advice will "deserve no sympathy."

Suspended Electric Railways.—"An ingenious Russian engineer has suggested to one of the scientific associations of St. Petersburg a plan of construction of aerial lines that has attracted considerable attention," says *The Western Electrician*, Chicago, March 5. "He proposes a suspended electric railway which will be constructed at an elevation of 10 to 21 feet above the level of the earth. The carriages will move on rails fixed to brackets on columns or pillars. As there will be double tracks, trains moving in opposite directions can not interfere with each other. The speed at which such a road could be operated with safety has been estimated at 200 miles per hour. The inventor suggests three applications or distinct types of his system, the first being for small parcels and postal packages, the second for merchandise of bulkier character and medium weight, and the third for packages of greater dimensions and for passenger service. The construction of the first-named type would be inexpensive and without difficulty, and the low cost of operation would also recommend the system. Of course for longer routes the expense of construction and operation would increase because of the greater demand for current. The second type would be for general freight traffic, and the third form, which would serve for freight and passenger service, is more interesting than either of the others. The weight of the cars loaded is estimated at 600 pounds, and the speed to be maintained 200 miles an hour. The passenger coaches will contain 20 persons. The windows in these are to be placed at the ends of the coaches only, to prevent nervousness on the part of the passengers."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE danger to which flying-machines would be exposed in aerial navigation can be readily comprehended by an observer on the Atlantic sea-coast when a heavy storm sweeps across the sea," says *Our Animal Friends*, New York. "The most sanguine Darius Green does not expect the future airship to be as strong and perfect as the powerful-winged birds of the air, and if the latter are tossed about by a strong gale, the fate of the flying-machine would be disastrous. A 'lost' bird in a gale may drift a thousand miles out of its course, and even the petrels have fallen under the dominion of the wind so that they have been cast upon unknown and inhospitable shores."

"A CURIOUS illustration of the power of light matter to perforate more substantial substances when driven at a high velocity is stated by the *Engineer*," as quoted by *Nature*, "to have occurred in the royal arsenal a few days ago. In the course of experiments on firing gas in mines, conducted by Captain Cooper Key, R. A., under the Home office, a special gun is employed to do duty for a borehole with a charge of high explosive, and pressed cylinders of raw dry clay 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter are used to represent tamping. These 'shots' are made to act in various mixtures of air, coal-dust, gas, etc., and to stop the course of plug, etc. eventually, a cast-iron target-plate, one inch thick, was placed 25 feet in front, at an angle of 45°, in order to break up everything into dust and throw it upward. After three or four shots with this arrangement the clay plug, weighing 7½ ounces, perforated the inch iron plate, and the hole thus made has been steadily extended since. The familiar tallow candle passing through a door must hide its head before a 7½ ounce plug of clay perforating an iron plate an inch thick at an angle of 45°. Doubtless the velocity must be tremendous. It is pointed out that the velocity for a hard cylinder of this weight and size to cut through an inch of wrought iron at 45° would be over 1,800 foot-seconds. With cast iron and clay and the three or four repeated blows, everything is so greatly altered that there is little more to be said than that the effect is remarkable and unexpected."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MOHAMMED AS A CHAMPION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE great prophet of Islam, if we are to believe his latest defender, Prof. Ali Osman, was not only not an oppressor of woman, but he was farther ahead of his times in the matter of woman's rights than the most advanced reformer of our day. He found polygamy already prevailing; he did not institute it. In the early stages of the world it was, indeed, unavoidable, says Professor Osman, if nations were not to die out. Among the Hindus both polygamy and polyandry prevailed. Among the Medes and Persians there was no bar to a plurality of wives. Polygamy flourished among the Hebrew patriarchs, was practised among the Greeks and glorified by Demosthenes; and in Rome, tho it was never legalized, it acquired all the force of a privileged institution. The influence of Christianity did little at first to check it, and St. Augustine declared (lib. ii., ceret Faust, ch. xvii.) that it was not a crime in a country where it was the legal custom. After bringing out these facts, Professor Osman, who writes for *The Humanitarian* (London, April), edited by Victoria Woodhull Martin, proceeds as follows:

"It is a vulgar error on the part of many Christian writers to suppose that Mohammed either adopted or legalized polygamy. As we have seen, it prevailed in the ancient world, especially in Eastern countries; the prophet found it practised not only among his own people, but among the people of other countries, where it had attained the gravest abuses. Women, except the first wife, suffered under cruel disabilities. The corruptness of morals, especially in Persia, was something appalling, while among the Arabs and the Jews, woman was degraded to a mere chattel. Polyandry, too, was practised by the half-Jewish, half-Sabæan tribes of Yemen.

"Nor was Christianity free from the reproach of degrading women. St. Paul's repugnance to the female sex stands on record to this day. The Fathers of the church vied with one another in dilating on the enormities of women, and denounced them with inconceivable malignity. Tertullian describes woman 'as the devil's gateway, the unsealer of the forbidden tree, the deserter of the divine law, the destroyer of God's image—man.' Chrysostom 'interpreted the general opinion of the Fathers,' says Lecky, 'when he pronounced woman to be a necessary evil, a natural temptation, a desirable calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination, a painted ill.' 'Jesus,' says Ameer Ali, 'had treated women with humanity; his followers excluded her from justice.'

"Such was the depravity of morals, such the condition of women in the East when Mohammed arose. He was the man of the moment, the man of destiny. The social fabric was breaking in pieces; he saved it by drastic reforms. His first care was to raise the position of women. 'Respect for women' was an essential article in his creed. His famous daughter 'Our Lady of Light' is the embodiment of all that is holiest and noblest in her sex.

"In the third year of the Hegira, Mohammed strictly forbade conditional and temporary marriages. Under his system the prophet secured to women rights they had not hitherto possessed. He placed women on a footing of perfect equality with men in the exercise of all legal powers and functions. He restrained polygamy by limiting the number of contemporaneous marriages and by making equity toward all wives obligatory on the man. The passage in the Koran runs thus: 'You may marry two, three, or four wives, but not more.' And immediately follows the sentence, 'but if you can not deal equitably and justly with all, you shall marry only one.'"

As for the harem, says the professor, instead of being a prison it was instituted as a sanctuary. It was an evidence not of the distrust of women, but of the sacredness with which she was invested in the East, and he quotes Von Hamner to this effect. He concludes with the following statement of the rights of women under the Moslem code:

"As soon as a woman is of age, the Moslem law vests in her all the rights which belong to her as an independent human being. She is entitled to share in the inheritance of her parents along with her brothers. A woman who is *sui juris* can under no circumstances be married without her own express consent, 'not even by the Sultan.' On her marriage she does not cease to be a separate member of society. A Moslem marriage is a civil act, needing no priest or ceremonial. The contract gives the man no power over the woman's person beyond what the law defines, and none whatever over her property. Her rights as a mother do not depend upon the idiosyncrasies of individual judges. Her earnings, acquired by her own labors, can not be squandered by her husband, nor can she be ill-treated with impunity. She continues to exercise, after she has passed from her father's house into her husband's, all the rights which the law gives to men. An ante-nuptial settlement by the husband in favor of the wife is a necessary condition, and if he does not make such a settlement the law presumes one in accordance with the social position of the wife. Briefly, all the privileges which belong to her as wife or mother are secured to her not by courtesy, but by the book of the law. Thus it will be seen that the Moslem woman's status equals that of many European women, and, in some respects, is superior. By the process of development, her social position is growing better still, as the true spirit of the prophet's teachings are becoming understood.

"And this I count as a glory to Islam."

DR. FAUNCE ON "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

THE claims of Christian Science are the subject of a careful and discriminating article by Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York. Dr. Faunce passes in brief review the facts in regard to the history of the movement and the life and work of its founder, Dr. Mary Eddy. He speaks of the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," Boston, founded in 1879, with twenty-six members, and now having 10,000 names on its rolls, many of this number, however, being scattered throughout the country. In 1887 the church raised \$4,000 for a building, but the money was mysteriously lost. In 1892 the church was reorganized by Mrs. Eddy. In January, 1895, its house of worship was dedicated, a building seating 1,400 persons, and costing, apart from the land, over \$200,000. In January, 1898, it was stated in the papers that 2,400 persons joined this church. In November, 1897, a Christian Science church was dedicated in Chicago in the presence of 8,000 people. The building cost \$225,000 and was dedicated free of debt. There are four churches in New York city and 319 altogether in the United States. The literature of Christian Science is said to be of "amazing extent." Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," the chief text-book of the denomination, first published in 1875, has recently attained its 146th edition. Its price is \$3 in the cheapest form. Mrs. Eddy has written many other books, tracts, and papers, all of which have an enormous sale.

As for Mrs. Eddy herself, she is described as being slender and graceful in spite of her eighty years, with "a complexion as fair as that of a child, with a magnetic, inspiring personality, and a smile that captivates all who meet her." She is living with her third husband, the first having died, and the second being divorced. Her present home is at Concord, N. H., where she has built a fine hall and home for Scientists, her own residence being a remodeled farmhouse in a retired spot. She is venerated and adored by her followers as few women have ever been. Says Dr. Faunce (*The Examiner*, New York):

"Her control is far more nearly absolute than that of General Booth. No Christian Scientist would dream of resisting her will in the management of a church. The extent to which some—not all—of her pupils would go is revealed by a conversation I recently had with a lady who stands high in a New York Science church. After discussing the faith for a little time, she told me that Mrs. Eddy was the way to God. I answered, 'Is not Christ

the way?' 'Yes,' she said, 'of course we would not put any one in the place of Christ, but Christ is dead and Mrs. Eddy is still living.' 'But,' I answered, 'will she not die, and what then? Who then will be the way?' 'Well,' she replied, 'we do not expect that she will—what you call die; she will—dissolve—into the life of the universe!'

As to the philosophy underlying Christian Science, Dr. Faunce says that it is "a strange compound indeed." It is defined as "extreme idealistic monism, couched in a phraseology never heard of before." It lays down four fundamental principles as follows:

1. God is all in all.
2. God is good. God is mind.
3. God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter.
4. Life, God, omnipotent Good, deny death, evil, sin, disease. Disease, sin, evil, death, deny omnipotent Good, God, Life.

A number of passages are quoted from "Science and Health" illustrative of the teachings of Mrs. Eddy. Among these are the following: "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power." "The so-called miracles of Jesus did not specially belong to a dispensation now ended, but they illustrate an ever-operative divine principle." "The same power which heals sin, heals also sickness." "Christians are under as direct orders now as then to be Christ-like, to possess His spirit, to follow His example, to heal the sick as well as the sinful." "Anciently the followers of Christ or Truth measured Christianity by its power over sickness, sin, and death; but modern religionists omit all but one of these claims—the power over sin. We must seek the undivided garment, the whole of Christianity." "Evil is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion, of material sense." "Asking God to be God is a vain repetition—He who is immutably right will do right without being reminded of His province." "If exposed to a draft of air, your mind remedy is safe and sure." "When the fear subsides and the conviction abides that you have broken no law, neither rheumatism, consumption, nor any other disease will result from exposure to the weather." "Whatever it is your duty to do can be done without pain to yourself. Meet the incipient stages of disease with such powerful eloquence as a legislator would employ to defeat the passage of an inhuman law."

From his study and investigation of the whole matter, Dr. Faunce draws the following conclusions:

"1. This new doctrine, if it be new, must have some truth in it, because of its fruits. Jesus gave His disciples power to heal, and that power has never been revoked. It will not do for theologian or historian quietly to assume that Jesus meant such power to fade with the lapse of years or to vanish at the end of the third century. Men will believe either that miracles are continuous throughout the history of Christianity, or that they never occurred in the Christian Church. No middle ground is logically or theologically possible. It is absolutely certain that hundreds of men and women in this country have received in the healing of their diseases a demonstration that there is a fundamental truth in Christian Science. Beholding the men who are healed, we must beware how we declare ourselves against it. Even tho many have died while hoping to be healed, even tho many have forsaken the faith they once held, a marvelous number of cures are being daily performed. It is easy to pronounce this Satan's work; but Satan's work is to bind men, not to loose them.

"2. Christian Science has recalled many from agnosticism to a living faith in God. The majority of the believers do not come from the churches. When I asked one man where they did come from, he answered, 'Out of their graves.' Ninety per cent., he averred, had come into the faith through the healing of apparently hopeless disease. Many of them have come out of atheism into radiant religious faith.

"3. The average Christian Scientist does have a victory over fear and care and sin that is not achieved by the average orthodox Christian. To the average church-member, Christianity is the acceptance of a series of doctrines and historical facts, and the acceptance of a forensic transaction of eighteen hundred years

ago, in consequence of which acceptance he hopes for heaven beyond. But he is a worried and fretted and fearful man; afraid of himself and his propensities, afraid of colds and fevers, afraid of treading on serpents or drinking deadly things, as the apostles of Christ were not. The average Christian Scientist—and in this respect he is like the Keswick disciples—has put all anxiety and fretting under his feet. Christ is to him no distant historic figure, but the incarnation of the divine Idea. God is no mere 'first cause,' but a very present help.

"4. We may then say to Christian Scientists: 'Your attachment to Mrs. Eddy is a species of idolatry, is bad taste, bad theology, bad morals. Your exegesis of the Scriptures is childish and fanciful. Your whole system of allegorical interpretation is in defiance of modern scholarship. Your denial of some Christian truths is dangerous and deplorable. But the truth which you possess is our truth also. If we have neglected it, we will do so no longer. We will preach it with joy and power. The immanence of God in His world, the spirituality of the universe, the power of mind over matter, of good over evil, the progressive victory of truth until God shall be all-in-all—this is our creed, and no man need leave our churches to hear such truth or live such life.'

THE MORAL VALUE OF SILENCE.

THE golden qualities of silence considered from a moral point of view was the subject of a recent address by Prof. Felix Adler, delivered before the New York Society of Ethical Culture and printed in the *The International Journal of Ethics* (April). We are reminded at the outset of the condition imposed by Pythagoras upon all who desired to join his Order, that before admission they should preserve silence for the space of five years. Only those who passed this test were considered worthy to become the followers of the philosopher. There was a degree of wisdom in this rule, says Professor Adler, altho it would be manifestly impossible to make it one of general application in any school of modern thought. It may be maintained, however, that "some of the holiest, loveliest things in modern life are best preserved when kept in the casket of reticence, when the seal of silence upon them remains unbroken."

Among the feelings or emotions which find no adequate expression in human language is that of gratitude for services rendered us that involve great sacrifices on the part of the benefactor. In times of great sorrow also we are often made to stand speechless, inasmuch as any words that human lips can utter seem like an impertinence. And the very essence of true charity is found in quietness, in unostentation. "The violet of charity blooms in hidden nooks, and its charm is inseparable from its secretiveness."

But higher than all else is the moral value belonging to those ellipses or intervals during which is being revolved and matured in the mind the right utterance that is to come afterward. Says Professor Adler:

"The enemy of morality is impulse. Only to a very limited extent do we ever succeed in rationalizing our impulses—that is, in training them to move along the grooves which reason prescribes. Even when we applaud impulse, we do so only when, by consummate training, it has ceased to be wayward. The really moral person is one who keeps perpetually before his eyes the outspread world of the moral relationships—that is to say, who sees what his relations ought to be as in an ideal landscape; who sees especially the striking differences that distinguish the duties which he owes to different persons; sees how differently he ought to act toward a superior and toward an equal, toward a person of the same sex and a person of the other sex; toward a person of the same age and a person of tender age; toward members of the same social class and members of a different social class. The moral man, I say, is one who sees before his eyes the chart of his relationship to others, and especially the differences of the duties which he owes to others, and who tries to conform his speech and his action to the directions of this chart. And it is evident that a man who tries to do this often must allow intervals of silence to elapse before he acts or speaks, during which he considers the actual situation in the light of his ideal chart. So

that it is not too much to say that the morality of a person can be gaged by his reflectiveness, by the degree to which he has acquired the habit of seeing the invisible moral entities, and deriving thence his bearings."

In another and less material aspect of the subject, Professor Adler says:

"There is a decisive change that separates those who may be called 'spiritually-minded' from those who are not. Among Christians this is known as the 'change of heart.' I believe that in the moral field, too, leaving entirely out of account theological ideas, there is such a change. Those may be called 'spiritually-minded,' in the moral sense, who do not suffer themselves merely to rebound from the occasions of speech and action, as a ball rebounds from a wall, but who, under the blessed ministry of silence and of the meditation that accompanies it, consider the scheme of moral relationship; consider what their place in it is; consider what the place in it is of the person to whom they are to speak, or toward whom they are to act; and consider the choice of means by which they can restore the right relation between themselves and others. Any one who has undergone that change, from reacting impulsively to acting and speaking *medicinally*, has experienced the decisive change of heart, has become, in the moral sense, regenerate."

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

SINCE the speech made by Senator Proctor on the conditions in Cuba the religious journals of the country have, as a rule, with few if any exceptions, become insistent on intervention by the United States Government. They express an earnest hope that the desired change in Cuba may be effected without war, but the general tone is that the change must be brought about even if war be found necessary.

The Friends Intelligencer, even, tho it stands fast for its Quaker principles of peace at all times, puts the case in such a way as to indicate a strong sympathy in favor of intervention. It says:

"The rule of Spain in Cuba has always been oppressive and harsh. The people of the island have suffered, in times of peace, until they have been 'driven'—to use the ordinary expression—to revolt. And now the question is asked by many in this country whether, *in the interest of peace*, the United States should not demand that the war stop. The answer to this is that Spain would then assail us. But it is demanded whether the United States, whose strength is doubtless quite equal to the task, can be justified, by fears for itself, in not ending a war which causes so much cruelty and misery at our very door. Such an intervention, it is said, would be an exercise of police authority among nations, as among individuals a uniformed 'guardian of the peace' would stop an affray or assault upon the street.

"These questions, however, are not addressed to the Friends. We are no way responsible for Spanish oppression in Cuba, or for the Cuban revolt. The principles which our society has endeavored to maintain, and which in a notable degree it has been faithful to, would effectually prevent any such condition as now prevails in Cuba. And the duty is laid upon us of maintaining these principles—not merely in times when it is easy to do so, but in the time when they are put to trial. We do not hold the testimonies which they represent as a formality, but in truth, and for real use."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) thinks intervention entirely justifiable:

"Our right to intervene in Cuba, on the ground of self-interest and humanity, is, to our way of thinking, indisputable. Such intervention would be supported by the generally received principles of international law, and by the general acquiescence of civilized nations. But we must intervene to establish peace, not to fight the battles of the insurgents, or to do what Senator Gallinger in his speech this week advised, namely, to annex Cuba to the United States. Such a motive would taint all our action, and, in view of what we have said about our action as controlled by the dictates of humanity, it would put us in the position of

using humane sentiments as a cloak for land-grabbing. The United States can not afford to take any such position. Armed intervention does not involve the necessity of turning the island over to the insurgents. They have not conquered it, and probably can not do so. If self-government is to be established, it should be set up by the Cubans as a whole. The President's course clearly shows that this is his view of the situation. If Cuba can not be pacified without our engaging in war with Spain, he proposes to have that war thoroughly justified to the moral consciousness of all Christendom."

The Observer (New York, Evangelist) thinks intervention is needed and that it must be forcible:

"An island as large as Ireland, lying almost within sight of our shores, is being ravaged as provinces were in the Middle Ages, and there is no hope of anything better so long as Spain reigns there. The problem before thoughtful men, who simply seek to know American duty in the premises, is, then, what form of intervention can be adopted which will be at once effective and tend least to precipitate an armed conflict.

"It comes to this, then, that intervention is limited to one form, that is, force. And under the peculiar conditions existing, the force must necessarily be employed in favor of the insurgents. It is the more inevitable because armed intervention is the only thing to which the Spanish Government can yield. It is easy enough to say to the Sagasta Ministry that it must end the insurrection or abandon Cuba. But it can do neither unless compelled by superior force. Neither its military campaign nor its policy of conciliation through the grant of home rule have any chance of success. Yet it must go on, for the loss of Cuba, either as the result of military failure or of compromise with the insurgents, would mean the handing of Spain over to Don Carlos."

The Christian Work (New York, undenom.) argues to about the same conclusion, but with greater display of feeling:

"Presumably—and thank God for it!—we are about doing something. It is time! For the whole year in which Weyler carried on his butchery, our Government virtually did nothing but write diplomatic notes. By every consideration of humanity we ought to have stopped this infamy the instant it was begun. But we did nothing; and even now, while death is busily doing his work, there are those—we should not like to say how many—who calmly read at the breakfast table of the preparations to put an end to all this misery, and exclaim over their coffee—'Gentlemen, go slow!—gentlemen, surely you will not resort to force!—gentlemen, at least you will not disturb the money market and depreciate values; gentlemen, let us by all means send food to Cuba to relieve any possible want, but surely we shall not interfere in the affairs of Spain, which are none of our concern!'

"How can we account for this drying up of the fountains of human feeling, this deadening of all sympathy for the oppressed, this serene content in the face of such appalling suffering? Is it heredity? Or is it that a latter-day Midas has not only turned possessions but human hearts as well into gold, until, with only enough blood in their veins to support a low order of life, many have come to regard no calamity so great as a disturbance of values involving a falling-off of quotations in the market for debentures?—

"At the Devil's booth are all things sold;
Each ounce of dross counts its ounce of gold."

"But now, as we rejoice to know, a brighter day is dawning. We shall not arbitrate—we may not arbitrate the cruel work of death—but we shall suppress. The bow can be seen in the Cuban sky. A few more days—surely it can not be longer—a little more patience, yet a little more endurance of misery, and the end is at hand."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) expresses itself as follows:

"While it is hard for any sensitive nature to endure the knowledge of the sufferings of the Cuban people, it might be harder to endure the knowledge of the slaughter, the wounded, the terrible climatic influences, and the contagious diseases of Cuba, as experienced in a war with Spain by our own fellow citizens. Hence we have no sympathy with any war that is not forced upon us by Spain's resistance to such efforts by the United States to mitigate the situation as humanity and international law will allow. When

such a war comes, and only then, can we unite our own people and the civilized world in sympathy."

The Ram's Horn (Chicago, undenom.) asks and answers the question, What would Jesus do?

"We have no hesitation in giving expression to our own opinion. It is that Jesus would look with favor upon immediate intervention of this government, not with a view of making war on Spain, but with a view of stopping Spain's awful war in Cuba. It is true that we might suffer by reason of the intervention. It is true that many a brave boy might fall in prosecuting such a policy of his government, but we believe that death would be sweet to such a one, in comparison to living in the presence of the sickening horror which lifts its face to heaven daily in that beautiful Southern island. There are things which are far more precious than life. They are honor, duty, service, and sacrifice. No life is too precious and no treasure too costly to give up, if it crosses the line of duty. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for a friend.'"

The American Hebrew (New York) recalls the expulsion of the Jews by Spain and pledges the assistance of Jews to America if war comes:

"The Jew is popularly presumed to be a non-combatant, but the recent events that gave rise to war talk have brought out the fact that there are numbers of them who, if the need existed, would shoulder the musket and fight for the defense of the flag that has spread over them the mantle of its protection. Let us pray that the occasion to make the test may never come, for we all prefer peace; but if come it must, the Jew will be found in the vanguard."

The Independent (New York, undenom.) has the following:

"What is it we are entitled to ask of Spain? We are entitled to ask that the state of war in Cuba shall be brought to a close. We have suffered very materially by the prolongation of this war in our material interests, in our sympathies, and in the burden which neutrality has involved. The continuance of the war is a source of irritation to our people. The appeal to their humanity is such that they can not disregard it. It is bound to have voice. And so long as the warfare in Cuba continues this sympathy will be active, and it will be a source of trouble and perhaps danger to us as a nation.

"The history of the past thirty years has shown clearly enough that the cause of insurrection in Cuba is the oppressive and shamefully inefficient character of the government; and if this history teaches us anything it shows us that Spain's promises of reform are as empty as the wind and as uncertain; to-day it blows from this point, to-morrow it blows from that point. The spectacle of inhumanity to which we have been treated in the island close to our shores is not only shocking to us but it is shocking to the nations of the world, and in the interests of peace it must end and end in independence."

We might multiply quotations, but they would all indicate about the same spirit as the above.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL FREEDOM ON CATHOLICISM.

A DISCUSSION involving this subject took place a few days ago before the French Academy. The occasion was the reception into the fold of the "Immortals" of the Count de Mun to occupy the place left vacant by the death of Jules Simon. The count is a representative, the leader in fact, of those social reformers among the French Catholics who call for state intervention in moral and social questions, and, as is customary, he delivered an address in eulogy of his predecessor, giving expression at the same time to his own views.

The director of the Academy, M. de Haussonville, made the address of welcome, and as de Haussonville is a representative of that wing of French Catholics who reject all intervention of the state in church affairs, and who would reduce to a minimum state action in social reform, he took occasion to express his reasons

for dissenting from the views expressed by the Count de Mun. The discourses are reported in *L'Univers* (Paris, March 15):

Count de Mun explained that it was to Jules Simon's study of social conditions that he owed his conversion from extreme individualism to the principle, "do not confound liberty with inhumanity." That principle, he said, contains in germ all social reform. "By it, man will henceforth appear in labor, not as a mechanical instrument whose force is sold as merchandise, but as a divine creature whose rights and dignity are higher than all contracts, and the inevitable result of that principle will be that the law will intervene in the name of justice to prevent the abuse of absolute liberty of contract."

M. de Haussonville agreed with the count in the right of labor to the fullest liberty of association, but on the subject of the state's intervention in behalf of justice to the laborer, he differed, placing his confidence rather in the social influence of the church and in the charity and peace which she brings to society. Philanthropy, altruism, and solidarity, he maintained, have been tried in vain; charity alone can temper the harshness of economic laws and prevent the sacrifice of humanity to liberty. To the brutal consequences of the law of supply and demand it opposes the moral obligation of just recompense, which takes into account the legitimate needs of the laborer. It proclaims loudly that if labor is a commodity, the laborer is not. It recalls to those who possess the goods of this world the fact that they are responsible before the eyes of the Master for their use and that they must give to those in need.

Referring to the count's attitude toward the church, he said:

"You wish for her, political authority—not indeed directly exercised, but an influence openly felt. You have always declared your desire that France have a government which would willingly be . . . the sergeant of Christ.

"In regard to the close alliance of church and state, let it be a monarchy or any other form of government. . . I have never wanted it and I never shall. Assuredly I forget neither, theoretically, the grandeur of the thesis, nor, practically, the prestige which France acquired and which she must preserve by protecting everywhere the Catholic cause. But in our time, in the questions of domestic politics, that alliance is equally injurious to the government making and the church accepting it. . . Is it not better for the church to hold exactly to the concordat made at the beginning of this century and preserve toward public powers, whatever their bearing, an attitude of just deference, never failing to show all due respect to them, demanding all rights due to her, neglecting no duty imposed by the concordat, permitting the violation of no right there conferred.

"Liberty has enabled Catholics to win and wield power in Belgium now for fifteen years without any attack on the rights of which modern society is justly jealous. Thanks to liberty, the Catholics of England have won a position where once the cry of hatred of the papacy was national. . . Thanks to liberty, the Catholics of the United States have seen, in one century, their number increase from 40,000 to 11,000,000, their bishops increase from 1 to 84, their priests from 30 to 11,000; they have covered the country with churches, schools, and charitable institutions, and to-day in that great democracy where their ministers play such an important rôle, they are the most united, most powerful, and most numerous of all Christian denominations. It would be an injury to the Catholics of France to doubt that they are capable of equal devotion, effort, and generosity."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE rabbis of Baltimore, Md., have united in an effort to secure a better attendance at synagog and temple by agreeing not to solemnize marriages between Jews and Jewesses who do not attend divine service at some Jewish house of worship, and not to officiate at funerals of those who fail to go to synagog.

THE society of the Separatists of Zoar, more commonly known as the "Zoarites," has decided to disband after nearly a century of communistic life. The society is not, it is said, in such financial difficulties as has been reported. It owns 7,000 acres of the best land in Ohio and a valuable lot of blooded live stock. Out of the original colony of nearly five hundred members there remain but ninety-two.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

FRANCE'S NEW CAUSE CELEBRE: IS THEFT LEGAL?

PARIS has a new judicial sensation to excite animated controversy, a new issue upon which all the radicals are on one side and the upholders of the present order on the other. A recent judicial decision by the tribunal of correction at Chateau-Thierry laid down certain principles which the conservatives attack as antisocial and revolutionary. The case was a peculiar one. A poor girl who has an old mother and an illegitimate child to support was tried for stealing some loaves of bread from a baker. She admitted the theft, but pleaded that hunger and despair had driven her into the commission of the crime. She had been unable to find work, and begging was prohibited by law. For thirty-six hours previous to the theft she and her old mother had gone without food, and only a few drops of milk had remained for the child. She passed the baker's shop, saw the bread in the window, and, obeying an irresistible instinct, she stole some loaves. The tribunal acquitted her on this defense, the presiding judge, M. Magnaud, delivering a charge in which he maintained that under the circumstances stated (and proved by evidence) the theft was not only morally justifiable, but legally free from the essential properties of crime.

The radical and socialist press applauded the decision and its logic, but such papers as the *Figaro*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *République Française* (the organ of the ministry) assailed it as pernicious and unsound. The *Journal des Débats* declared that the acquittal was "contrary to the essential interests of civilization and humanity," and demanded an appeal from the decision by the Government. The outcry has compelled the Government to order an appeal. The presiding judge, in an interview in *L'Aurore*, has thus explained his position:

"You know the sixty-fourth article of the Code, which says: 'There is no crime nor misdemeanor where the accused was in a demented condition at the time of the act, or where he was constrained by a force he could not resist? Well, hunger, after thirty-six hours of fasting, appeared to us [the judges of the tribunal] to be a force which a woman could not resist. There was the bread in the window, attracting her, and at the other end there was the old mother and the child dying of inanition. Talk about freedom of will, or the power of discrimination, under such mental conditions!

"Don't we acquit every day, as having acted under the dominion of an invincible force, nervous, hysterical, or pregnant women guilty of having appropriated this or that trifle of which they had absolutely no need? The question, then, is simply how to apply the same principle to a person suffering from hunger. All there is to determine in such a case is whether the hunger was merely a pretext or a real, absolute, imperious necessity at the time of the theft. If the latter, then the wrongful taking was merely an instinctive and mechanical act."

The judge claimed to have received scores of messages from princes, bankers, lawyers, and authors praising his humanitarian decision. Contributions have been sent to him from all quarters for the benefit of the girl, and he was moved to say to his interviewer: "Ah, the French are the best people in the world. It suffices, in the midst of our differences and quarrels, in the midst of scandal and excitement, to mention the need of relief for some one in misery, and straightway there is general accord in a spontaneous exhibition of generosity." However, some conservative journals went so far as to accuse the judge of weakness, sentimentality, and ignorance of legal principles, and his defense was declared to be fit for a demagog.

Clemenceau, in taking up the cudgels for the judge, wrote as follows in *L'Aurore*:

"I should have thought that it was antisocial to show us, amid our bourgeois luxury, two women and an infant dying of hunger.

But no! *This* is social; this conforms to the 'essential interests of civilization and humanity.' For failing to recognize this, for disregarding the great principle of the economists who would have those without bread and work die of hunger, it is necessary that the girl Ménard should be punished in the name of the society she outraged. I am not simple enough to be surprised at these things. The implacable logic of *laissez-faire* economists admits of no other solution of the problem of hunger. Find work, if you can; if not, find succor—without begging, however; and if you have neither, there are but two ways open: be rich or die. Not all can be rich. The example of Mlle. Ménard teaches us that there are women who are not resigned to letting their infants perish of hunger. And this is the crime for which exemplary punishment is demanded. It is true that had she, with her child on her back, thrown herself into the river, the same organs would have mercilessly denounced the suicide coupled with murder, and the church would have refused its prayers to the dead. One can not imagine how difficult it is to please everybody and the government of Felix Faure, not to mention Providence."

It may be recalled that Cardinal Manning once declared that morally stealing is not criminal if necessitated by hunger, and the press of England and America severely criticized his dictum as anti-social and revolutionary.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR APPROACHING STRUGGLE AS FOREIGNERS SEE IT.

IN expectation of the speedy outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, the European papers discuss the cause of the conflict and its possible outcome pretty freely. Generally speaking, we meet with rather less approval than did the Greeks in their attack upon Turkey. England is an exception to this rule; here the great majority of papers think the attitude of the United States justifiable, and hope for our success. In Canada, however, there is less friendliness as the certainty of hostilities draws nearer. *The Witness*, Montreal, commends President McKinley for his late opposition to the war party, and says:

"Those idle people who burned President McKinley in effigy at Richmond, Va., and at Newport, R. I., are like the crowd that mobbed George Washington in the streets of Philadelphia. . . . It was a pitiful demonstration against the President, whose effigy has been hung, along with that of Mr. Hanna, bound with stock brokers' ticker tape, in testimony that they are accused of being governed by Wall Street, if not of gambling, like some of the other Senators, on the issue of peace or war. The bitter feeling of the army of unsuccess toward the wealthy gives a greedy ear to all such degrading suspicions. Sir John Macdonald once said that the next war in the United States would be between the Haves and the Have-nots. The ticker-tape in this effigy-hanging business is in keeping with this prophecy."

The *Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, professes to be highly entertained by what it regards as our search for a pretext to attack Spain. It says:

"The latter situation is one of the most singular in history. The people of the United States are determined to go to war with Spain, but are at a loss how to proceed. The majority believe that the *Maine* disaster will afford a pretext. . . .

"If there is to be war at all it must be on account of the conditions in Cuba. A large majority of Americans will sympathize with the Ohio Congressman who went into the War Office the other day and demanded in a loud voice to know when they were going to declare war. 'Against whom?' was asked. 'Spain, of course,' was the reply. 'For what?' 'I don't give a d—; on general principles; any old thing will do.' . . . Advocates of provincial rights in Canada used to contend, and probably do yet, that the Provinces have a right to do wrong if they wish. If so, even more has Spain a right to misgovern her own colony. What right has the United States to interfere with the government of Cuba, any more than with the government of Canada or Siam? . . . Events are so shaping that war is wellnigh inevitable; but if by any possibility the President can avert it without sacrificing his duty to humanity, he is bound to use every effort to that end.

This he is doing, to the unstinted admiration of the whole civilized world. He may succeed. He has a powerful ally in Spain's disinclination for war, but there does not seem any way of accomplishing his purpose which Spain's sense of honor will permit her to accept."

Saturday Night, Toronto, goes a little further, and declares that if the United States is searching for an ostensible reason for war, the world in general is well aware of its true cause. We condense its editorial as follows:

There is very little doubt that the sugar trust instigated the Cuban rebellion as it did the insurrection in the Hawaiian Islands. It also seems certain that the trust is determined to bring about annexation. The sugar trust, indeed, has been the double distilled curse of Cuba. Congress may bluster and the President may send provisions, but the battle-fields and cemeteries of Cuba will always bear evidence to the cupidity and insincerity of the United States. Spanish America desires the independence of Cuba, but is also anxious that the island shall not become a portion of the United States. If Cuba is annexed as a result of the machinations of a corporation, then Mexico, the Central States, and South America also must fear that they will become a prey of those yowling jingoes who, tho anxious for war, will neither work nor fight themselves. The whole business is unutterably sad from the point of view of men who have been trying to retain some faith in humanity. It was started by speculators and has been manipulated by them, and neither the pyramid of human bones nor the groaning dungeons have deterred them from continuing an arrangement which is to result in their financial gain.

The Catholic Register, Toronto, advises Americans to heed Michael Davitt's warning that England would not sympathize with the United States if she did not hope to use her for her own purposes in China. "This," says the paper, "is why the ministerial organs of London are now busily abusing the Spaniards even in more wholesale fashion than the *New York Journal*, telling them they must pay up smartly and apologize fervently and fully to the United States for the blowing up of the *Maine*." The editorial ends as follows:

"The sympathy of all reasonable men is on the side of England's policy in China, if that policy is to keep an open door for trade and not allow France, Germany, and Russia to seize what they can for themselves and shut out the rest of the world. But England will lose this sympathy with every weak concession on her part to her opponents in the game of diplomacy; nor can she win America for an ally by taking a hand in the humiliation of Spain as an assassin nation."

The Daily Chronicle, London, nevertheless denounces Michael Davitt, and declares that England is in full sympathy with the United States. *The Clarion*, London, says:

"Here, as always, the true answer lies in distinction between the masses and the classes. The brokers and gamblers and grabbers, of course, are bitterly opposed to the Transatlantic rivals who check their plunder. The masses, whose near kindred make up a great part of America's population, are animated, on the contrary, by the friendliest sentiments toward the United States."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, adheres to the popular view that Spain can not defend herself because she has no money. *The Pall Mall Gazette* says the United States expects sympathy just now, and ought to get it. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"It has been quite possible for a careless reader of the New York telegrams to regard the whole demand for intervention as a movement got up by the 'yellow press' and financial syndicates for the exploitation of Cuba, swelled by unthinking sentimentalists and made to ebb and flow in the interests of speculators in stocks. Whatever element of truth there may ever have been in that view, the movement has certainly now got out of jingo hands. . . . Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has, no doubt, committed an impropriety—a Senator being in some degree part of the executive—in accepting the invitation of the *New York Journal* to go and see for himself how things stand in Cuba. But this does not absolutely invalidate his evidence. . . . Senator Money, of Mississippi, a decided jingo, is an ex-Confed-

erate soldier; so is Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who has just stood sponsor to a peace resolution in the Senate. These are all very different from the popular conception of the blatant jingo of the South or West, brought up on Fourth-of-July spread-eagleism, ignorant of everything outside his own country, and confident that the United States can whip any of the effete monarchies of Europe. Their respective experience enables them to judge of the situation and estimate its risks. . . . Undoubtedly the first results of the war may prove a shock to popular American ideas. But there can be no doubt of the ultimate result. . . . But while we deprecate war and hope for that delay which can alone bring about a pacific solution of the question, we deprecate still more earnestly that intervention of other European powers of which there has been some talk in the continental press. We can imagine nothing more certain to provoke hostilities, nor to bring the United States permanently into the politics of Europe."

On the Continent of Europe there is little diversity of opinion. The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, says the people of the United States unjustly provoke a war, and they know it. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says the civilized world holds the United States responsible for this conflict. The Dutch papers hold similar views; the *Nieuws van den Dag*, in a lengthy article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The European press is beginning to judge the hateful intrigues to which Spain has been subjected. Let us endeavor to judge of the case fairly:

Spain administers Cuba badly. Well, she administers her provinces at home no better. But during the struggle which has now lasted for three years the Spaniards have proved themselves a nation of men capable of any sacrifice for their national honor, and who can refuse to respect them for it? What has the United States to do with the matter, anyhow? Their republic is just the opposite of a good, honest, and justly administered country. It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black; indeed, the corruption of the Spanish officials will have to become a great deal worse ere it can rival in rottenness the administration of Tammany-ridden New York or of Porkopolis. The whole thing has been started to prove that the crazy publisher of the *New York Journal* is at the head of the demagogues who rule the country. That members of Congress could dare to make a trip to Cuba in Hearst's yacht in order to fan the dying embers of the rebellion is sufficient in itself to prove that the Americans have no right to judge a people like the Spaniards. The meanest thing of all is that the Americans try to get out of the responsibility of declaring war, and seek to insult Spain to such an extent that the proud Spaniard loses patience.

"But there is danger [we quote here direct], in this war, danger for the rich pork butchers of Chicago and the corrupt debauchees of New York who speculate *à la baisse* in this war. Spain is poor, yes, so poor that the material pleasures of life no longer possess attractions to the Spaniards. Hence they do not fear death if they can by death defend an ideal. And this ideal is to-day for every Spaniard his national honor."

The *Echo*, Berlin, says:

"A great deal of noise is made about the fifty million dollars voted for warlike preparations, but this sum does not mean much, as the armament of the nation was at zero. Moreover, one can't tell how much of those fifty millions will stick in dirty hands. In short, public opinion in Europe generally indorses the view that the United States people yell most for war and are least prepared, while the Spaniards are more anxious for peace, but better armed."

The *Kieler Zeitung* does not think that Europe will interfere. If Uncle Sam wants to fight, he can go ahead, nobody will hold him back. Spain is probably quite able to take care of herself. The *Vossische Zeitung* is certain that the "yellow journals" will not be happy until they get their war. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says Prince Bismarck will not be interviewed on the subject, hence all such interviews are pure inventions.

In Cuba the insurgents as well as the autonomists object to American rule. The tone of the Havana journals continues to be very bitter, while the Spanish papers speak chiefly of the neces-

sity of defense, and for this purpose \$200,000 were subscribed at a single meeting in the Madrid Opera House. The Queen Regent has placed her own very considerable private fortune at the disposal of the Government. The Barcelona *Diario*, referring to the destruction of Spanish flags in the United States, remarks that Spain has no time for such puerilities. The *Epoca*, one of the most conservatively edited Spanish papers, fears the time for talk is past. The Americans want the war, and the responsibility rests with them.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH REVERSES AND THE HUNT FOR ALLIANCES.

“WE challenged Russia in the Chinese question, and ran away. The attitude of our Government is deplorable; it is a triumph of diplomatic incompetence. The authorities seem completely to have lost their head.”

Thus *The Saturday Review*, London, an ably edited but strongly jingoistic weekly. Its opinion is indorsed by *The Times*, *The Globe*, *The Telegraph*, *The Mail*, and many others. Careful scrutiny leads to the conclusion that the warlike press has less influence at the present time than the more peaceful journals; but there is no doubt that Great Britain deeply feels the loss of prestige connected with Russia's and France's complete ignoring of British opinion, and the jingoes may force England into a struggle. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, would deplore this. Our Dutch contemporary thinks the English have only themselves to blame for their reverses. We summarize its long article on the subject as follows:

Having refused to join the great powers in their opposition to Japan, England did what? Attend to business in the far East? Not at all. She acted as if everything were settled there, and tried to make an all-British possession of Africa and to extend her Indian frontier. Now *The Times* sums up the mistakes of the past, and is astonished to find that twice two makes four!—the very *Times* which is most guilty by advocating attacks upon French interests in Egypt, raids into Dutch republics, and the annexation of enough territory to make ten United Kingdoms. The result is that Great Britain stands now completely isolated, and that at a moment when she is opposing Russia. Meanwhile a French Jameson with a French Rhodes to back him has entered British West-African territory in times of peace. As if all this were not enough, not to speak of the attack upon the Indian mountain tribes, England must needs enter upon a campaign in Egypt, only to discover at this late date that the expedition is very dangerous.

We admire the English people, and could not think of any thing worse for civilization than to see them crushed, but we can not close our eyes to the fact that England is in a very precarious position. She can not make good all her threats, and must withdraw some of them, or be crushed.

The Independance Belge, Brussels, says:

“It is much more likely that the people of Great Britain will force the hand of the Government than that they will permit it to retreat. A feeling of bitterness, mixed with a sense of insecurity and danger, has begun to be noticeable. Russia is openly accused of treachery. Lord Salisbury, so argue the English, has trusted Russia, and if that power does not observe the Treaty of Tientsin, which provide that Chinese ports must be open to all, then England must meet defiance with defiance.”

The Russian papers point out that Russia has only taken what she needed so long—an outlet for her trade. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, is in favor of an international conference to settle the affairs of China. But this the English object to, as it would include Germany, whose prestige they regard as already too great for British trading policy. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

“It is really impossible to discover a sound reason for all this

fuss. For a long time Russian influence has been predominant in Northern China, and Russia is only realizing practically what in theory has all along been her due. Perhaps the English papers only want their Government to make another grab in China, the Chusan Isles probably, otherwise their attitude is inexplicable—and very dangerous. It is bad policy to draw your sword and wave it in defense of rights which nobody has violated. The English would do well to remember that the present state of India renders a war with Russia out of the question. Do they want to stake their actual possessions against shadowy rights in China?”

The isolation of Great Britain is, however, recognized by many of her sons, especially in the colonies. The tone of the papers published in outlying British possessions is anything but warlike. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, thinks all nations should join in approving the Russians and Germans. It says:

“Surely freedom and free trade in China must be acceptable to France and Japan, as well as to the United States of America and to Italy, and to the smaller states of Europe! Surely those who love freedom will approve of this. It may be said that China is not free—her people are under the tyranny of the mandarins. But, after all, the mandarins are from and are of the people, for the son of any coolie may become a mandarin.”

The Overland China Mail is also against an aggressive policy in China. But many Englishmen think England could get the better of Russia if she were now to obtain alliances. Sir William des Voeux, ex-governor of Hongkong, whose opinion is very largely quoted in these days, suggests Germany. In an interview he expresses himself as follows:

“Above all things we must ally ourselves with Germany. I regard the occupation of Kiau-Chou by the Germans as a good thing for us. Without our help she could not maintain herself a week there, if attacked by France or Russia. If Russia gets to the great Chinese wall, Germany will lose not only Shantung, but the ‘open door’ into China. But if Germany and England join hands, Russia will not be long mistress of the Chinese army. Moreover, we would have the support of Austria and could assist our only true friend, Italy.”

But the Germans are not anxious to enter into a compact for the defense of British interests, and many English papers, fearing German competition in trade worse than Russian guns, object seriously to such an alliance. Japan is regarded as the natural ally of Great Britain. But the most effective helper would be, in the opinion of many journals, the United States. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

“A transaction with Russia, an arrangement for common action with Germany, are both possible. Yet neither of them could well be what a league with the United States could easily be made, supposing the people of America were disposed to enter into one, and practical considerations induced the Government at Washington to contract such a bond. . . . In no part of the world do England and the United States stand opposed to one another as the British Empire is opposed to the dual alliance, and might be by Germany. Meanwhile they have occasion to act together in at least two regions. In the Antilles the interests of the Union are superior and ours subordinate. In China the relations of the two are reversed. We are mainly concerned, and America only in a secondary degree. But there is no real antagonism between us in either region. . . . The United States have interests beyond their own border to which they must attend, and which must needs draw them into relations of amity or rivalry with other powers. The time for alliances has come for them, and they can no longer afford to look upon the conflicts of European powers as something remote and as being no concern of theirs. It may be a fortunate thing for both that this should be the case just when it is so very possible for England and the States to act together. We say ‘may be,’ because everything depends on the willingness of the people of the United States to form relations of amity, and to cooperate with us for a common purpose. On our side there is every disposition, and we can claim to have shown it in our acts. It is for them to take the next step. They can now by speaking

a word in regard to China make it clear to the world that the two 'Anglo-Saxon communities' are prepared to act together."

The Speaker, London, says:

"We have no wish to ask the Americans to fight our battles, just as we feel convinced that they are far too proud to desire that we should fight theirs. But what we do wish, and what the wise men on both sides must most earnestly desire, is that each nation shall feel that it has in the other a friend, a brother, on whose sympathy it can rely in its time of need. It was well said by an American newspaper last week that there are at least two contingencies in which we may count upon the creation of an Anglo-American alliance. One would be a joint attack upon the United States by the great Continental powers, and the other an attempt by the same powers to isolate and humiliate Great Britain. In that sentiment we believe that there is nobody in this country who will not heartily concur."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND THE ZOLA TRIAL.

THE after-effects of the Zola trial are beginning to make themselves felt by a decided coolness against France in the rest of Europe. Meanwhile the friends of France endeavor to explain why it was impossible for the French Government to reopen the Dreyfus case. Thus the Vienna *Politischen Nachrichten*, usually a well-advised paper, claims to have reliable information to the effect that Russia was concerned. If not true, its story is certainly *ben trovato*. We summarize it as follows:

In 1892 the French Government became convinced that spies divulged its plans for mobilization and defense to a foreign power. Among the persons entrusted with the search for the "leak" was Captain Esterhazy, who was acquainted with many persons connected with foreign embassies. He discovered that Dreyfus seemed to be on uncommonly good terms with the Russian Embassy. Esterhazy informed the Minister of War, who, however, did not believe that Russia had anything to do with the matter, as the negotiations for an alliance were already progressing favorably. Esterhazy did not like his word being doubted, and he succeeded in obtaining the original "bordereau," which he stole himself in the Russian Embassy, or caused it to be stolen. It certainly had been written by Dreyfus.

The discovery created much excitement in military and administrative circles. It was, of course, kept secret, but secrets will out. Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, heard of it. He was naturally anxious to turn suspicion from his own country. He found that the Dreyfus bordereau had been abstracted! The Ambassador immediately saw how matters stood, and he acted in the most energetic manner. He threatened to leave Paris within twenty-four hours unless the original bordereau was restored to him. No one can blame the French Government for complying with this request. It is, however, only natural that a copy was retained, and it is just as natural that Dreyfus was prosecuted. In order to procure his conviction, the bordereau had to be shown to the judges, and Esterhazy, who knew the document best, reproduced it, imitating Dreyfus's handwriting.

The above explains why the document was not shown to Dreyfus or his advocate; it also explains the undoubtedly sincere protestations on the part of the highest military authorities that Dreyfus was guilty. Casimir-Perrier's resignation as President of the French Republic was also due to his conviction that the matter would cause much excitement.

If the above account is correct, the Russian Government has certainly succeeded in preserving the secret even from its own people. The Russian press is as outspoken in its censure of the Zola trial as any other, and the sacrifice supposed to have been made to the susceptibilities of Russia have not strengthened the alliance. In the *Juridetscheskaja Gaseta*, St. Petersburg, Senator Sakrewsky, an eminent Russian lawyer, protests against the violation of justice which, in his opinion, has been committed in both the Esterhazy and the Zola trials.

The *Syn Otetchestwa*, St. Petersburg, says: "This is the end of France. She has sunk to the level of barbarous nations. . . . The Dreyfus case is an apt illustration of France as she is, sunk

from her once high pinnacle, ruined by the fear of truth." The *Ruskiya Viedomosti*, Moscow, a paper largely patronized by the professors, says:

"Has France still a right to call herself enlightened? It would seem that Paris is situated somewhere in a distant corner of Asia or Africa, which has not yet been reached by civilization. . . . But the matter will not end here. So much has been revealed by the Zola trial that agitation for a reopening of the Dreyfus case is perfectly justifiable."

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, deplors the fact that the "yellow journals" of France should have been able to influence so strongly the hysterical multitude, and says:

"This parody of justice, in which unauthorized attacks were made upon the defendant by men supposed to appear as witnesses, could not end differently. The mob of noisy rowdies bent upon creating sensational excitement was too strong for the eminent writer, who must now suffer for his heroic attempt to get at the truth. . . . The pressure which General Boisdeffre exercised upon the jury stands unprecedented in the history of legal proceedings in France, excepting, of course, the time of the revolution and the Commune."

The *Novoye Vremya*, which is rather inclined to antisemitism and often expresses official opinion, acknowledges that "the jury was certainly subjected to a strong pressure by General Boisdeffre and General Pellieux, whose conduct appears abnormal when we remember that the impartiality of a jury should be above suspicion."

On the whole, it would seem that France has gained very little so far as the friendship of Russia is concerned. Her democratic institutions have not become more popular with the subjects of the Czar, and the hope that Russia would countenance an attack upon Germany seems further from realization than ever. The Liberal *Vestnik Eurofy*, St. Petersburg, expresses itself, on the whole, as follows:

The idea of a Franco-Russian alliance was first expressed in France by men who hoped to use it for a war of revenge against Germany. But this view was not likely to find favor with us. Russia is not *naïve* enough to enter upon a struggle of such magnitude merely to please France. Hence the Alliance hung fire a long time. Not until the idea of revenge had been quietly dropped, and an alliance upon more practical grounds had been proposed was it possible to negotiate successfully.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Swiss referendum on the proposed purchase of all railroads by the state has resulted in a majority of 348,146 ayes as against 177,130 noes for the project. The advocates of the scheme point out that the private companies are often very arbitrary, and that the Prussian state railroads are earning good money for the country at large.

ACCORDING to the latest statistics the number of foreigners is larger in Germany than in any country of Europe except France. The Hungarians and Austrians number 223,000, the Dutch 51,000, the Swiss 45,000. There are also 28,000 Danes, 26,000 Russians, 23,000 Italians, 19,000 French, 15,000 English, 9,000 Belgians, 9,000 Swedes, and 2,000 Norwegians who have not become German citizens. Of countries outside of Europe the United States is represented strongest, her contingent being 16,000 strong. More than 2,000 of these are immatriculated students.

THE anti-emigrant agitation at present carried on in this country is rather incomprehensible to many people abroad, who seem to think that the descendants of the first ship-load of immigrants to this continent have no right to exclude the last. "As soon as there is no longer spare room," says the Berlin *National Zeitung*, "Europeans will cease to go to the United States. Those born on American soil will then be under the necessity to prove that they really can maintain a position among civilized nations without the help of men who were educated for the battle of life in the older countries."

THE salaries of German editors, as described in a recent review of the condition of the press, show that journalists do not exactly starve in the Fatherland. They receive between \$1,000 and \$5,000 a year. Reliable correspondents are also paid well. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* has a fixed salary of \$3,000, the *Kölnische Zeitung* has two Berlin correspondents at \$3,000 and \$4,500 respectively, the *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung* pays its representative \$3,750, the *Magdeburger Zeitung* and the *Weser Zeitung* \$2,500 each, even the Hanover *Courier* and the *Volks-Zeitung*, Cologne, pay \$2,000 a year to get reliable news; the *Kölnische Zeitung* offered \$5,000 a year to the late Professor Loehner in Munich as its special correspondent.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Quiet steady business has marked the past week. New ventures have been practically nil, owing to the unsettled state of our foreign relations, and unseasonably cold weather has checked the usual Easter demand to a considerable extent. Frost is reported to have done some damage to the peach and other fruit crops of the South and to the early planted tobacco. On the other hand, despite the decreased railroad earnings due almost exclusively to rate cutting and the low class of freight, the volume of business reported by railroads in tonnage has not lessened. In five weeks Chicago east-bound tonnage has been 779,217 tons, more than double that of last year, and 77 per cent. larger than in 1892. Lake navigation is now open, and trade in the Northwest is reported as very satisfactory. Gold is still coming in from abroad, \$28,700,000 having been received since the tide turned.

Failures.—"Disasters in trade shown this week by separate branches of business for the month of March, and also the first quarter of 1898, make the best report that has been possible for five years. It is interesting to note that nearly all branches of business show surprising improvement. Meanwhile banks are extremely cautious, and commercial loans are but 10 per cent. of their aggregate. The belief that quick expansion in all branches would follow greater liberality and patriotism by the banks is not wholly unfounded, and the heavy receipts of gold from Europe count but little, compared with the greater or less liberality in loans by banks. Disturbance does not yet appear, however, and failures for the week have been 232 in the United States against 252 last year, and 32 in Canada against 36 last year."—*Dun's Review, April 9.*

Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.—"The wheat outgo counts for much and continues, Atlantic exports having been 2,240,172 for the week, against 1,521,122 last year, and Pacific 1,226,574 bushels against 447,385 last year. Since corn exports continue, 3,483,650 bushels against 3,323,277 last year, the strength of the demand is not to be attributed to speculative agencies. It is fortunate that western receipts of wheat do not fall short of the extraordinary gain, but are still 1,901,305 bushels against 1,789,110 last year, so that the stories of nearly exhausted supplies of wheat are fables for children. The price rose steadily, and closed 2 cents higher for wheat, with corn 1 cent higher. At the same time the exports of cotton are extraordinary, tho just now deferred by the caution which causes larger shipments by rail to New York instead of outside from Gulf ports. For four weeks it has averaged nearly \$2,500,000 per week greater than in 1895 from the largest crop ever grown, in spite of the fall in price, which has not changed during the week, in spite of many reports of decreased production."—*Dun's Review, April 9.*

Decreased Railroad Earnings.—"Railroad earnings have been reduced beyond all reason by rate cutting, and yet have been for March 16.3 per cent. over last year, and 6.6 per cent. over 1892, all classes showing gain over both years. Even speculators who are crazy about foreign affairs have

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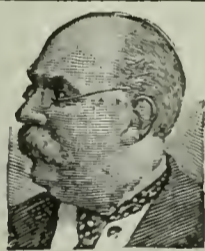
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found enough good sense to raise the average price of railway stocks about 30 cts. per share for the week, and of Trust stocks 65 cts. per share, but the daily panic of bulls and bears proves nothing. The substantial forces are not distrustful of American investments, though willing to buy as cheaply as anybody will sell."—*Dun's Review, April 9.*

Bank Clearings.—"It is probable that usual monthly and quarterly settlements account for the considerable gain shown in bank clearings this week over last, but the very much better showing made this year as compared with previous years is proof of the more favorable situation in which general trade and business finds itself. The total clearings at 85 cities for the week aggregate \$1,281,000,000, a gain of 16 per cent. over last week, an increase of 20 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1897, of 38 per cent. over this week in 1896, and of 44 per cent. over 1894. Compared with the week in 1892, the gain shown is 3 per cent. The gain shown, as compared with last year, is, of course, largest at New York, the increase being 38 per cent., but nearly all the leading cities, with the exception of Boston and two or three other cities in the West and South, show increases over a year ago, varying from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, April 9.*

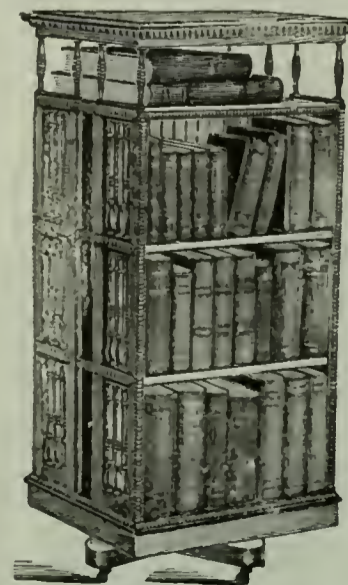
Canadian Trade.—"Cold weather and uncertainty as to tariff changes checked business early in the week in Canada. Most important of the tariff changes appears to be the extension of preference duties to West India raw sugars. This is expected to help Canadian refiners in giving them a considerable advantage over foreign refined sugar. A fair trade is reported in dry goods by Toronto, and buyers from that city have bought large quantities of printed cottons at New York. Much is hoped for from the demand, alike from the new agricultural territories settled up, and from the new mining-camps in the northwest. Halifax reports a fair trade and that the sealing-season is likely to be a profitable one. Montreal reports Easter purchases good and orders from the interior satisfactory. Business failures this week in the Dominion of Canada number 39, against 38 last week, 32 in the corresponding week of 1897, 30 in 1896, 26 in 1895, and 38 in 1894. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities for the week aggregate \$24,741,000, 12 per cent. over last week and 8 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year."—*Bradstreet's, April 9.*

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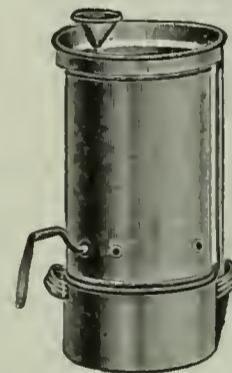
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Current Events.

Monday, April 4.

The Cabinet holds a long meeting. . . . The Navy Department orders the immediate purchase of ten auxiliary cruisers. . . . Great loss of life attends a flood which overwhelms Shawneetown, Ill. . . . Ten merchant vessels for equipment and use as auxiliary cruisers are acquired by the naval auxiliary board under instructions from Washington. . . . It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs has left the Presbyterian church, and will take orders in the Episcopal church. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Perkins, Clay, Mantle, and Rawlins speak in favor of intervention in Cuba.

The Pope offers to mediate between Spain and the insurgents in Cuba, and urges the Spanish Government to suspend hostilities. . . . The *Mangrove* and the *Bache* are sent from Key West to Havana to bring home such Americans as wish to come. . . . The flag is removed from the wreck of the *Maine*, and the wrecking-tugs sail for the United States. . . . The naval attaché of the American embassy in London has reported to Washington that Spain bought submarine mines in England for use in Havana harbor. . . . Thousands of Spaniards are enlisting in the volunteers at Havana and they are reported as generally desiring war with the United States. . . . England confirms the report that she has arranged with China and Japan to take possession of Wei-Hai-Wei after the indemnity to Japan has been paid. . . . The surveying parties in Nicaragua are making substantial progress on the canal route.

Tuesday, April 5.

Consul-General Lee is ordered home from Havana. . . . Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, of the Treasury Department, talks of the measures which might be taken to raise additional revenue in case of war. . . . The Spanish minister in Washington expresses himself as still hopeful for peace between his country and the United States. . . . The treasurer of the Cuban revolutionary party, in replying to statements as to the circulation of Cuban bonds, says that every one issued had been honestly sold, and he is prepared to account under oath for them. . . . The American Wire Company, with headquarters at Chicago, is incorporated, with a capital stock of



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\$24,000,000. . . . The Navy Department completes the purchase of the steamships *El Rio*, *El Norte*, *El Sol*, and *El Sud*, which will immediately be fitted up as auxiliary cruisers. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Chandler, Turpie, Turner, Harris, and Kenney speak in favor of an immediate declaration of war against Spain. House: Several private bills are passed.

The Vatican is trying to propose terms of an armistice in Cuba; the attempt of the powers to arrange a joint mediation between the United States and Spain fails on account of England's refusal to join in it; the *Bache* and the *Blake* arrive in Havana to bring Americans home. . . . Arthur J. Balfour explains in the House of Commons England's policy in China and what it has accomplished; the Japanese press and people resent England's taking Wei-Hai-Wei; China has yielded to the demands of France.

Wednesday, April 6.

President McKinley decides not to send his Cuban message to Congress until Monday, on account of representations from Consul-General Lee that the lives of Americans in Cuba would be imperiled by its appearance. . . . The Ambassadors and Ministers in Washington of the European powers have agreed on a joint note tendering their good offices to maintain peace between the United States and Spain. . . . The Cuban Junta, in New York, issues a formal statement purporting to be from the Cuban Provisional Government, declaring that Cuba will reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic; that if the United States intervene in Cuba without recognizing independence the Cuban army will refuse to co-operate and will in the last resort turn its arms against the United States. . . . Congress—Great crowds assemble in both houses in expectation of hearing the President's Cuban message read, and much disappointment is shown when it was learned that it had been withheld. Senate: A brief executive session is held and debate on the Sundry Civil bill is continued. House: The army reorganization bill is considered. Rumors of dissensions in the Spanish cabinet are denied by Premier Sagasta. . . . The

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family of Minister Woodford start for France. . . . Several steamers sail for Cuba to bring away Americans before a conflict occurs; the steamer *Mascotte* carries from Havana to Key West ninety-six people, including many Americans. . . . The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will establish a fortnightly service between New York and Eastern China.

Thursday, April 7.

The diplomatic representatives in Washington of the six great European powers present a joint note to President McKinley expressing a hope that peace with Spain may be preserved; the President, in reply, announces his determination that the war in Cuba must cease. . . . The Southern Pacific Railroad Company elects directors. . . . The total output of coal in the United States for 1897 was 198,250,000 short tons, the largest ever known. . . . Margaret Mather, actress, dies, Congress—Senate: The sundry civil bill is under consideration. . . . House: Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, makes a bitter attack on President McKinley, to which Mr. Grosvenor replies. . . . Both houses adjourn until Monday.

In reply to a joint note from the European Powers in the interest of peace, Señor Guilon, the Spanish Foreign Minister, says the Spanish Cabinet are unanimous in considering that Spain has reached "the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States." . . . Advices from Hong Kong say that the revolt in the Philippines is assuming large proportions. . . . It is reported at Shanghai that the American Consul has demanded indemnity for an attack on a mission in Chung-King-Kindu Province. . . . Great excitement prevails among Hawaiian natives from fear of an eruption of Mauna Loa. . . . More than 1,000 houses, a theatre, hospital, and medical college are destroyed by fire in Tokio, Japan.

Friday, April 8.

Congress is not in session, but the members discuss the plan of action to be followed when President McKinley's message is received. . . . The Cabinet discusses the crisis. . . . Deputy Treasurer Guerra of the Cuban Republic explains to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs the facts concerning Cuban bonds. . . . The Anglo-Egyptian forces rout the Dervishes with heavy loss on the upper Nile, killing their general, Mahmoud. . . . Members of the Esterhazy court-martial will sue M. Zola and ask for his expulsion from the Legion of Honor. . . . Queen Victoria presents to President Faure of France an oil portrait of herself.

Saturday, April 9.

Progress is made toward securing harmony between the President and Congress on the plan for intervention in Cuba. . . . The *Massachusetts* joins the Flying Squadron, which is ready for sea.

A visit of the foreign ambassadors to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs results in a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, at which a decision is reached to grant an armistice to the insurgents in Cuba. . . . The Spanish armored cruisers *Cristobal Colon* and *Infanta Maria Teresa* have sailed from Cadiz to join the torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verd Islands. . . . The British losses at the battle of Athara were slight; the Dervishes lost 2,000 men killed and 4,000 captured.

Sunday, April 10.

Señor Polo, the Spanish Minister, presents to the State Department a note explaining the proclaimed armistice in Cuba and asking the United States to support it. . . . Mr. Quesada, of the Cuban delegation, issues a statement telling what the civil Government of Cuba is and what it has done. . . . Consul-General Lee leaves Key West for Washington. . . . There are several street demonstrations in Madrid, but no serious outbreak over the Ministry's concession of an armistice to the Cuban insurgents. . . . In Havana many Cubans have been arrested, ostensibly for plotting to kill General Lee.

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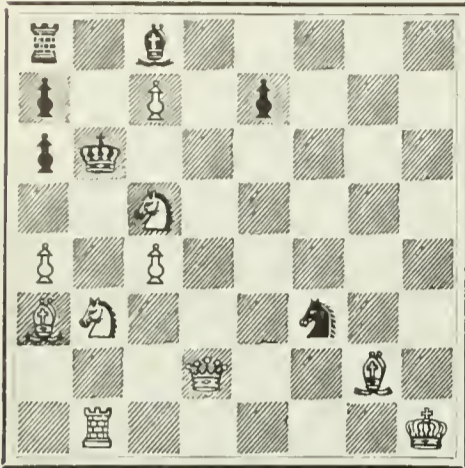
Problem 274.

BY JACOB ELSON.

From The Times, Philadelphia.

(Reichelm calls this a "Subtlety.")

Black—Seven Pieces.



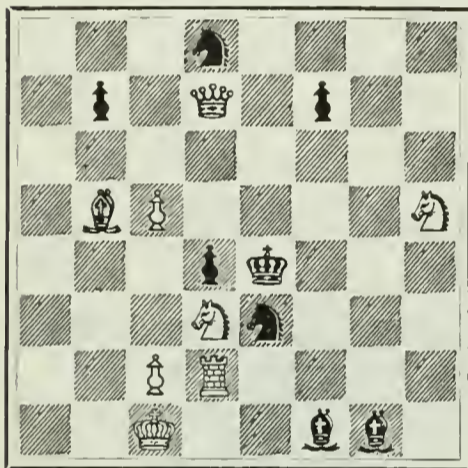
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 275.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 270.

- Chess solutions for No. 270, including moves like K-Kt sq, Q x Q Kt P, B-Q 5, mate, etc.

These are the principal variations, but, as M. W. H. says, "there seems to be no end to sub-variations."

Correct solutions received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; "Ramus," Car-

bondale, Ill.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; Dr. W. S. Frick Philadelphia.

Comments: "A very ingenious problem of its kind; the question is how to get the K out of the way without getting him in the way"—M. W. H. "A Kingly beauty"—I. W. B. "Mr. Svejda's composition is about as hard to solve as his name is to pronounce"—C. Q. De F. "Unequaled, in my opinion, for difficulty, variety, and beauty"—F. H. J. "A neat conception"—C. R. O. "Remarkable for the sacrifice of pieces"—J. S. S. "Easy to solve, but very interesting"—R. M. C. "It made my back ache"—R. "A fine composition, that improves on acquaintance."—C. W. C.

The names of many of our solvers are conspicuous by their absence. The reason for this is that Herr Svejda set a trap by R-B 8. This move seems so very apparent that altho the problem is a first-prizer. Several of our old solvers condemned it as a poor, weak composition. But R-B 8 will not do. Kt-B 5 stops it. The two replies to Kt-B 5, which have been sent, are not correct. For instance:

- Chess moves: R-B 8, Q-Q B 2 ch, mate; Kt-B 5, K-B 6 must?

Oh! no! P-Q 6, and there is no mate next move.

The other try is

- Chess moves: R-B 8, R-K 8 ch, R x Kt, mate?; Kt-B 5, Kt-K 4 must?

It would be mate if the Black K did not have a place to escape on B 5.

E. E. B., Fort Worth, Tex.; B. H. Allen, Olympia, Wis.; J. H. Pengelly, Darango City, Mex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; S. B. Daboll, St. John's, Mich., were successful with 268. E. E. B. sent second solution of 269.

The United States Championship Match.

FIFTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Table of chess moves for Pillsbury vs Showalter, White vs Black, moves 1-54.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) This capture is usually delayed until Black plays P-Q Kt 3 and B-Kt 2. The text-move is hardly as good as R-Q B sq.

(b) Black, it seems, anticipated the P-K 4 continuation, which, however, was hardly threatening.

(c) Black, it seems, underrates the value of White's maneuver on the Queen's wing.

(d) P-Q R 3 or P-Q R 4 would have neutralized White's attack.

(e) Which weakens White's K P, but White will be enabled to make considerable headway on the Queen's wing.

(f) He could not play R x P, followed by Q x Q P and B x B, for R x R, K R-K sq and R K 2 would follow, White finally winning the Bishop. Instead of Q-Kt 3, Black might have played B-K 5, followed eventually by Q-K 3 and P-K B 4.

(g) A powerful move, which forces an exchange of R P and Kt P against Kt P and B P. Black's answer, P x Kt P, is hardly the best; Q-Q 2 was superior.

(h) Well calculated. If Black now plays Q-Q 2, then P x P is the continuation, and Black can not capture the Kt on account of R-Q Kt sq, followed by P-Kt 8 (Q). Nor can Black capture the Kt P, for Kt-Q 6 would win the exchange. Had Black on his 22d turn played Q-Q 2 this continuation could not be selected by White.

(i) Which guards White's weak K P and enables White to attack Black's isolated Q P and Q R P. The game is now decidedly in favor of White.

(k) Better, perhaps, was Kt-Q 2, followed eventually by Kt-Kt 3 and Kt-B 5, or by Kt-B 3 and Kt-K 5.

(l) Black might have played R-Q B 2, or finally R-Q 2, each leading to a satisfactory defense.

(m) Q x R, followed by R-Q 2 or Kt-B 2, was much better.

(n) He could not now guard the Q P. If R-Q 2, then Kt-B 3 would be the continuation.

(o) Overlooking the ingenious Q-K 5 ch and Q x P ch continuation White had on hand. The game, however, was compromised. The move selected hastens defeat.

(p) A final effort to escape defeat. Black, by sacrificing the Kt, will get three Pawns.

(r) R x P, followed by Kt x Kt, would not have saved the game. The move selected loses at once.

The Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTY-SIXTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table of chess moves for The Rev. A. Taylor vs E. E. Armstrong, White vs Black, moves 1-34.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Lasker's general rule is, "It is not good policy to exchange, in the early stage of the game, the long-reaching Bishop for the Knight."

(b) We prefer Kt P x B, for two reasons: first, it is always better to double Pawns toward the center; second, Black needs his Q P for offensive, as well as defensive, purposes.

(c) Should play Castles, followed by P-Q 4.

(d) B-K Kt 5 should be played first.

(e) B-K Kt 5 still the move, if 7 P x P, B x Kt, etc. The next move gives White a powerful center attack.

(f) Forced, and Black has a bad game.

(g) Of very questionable value. P-Q Kt 3, followed by B-Kt 2, is probably a better continuation.

(h) Very risky, as it is apparent that White intends to Castle on Q side, and force the attack on K side. B-K 3, followed by Q-Q 2, is best.

(i) There is hardly anything good. Black has a lost game. The B is White's tower of strength, and the weakness of Black's 9th move is now apparent.

(j) Why not P-Kt 5? 'Tis his only chance.

(k) P-K 6 wins, hands down.

(l) K-R sq is the move.

(m) He can't keep this going much longer, and there is no need for further comment. White does not play the ending well, and does not force a mate which he could have done by advancing his Pawns. He simply catches Black in the simplest kind of a trap.

FIFTY-SEVENTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

Table of chess moves for E. E. Armstrong vs W. K. Van de Grift, White vs Black, moves 1-25.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) P-Q 3 is considered best.

(b) Altogether too conservative for the Evans. He should prosecute the attack as speedily as possible, or he soon loses all he secured by giving the P. Probably P x P is the move.

(c) The Evans part of this game entirely disappears.

(d) B-B 4 is certainly indicated.

(e) B-Kt 2 is better, so that he can get his Q Kt into action. The threatening Kt x P is not sound, for P x Kt, R x R ch; Kt x R; B x R; Q x B, and Black is a piece behind.

(f) Simply a lost move. Why not Q-Q 3, followed by Q Kt-Q 2?

(g) Entirely overlooking Black's reply.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S message, sent to Congress April 11, presents an exhaustive review of Cuban complications, disclaims a policy of annexation, deprecates the recognition of the Cuban republic, and presents arguments for a policy of neutral intervention to enforce peace and a stable government in the island. He asks Congress to authorize and empower him to accomplish this purpose, and to make an appropriation to continue the work of relief for the starving. In the opening paragraphs of the message Mr. McKinley calls attention to the fact that—

"the present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people."

More than half of the message, which contains in all about sixty-five hundred words, is devoted to a statement of the conditions existing in Cuba, the policy which produced these conditions, and the duty of intervention, as distinguished from a recognition of belligerency or independence, in the light of precedents in our history. He characterizes the policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by Captain-General Weyler as not civilized warfare, but extermination. "The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave." Over 50 per cent. of the reconcentrados, three hundred thousand or more in number, had perished from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, by March, 1897. Relief work has saved thousands of lives, says the President, and the Spanish Government within a

few days has recognized the necessity for a change of policy by revoking General Weyler's orders, ordering public work to give employment, and appropriating \$600,000 for relief.

Since the war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of physical exhaustion of one or both sides, or extermination, its termination seems impossible, the President states that he has sought to bring about an immediate cessation of hostilities. He proposed, on March 27, an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with his good offices, asked for immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, and for the cooperation of the Spanish authorities in affording full relief to the needy. Spain's reply, three days later, offered to confide the preparation of means to bring about peace in Cuba to the insular parliament, with the reservation that the constitutional powers of the central government should not be lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until May 4, Spain would not object to a suspension of hostilities if asked for by the insurgents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice. "With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort."

The President then refers to the position taken in his message of December last, declining to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, or to recognize the independence of Cuba, or to undertake forcible annexation. He has not changed his views in these matters, and for a precedent against recognition of the independence of the insurgent government, he quotes from President Jackson's message to Congress in 1836 on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. In the case of Texas recognition was left to the discretion of the executive, provision being made merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the President should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become an independent state.

President McKinley proceeds:

"I said in my message of December last: 'It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor.' The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

"Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic.

"Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention, our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction, and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having, as a

matter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted."

Intervention to end the war, says the President, may be undertaken in either of two ways, as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the other. Of these two ways he recommends the first, saying that "it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned."

Of the justification for the form of "forcible intervention" recommended, the President says:

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third, the right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

"Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us, and with which our people have such trade and business relations, when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property destroyed, and themselves ruined, when our trading-vessels are liable to seizure, and are seized at our very door, by war-ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless altogether to prevent, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising, all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a war nation with which we are at peace."

These grounds for intervention are illustrated by the lesson of the *Maine* disaster, of which the President speaks as follows:

"These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battle-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana during the night of February 15. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief, and want brought to their homes, and sorrow to the nation.

"The Naval Court of Inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the *Maine* was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

"In any event, the destruction of the *Maine*, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government can not assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there. Further, referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a despatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the *Maine*. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst. as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the facts be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

"To this I have made no reply."

Having referred again to President Grant's contention in 1875 that mediation or intervention must sooner or later be invoked to terminate strife in Cuba, to President Cleveland's declaration during the present struggle that a time when our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain might be superseded by higher obligations, and to his own message last December foreshadowing forcible intervention if peaceful agencies should prove inadequate, President McKinley states his conclusion and his recommendations in the following words:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war can not be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it can not be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.



MARIA CHRISTINA, QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN.

"In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

"And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action."

In a postscript, President McKinley informs Congress of a decree made by the Queen Regent of Spain after the writing of the message, which directs General Blanco to proclaim a suspension of hostilities. The President adds: "If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspiration as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

THE newspapers of this country express wide differences of opinion concerning President McKinley's Cuban message. Neither party lines nor sectional feeling appear to be considered to any great extent by the press.

President Must be Confided In.—"At the bar of the nations Spain can not meet or reply to this cogent presentation of facts. She can only stand dumb before such a recital, or else she must plead guilty. As for Congress, it must support the President and give him the powers he asks. He is so clear in his policy and so fortified by precedent and logic that it would be an act of treason to the people for Congress to attempt to take the direction of the affair out of his hands.

"By this message the President justifies every act he has thus far performed in the conduct of this most difficult and delicate subject. It is a profound and weighty state paper that can not but convince Congress and the people that to the President, and to the President alone, must be confided the final disposition of the Cuban question."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Confession Rather than Action.—"The President seems to have in mind a hazy, ill-defined idea that possibly the Government of the United States can go to Cuba, grasp Spain in one hand and the insurgents in the other, knock their heads together, and continue the process of chastisement until each promises to be good. But what then? Mr. McKinley does not say, and probably he does not know. Even granting that we scared Spain into submission and then trounced the insurgents, the problem would be no nearer a solution.

"Considered as a whole, the important passages in the President's message embody a confession rather than a plan of action. The executive inferentially admits that his policy or policies have proved worthless; that in

spite of the assurances and promises of the Administration press agents he has found himself unable to deal with the situation, and now he is prepared to leave the issue with Congress."—*The News (Ind.)*, Detroit.

McKinley Knows Diplomatic Possibilities.—"The truth is that the President knows more about the diplomatic possibilities of securing the pacification and freedom of Cuba without war than the rest of us do, and, while handing the whole affair over to Congress, he was abundantly justified in so stating the case as not to destroy the last glimmering hope of peace. It was his duty, moreover, to justify intervention by reasons which could not be criticized abroad as squinting straight at conquest and annexation. Intervention, to be justified on high grounds alone which all nations must accept, needs to be impartial on its face, altho we very well know that the result of intervention would necessarily be the withdrawal of one of the parties.

"In this message the President has set Congress an admirable example of diplomatic reserve which to the last does not entirely abandon the hope of a peaceful emancipation from these troubles. It is neither conservative nor radical, but what is better than either—the safe blending of both."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Not a Credit to the Nation.—"The President see-saws. He throws the responsibility of dealing with the entire matter upon Congress. Then he makes an argument against the recognition of Cuban independence. Through this runs a vague plea for armed intervention, and next he asks Congress to give him the option of intervening—the option of declaring war. In the body of the message he virtually comes out of the same hole he went in. But to cap the climax, he amends the whole thing by intimating that the armistice Blanco has been instructed to declare may lead to a peaceful settlement of the question and the concession of everything we have demanded. This is a hedge that is calculated to please Spain. Further, it is calculated at this particular juncture to encourage her to attempt further temporizing, and to stimulate extreme congressional jingoism.

Even were it to be expected that Congress would relinquish its constitutional power to declare war and place it in the hands of one man, the message is not such as to demonstrate that President McKinley is the one man in whose hands it would be advisable to place that power. From beginning to end the document bears evidence of indecision of character on the part of its author. Such a document in such a crisis as this is not a credit to the chief magistrate of the nation. It is not a credit to the nation."—*The Dispatch (Dem.)*, Richmond.

A Surprise.—"On one point, the subject-matter of the recent negotiations, the message is a distinct surprise. The people have been given to understand that the Administration had sent Spain an ultimatum of some sort, or had at any rate taken the stand that Spain must give up Cuba. But the message shows nothing of the sort. All the President refers to is a proposition looking to an armistice until October 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President; and the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration. If this be all our Government has demanded, it would seem that Spain has gone far toward meeting it. If not, why doesn't the President say precisely what he has demanded? On the face of it, it looks as tho the Administration has been rather fooling the people."—*The Argus (Dem.)*, Portland, Me.



ALFONSO XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

Danger of Moral Debauch.—"In the case of the *Maine*, which is looked upon both at Washington and elsewhere as our strongest issue, what have we to fight for? Our adversary comes to us and says: 'I will make any reparation for my responsibility in this matter that any impartial tribunal shall consider adequate.' What more can Spain do than this? One feels as if one were addressing a tribe of wild Indians in assuming that such a proposition would not be accepted. What does its repudiation and a declaration of war on the basis of 'remember the *Maine*' imply? Neither more nor less than that the boasted humanity and civilization of the American people is simply a thin veneer; that, in spite of education and religious training, we still cherish the savage instincts of our prehistoric forefathers; that with us a bloody feud is to be cherished and developed, no matter how contrite and submissive our adversary may be, until each life that we have lost has been paid for and avenged by the destruction of ten, twenty, or one hundred of the lives of innocent men, who to our frenzied imagination represent the enemy. This is maintaining national honor; this is exhibiting to the world an heroic determination, and this is what it is proposed to substitute for the policy which President McKinley has laid down. If this murderous method is adopted, it will imply a moral debauch on the part of the American people which will leave its stain upon their national record through the lives of all of those who are now numbered as American citizens."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

"The President's message may be strong in the achievements that will flow from it hereafter, but it is disappointing in its initiative. The policy of the President in dealing with Spain and Cuba is likely to go into history as wise and discreet, and perhaps the best that could have been adopted, but it lacks in that virility which inspires popular enthusiasm. Hero worship is a potent incentive in human conduct; the people like, and demand, strong leadership. Under our form of government the President is that leader—if he will be. Even a narrow-minded man, like Andrew Jackson, could sway the masses by his impetuosity and strong will power, and a truly great leader, like President Grant, could fall into disfavor because of his love of peace and his refusal to intervene in behalf of the Cubans in their former struggle for independence."—*The Hawkeye (Rep.), Burlington, Iowa.*

"He has done his utmost within the constitutional limits of his office. Beyond those limits he can not go until Congress opens the door. He does not shrink from such opening. He invites and even urges it. And he stands ready, as he says, to execute every obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution and the law, whether, as he and all true men hope, it lie within the paths of honorable peace, or, as may by Spain's intolerance be forced, upon the dreadful field of civil war. Of such readiness the message is an ample token. It is the more impressive and the more potent for every hour's delay. It abundantly justifies the nation's past waiting for it. It powerfully bespeaks the nation's continued and unwavering confidence in its chosen head."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

"It is earnest, thoughtful, and at times quite strong. It carries too much freight for a war document, and its effectiveness is handicapped by the recital of long details that are familiar to everybody. The real gum of the message is lost in the fog of discussion over the different phases of intervention and belligerency; and the jingoes who were looking for a hot document had their ardor chilled by the air of uncertainty and indecision that seems to pervade it. There is too much talk of pacification to please the war party, and too many suggestions of further efforts at peace. These destroy the effect of the business end of the message."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Augusta, Ga.*

"The message is an ultimatum to Spain, all the more ominous because it demonstrates that force is appealed to only because nothing else would suffice, altho every honorable opportunity has been offered Spain to end the intolerable situation that has prevailed in Cuba."—*The Times (Rep.), Pittsburg.*

INTERVENTION AND INDEPENDENCE.

INTERVENTION in Cuba without recognizing the independence of "the republic of Cuba" is the chief feature of the President's policy upon which lines of approval and disapproval appear to have been drawn.

A Bold Distinction between Intervention and Recognition.—"We happen to know that some of the President's learned and able advisers have held that as by our Monroe doctrine we can not allow European nations to intervene, it devolves upon the United States to stop the notorious and enormous crimes committed in Cuba, and to restore order there. Hence they argue

that neglect to do so would make us responsible for their continuance, after we have exhausted every peaceful recourse to attain that end.

"Intervention would devolve on us the responsibility for restoring order and keeping down lawlessness and cruelty by the strong hand, whether the offenders claimed to be Spanish volunteers or Cuban patriots. This duty would be inseparable from our intervention in the interests of humanity. Therefore the only fact which needs to be established to warrant our action, in the view of President McKinley and his Cabinet, is the fact of lawlessness and cruelty, by whomsoever committed. This fact is so notorious as to require no comment.

"When the present 'intolerable condition' is suppressed a new duty will devolve on us—that of deciding how the island shall be governed, and to whom and under what supervision the task of government shall be entrusted by us. This decision will depend upon facts distinct from the facts for intervention, inasmuch as they are not yet fully established. They include the following:

"First, Have the Cuban insurgents, in actual operation, a responsible government calculated, in our opinion, to assure to the Cubans and residents life and property, and the varied rights for the protection of which governments are organized?

"Second, Is the so-called Cuban republic such a *de facto* government? And are the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba in favor of being governed by it?

"Third, Are the purposes of such government fair and honorable toward those who have not taken arms against Spain?

"The satisfactory answers to the above questions will constitute the substantial facts upon which we must decide to recognize the so-called Cuban republic. These questions are vital to the full performance of the duties assumed by the United States by intervening with force and compelling the removal of the Spanish military and civil powers from Cuba, thereby making ourselves responsible for what thereafter occurs. No greater stain upon our national honor could come to pass than that the Government which we may put in power in Cuba should proceed, as left to itself it would undoubtedly, to proscription, confiscation, and murder against their political opponents, or the Spanish Tories that might remain.

"Hence intervention is based upon facts now known to us, viz.: The 'intolerable' disorder and the anachronistic cruelties committed by the Spanish officials. But recognition must wait upon conditions yet to be established, as to the character and purposes of the insurgent government and its acceptableness to the majority of the inhabitants. Because of this very difference of basis, one depending on things already known and the other upon things yet to be established, these two questions are distinct issues and impossible to be united as a single issue.

"The statesmanship which is so discriminating and acute in treating intervention for the sake of humanity as a question distinct from the recognition of Cuban independence, is as boldly unconventional and frankly common-sense and American as it is astute—and may be trusted to see us safely through this newspaper-made and politician-waged war by midsummer, still a nation dictating peace to the world, not exactly now 'from ports without a gun,' perhaps, but with guns guiltless of human sacrifice."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

Neutral Intervention Impossible.—"The prominence which the President's message gives to the discussion of intervention 'as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants' indicates a preference on the part of Mr. McKinley for that method of dealing with the situation in Cuba.

"A very little consideration will suffice to show that neutral intervention of the kind thus proposed is simply impossible.

"It would involve, as the President himself concedes, 'hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.'

"Are we prepared to send an armed force into Cuba which shall assume an attitude of hostility toward the insurgents as well as toward their Spanish oppressors? Do we desire to assume the functions of a military police standing indifferent between the conflicting parties on the island? If we undertook to play such a part, is it not plain that we should incur the deadly hatred of both combatants and be unable to impose our will upon either, without an enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure? An American army in Cuba, standing between Spanish foes on the one hand and Cuban foes on the other would not be in a pleasant position.

"No; we are without reason for interfering in Cuba at all, unless we go there as friendly to Cuba and correspondingly unfriendly to her Spanish oppressors. It is as the active ally of the insurgents that we should intervene, and with their cooperation sweep the Spaniards out of the island, which they possess only to wrong. Once do away with Spanish misrule and the future of Cuba will take care of itself.

"The dominion of Spain over Cuba is an evil thing—a thing so evil that neutrality of sentiment in regard to it would be a national disgrace. The American people do not feel neutral about it. They are not impartial. In a contest between that which is right and that which is wrong, impartiality is not what is needed for the welfare of the world. It is the victory of the right. There are some subjects in regard to which a man ought to be ashamed not to be prejudiced. He should be prejudiced against lying and stealing and against villainy of every sort. He should hate such a government as that of Spain in Cuba, and, hating it, should desire its destruction.

"We regret the atmosphere of gray neutrality about the President's message."—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

"Independence Means Annexation."—"If Cuba can not win autonomy she can not maintain it. Senator Hoar on Thursday looked with hope and favor upon a proposed negro republic in the West Indies—Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and perhaps Porto Rico becoming a federation showing negro capacity for self-government. This aspiration, however commendable, would be deemed a justifiable cause of war.

"We might throw over Cuba the protection of the Monroe doctrine. What is the Monroe doctrine but a theme for senatorial debate or the evasions of diplomatic rhetoric? If it were a serious dogma we should have challenged the dominion of other nations than Spain in the West Indian seas, and made it impossible for these adjacent islands to become bases of supplies against us in time of war, as they have been to our loss. The Monroe doctrine has ever been an illogical factor of our national policy. Its violation might become a pretext but never a real cause for war.

"Recognition of independence means the acceptance of a fact. Any other policy is a menace to order, an incitement to rebellion. We were taught this lesson in our own war.

"The republic of Cuba is a name—the geographical expression of political aspirations. Its soul is in New York; at home it is but a roving band of insurgents, without body or authority. It has never even won the platonic recognition of belligerent rights. Without an army other than the roving bands, without a navy, a treasury, or courts of law, without credit or the means of revenue, it is a phantom, not the form of a nation. The most notable military achievements of its supporters have been the destruction of sugar and tobacco plantations, the desolation of the fairest of islands. The arrest of Spanish arms has been the work of the elements, whose tropical forces were as fatal to the temperate soldiers of temperate Spain as the hyperborean forces of Russia to the armies of Napoleon.

"It is to our honor and dignity that the proposed war be kept to its avowed aims. It is not a welcome war, but a serious, solemn undertaking which we would if possible put aside. Humanity to the oppressed, reparation for a gigantic wrong—these impose upon us the sad duty. The safety of American interests, the safeguarding our people's property, the suppression of an insufferable condition of affairs at our very gates might be added causes; but, grievous as they are, we should not appeal to the dread arbitrament for their redress.

"Any other policy, even under the sympathetic name of Cuban independence, would be aggrandizement. A war dictated by honor would end in dishonor. A war for humanity would degenerate into a struggle for greed. It would justify the alienation, if not the antagonism, of the good opinion of mankind."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

"Intervention—for What?"—"The long-delayed message is in. When reduced to its last analysis, it can be accepted as nothing else than a plea for more time in which to deal with the Cuban question.

"Worse than this, and worst of all, the President has put the country on notice that the policy of the Administration is to intervene in behalf of the continuation of Spanish domination of the island of Cuba.

"The President wants peace so earnestly that he is evidently willing to force it at any price. He asks for the privilege of

making forcible intervention, and in doing so serves distinct notice that 'it involves hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce to guide the eventual settlement.'

"In other words, the President asks the right to turn the guns of the United States not only upon the Spanish butchers, but also upon the helpless and innocent victims of the dastardly warfare which has been waged under the Spanish flag in Cuba for the past three years.

"What is the secret of the attempt to make Cuban independence a secondary question in the American program? It is very simple. Should Cuba be declared independent by the United States, or should she win it as the result of her patriotic struggles, the Cuban bonds issued by Spain would be invalidated. This is the brake on the wheel. The holders of these bonds, acting on their financial agents in this country, have brought a tremendous pressure to bear on the Administration, and that this pressure has borne fruits is to be witnessed, first, in the delay that has been insisted on, and, at last, in the suggestions of Mr. McKinley's message.

"The Democrats in House and Senate can well afford to insist on Cuban independence as the price of their cooperation.

"The whole question is wrapped up in this."—*The Constitution (Dem.), Atlanta.*

RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

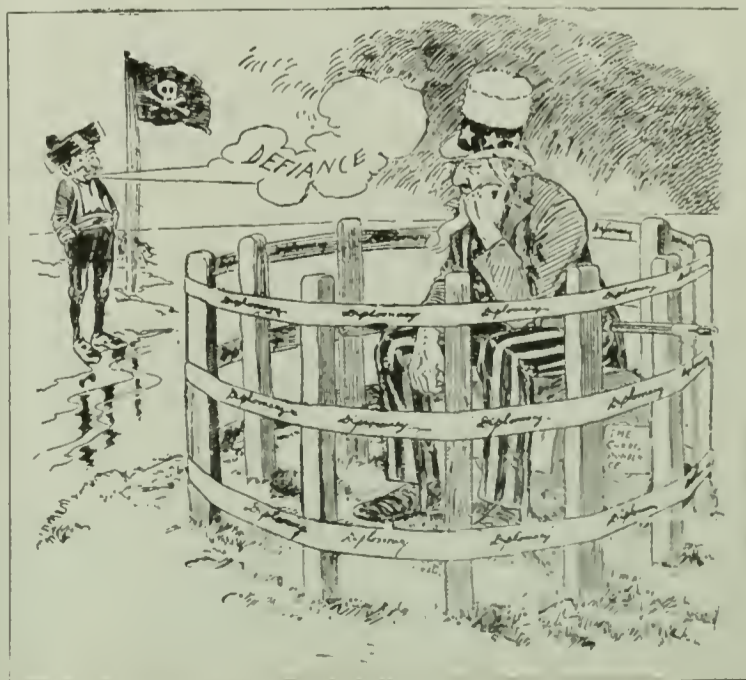
WHILE the majority of the Senate committee on foreign relations (Cushman K. Davis, chairman) did not propose recognition of a "Cuban republic," their exhaustive report, submitted April 13, set forth reasons for recognizing "the independence of the people of Cuba." We quote from the report as follows:

"We can not consent upon any conditions that the depopulated portions of Cuba shall be recolonized by Spain any more than she should be allowed to found a new colony in any other part of this hemisphere or island thereof. Either act is regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"That Government has violated the laws of civilized warfare in the conduct of her military operations. Her troops have slaughtered prisoners after their surrender and have massacred the sick and wounded insurgent soldiers and their physicians and nurses in their captured hospitals.

"When publicists and jurists speak of the right of sovereignty of a parent state over a people or a colony, they mean that divinely delegated supremacy in the exercise of which man should show 'likest God.' They never mean that a usurpation of diabolism shall be sanctified upon the plea that it is sovereignty none the less than that of a well-ordered and humane government. Against such reasoning the

Moral laws
Of nature and of nations speak aloud,



"RECONCENTRADO."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

and declare that the state which thus perverts and abuses its power thereby forfeits its sovereignty. And this principle has been the foundation of the repeated interventions by the states of Europe in the affairs of Turkey, who, abominable and atrocious as her cruelty has been toward her subjects in Greece and in the northern part of her dominions in Europe and in Armenia, has not approached the eminence at which Spain stands, in solitary and unapproachable infamy.

"The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba would not be a justifiable cause of war by Spain against the United States. Upon this principle the best esteemed authorities are agreed. Among their opinions the following declaration of Mr. Webster in his letter to Mr. Hulzmann stands preeminent:

"If, therefore, the United States had gone so far as formally to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, altho, as the result has proved, it would have been a precipitate step and one from which no benefit would have resulted to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria."

"If not an act against the law of nations it, of course, could not be a justifiable ground for war.

"The recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba entitles the United States to insist that the war should be conducted in accordance with those humane laws which have been ordained by the common consent of the civilized world, and which have done so much to mitigate the horrors of warfare. So long as this Government abstains from such recognition Spain is entitled to insist that we agree with her that the insurrection is merely a treasonable riot and not a formal and organized rebellion, and that she is therefore entitled to execute upon the insurgents and upon American citizens and all persons upon the island the penalties of a domestic code which is an affront to civilization.

"The United States has been in this attitude of concurrence ever since the beginning of the war. It has, as a consequence, in a spirit of forbearance, submitted to many atrocities perpetrated by Spain upon our own citizens, which, under recognition, would have had no warrant in international law, and would have afforded just grounds of procedure by the Government under its acknowledged principles. Citizens of the United States have been condemned to death by military tribunals in violation of their treaty rights. The expostulations of this Government have been in effect merely petitions for royal clemency. The *Competitor* prisoners, captured under our flag, were imprisoned nearly seventeen months and were never brought to trial, tho they were subjected to many harsh, illegal, and degrading preliminary examinations. The entire proceeding against them was unlawful and in derogation of their rights and of our honor. But as they were technically in the attitude which the United States had assumed and had placed them in refusing recognition of belligerency or independence, merely ordinary criminals prosecuted by Spain under her domestic penal code, this Government, it was logically insisted by Spain, had no right to make the question one of international obligation. It accepted royal clemency, and in the person of its citizens received a pardon for a crime instead of demanding reparation for a violated right.

"The United States had been compelled by its attitude of non-recognition to assist Spain by its execution of our neutrality statutes. If there is no war, and the insurgents are merely an unlawful confederacy of common insurrectionists, they can have no legitimate commercial dealings with the citizens of the United States.

"Nor can the insurgents object to Spain having such dealings

of every character, including the purchase of supplies, which, had recognition been accorded, would be contraband of war, and, therefore, not to be furnished except through breach of neutrality. The United States has, therefore, been an assistant of Spain. The supplies for that power have been largely purchased in this country. The unrecognized insurgents have had no right to complain. On the other hand, they and their adherents have been prohibited from making such purchases and from exporting any supplies, however acquired.

"There has, therefore, been no real neutrality by this Government throughout the entire business. To the contrary, Spain has been the customer of the people of the United States who have sold her, with technical lawfulness, everything that she has required to repress by such processes as we have indicated, a people struggling against tyranny for their liberties. To prevent the insurgents from buying or exporting at all while Spain has bought and exported to the extent of her requirements, the navy

and revenue vessels of the United States have been diligently and successfully employed. It has been stated, and we believe with entire correctness, that this vigilance and policing of the seas by the United States in favor of Spain and against the insurgents, has cost this Government more than \$2,000,000."



VALERIANO WEYLER.
Ex-Captain-General of Cuba

CONSULAR REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

IN response to resolutions by both branches of Congress, asking for the correspondence from United States consuls regarding the situation of affairs in Cuba, the President transmitted about sixty thousand words of such correspondence to Congress along with his Cuban message. The Associated Press summary of this correspondence contains nearly twelve thousand words. The greater part of the communications consists of detailed statements of the misery, starvation, and death

in different parts of the island. The consuls substantially corroborate newspaper reports and the statements of Senators Proctor, Gallinger, Thurston, and Money, which are familiar to the reading public. The correspondence covers the period from about the middle of November, 1897, to April 1, 1898, and comes from five different consuls.

Consul-General Fitz-Hugh Lee's letter from Havana, dated November 23, represented a condition of affairs which does not appear to have been materially changed. It reads as follows:

"The insurgents will not accept autonomy.

"A large majority of the Spanish subjects, who have commercial and business interests and own property here, will not accept autonomy, but prefer annexation to the United States, rather than an independent republic or genuine autonomy under the Spanish flag.

"The Spanish authorities are sincere in doing all in their power to encourage, protect, and promote the grinding of sugar. The grinding season commences in December.

"The insurgent leaders have given instructions to prevent grinding, wherever it can be done, because by diminishing the export of sugar the Spanish Government revenues are decreased. It will be very difficult for the Spanish authorities to prevent cane-burning, because one man can start a fire at night which will burn hundreds of acres, just as a single individual can light a prairie by throwing a single match into the dry grass.

"I am confident that Generals Blanco and Pando, his chief-of-staff, as well as Dr. Congosto, the secretary-general, with all of whom I have had conversation, are perfectly conscientious in their desire to relieve the distress of those suffering from the effects of Weyler's reconcentration order, but unfortunately they have not the means to carry out such benevolent purposes.

"In this city matters are assuming better shape under charitable committees, etc.; large numbers are now cared for and fed by private subscriptions. I witnessed many terrible scenes, and saw some die while I was present. I am told General Blanco will give \$100,000 to the relief fund."

In a letter of January 8 General Lee estimates the effects of a starvation policy:

"I have the honor to state, as a matter of public interest, that the 'reconcentrado order' of General Weyler, formerly governor-general of this island, transformed about 400,000 self-supporting people, principally women and children, into a multitude to be sustained by the contributions of others, or die of starvation, or of fevers resulting from a low physical condition and being massed in large bodies, without change of clothing and without food. Their homes were burned, their fields and plant-beds destroyed, and their live stock driven away or killed.

"I estimate that probably 200,000 of the rural population in the province of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara have died of starvation or from resultant causes; and the deaths of whole families almost simultaneously, or within a few days of each other, and of mothers praying for their children to be relieved of their horrible sufferings by death, are not the least of the many pitiable scenes which were ever present. In the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, where the 'reconcentrado order' could not be enforced, the great mass of the people are self-sustaining.

"A daily average of ten cents' worth of food to 200,000 people would be an expenditure of \$20,000 per day, and, of course, the most humane efforts upon the part of our citizens can not hope to accomplish such a gigantic relief, and a great portion of these people will have to be abandoned to their fate."

Some terrible instances of suffering are described in a communication to Consul-General Lee from two reliable gentlemen (whose names are suppressed) relative to the condition in Los Fosos (the ditches) in Havana. We quote from the press summary:

"Four hundred and sixty women and children thrown on the ground, heaped pell-mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead, without the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not even able to give water to the thirsty, without either religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him."

"The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcentrados averaged forty or fifty daily, and that on an average there were but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures received food only after having been eight days in the *fosos*, during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the dying had refused. Some horrible instances of the distress witnessed are given.

"Among the many deaths we saw," says the communication, "there was seen one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of eighteen, whom we found seemingly lifeless on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother, cold and rigid, but with her young child still alive,

clinging to her breast. On her left side was the corpse of a dead woman, holding her son in a dead embrace. A little further on a dying woman, having in her arms a daughter of fourteen, crazy with pain, who, after twelve or fourteen days, died in spite of the care she received.' Further along the communication says that if any young girl came in who was nice-looking, she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics. The communication says that 1,700 persons had entered the *fosos* since August, and of these but 243 were then living. It places the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent."

General Lee reports the failure of Spanish relief measures, being informed that only \$12,500 in Spanish silver, out of \$100,000 said to have been set aside, has been dedicated to the purpose of relieving 150,000 reconcentrados in Havana province, among whom the death-rate from starvation alone would be over 50 per cent. He reports that Spanish authorities lately refused to give out facts about the reconcentrados, except through the civil government of Havana, and he transmits the complaint of the consul at Sagua, which states that the military officers positively refuse to allow reconcentrados to whom food is given in its raw state to procure fuel with which to cook it, and that in addition this class of people is prohibited from gathering vegetables cultivated within the protection of the forts.

Of the failure of autonomy, Consul-General Lee says in two separate letters:

"I have the honor to make the following report: The contest for and against autonomy is most unequal. For it there are five or six of the head officers at the palace and twenty or thirty other persons here in the city. Against it, first, are the insurgents, with or without arms, and the Cuban non-combatants; second, the great mass of the Spaniards bearing or not bearing arms—the latter desiring, if there must be a change, annexation to the United States. Indeed, there is the greatest apathy concerning autonomy in any form. No one asks what it will be, or when, or how it will come. I do not see how it could be even put into operation by force, because as long as the insurgents decline to accept it, so long, the Spanish authorities say, the war must continue."

"I send to-day an analysis of the autonomistic plan. The intense opposition to it on the part of the Spaniards arises from the fact that the first appointments of the officers to put into form its provisions were made generally outside of their party, in order to show the Cubans in arms that autonomy was instituted for their benefit and protection. . . . The intelligent Spaniards . . . see no prosperity in the future, but rather other wars and more confusion, in the same old attempts to make the waters of commerce flow in unnatural channels. The lower Spanish classes have nothing in mind when autonomy is mentioned, except Cuban local rule, hence their opposition."

On February 10 General Lee telegraphed the State Department as follows:

"Captain-general returned yesterday, met with non-success of any sort. Spaniards everywhere unfriendly, rumors of coming demonstration against him here. I think him an excellent man, but in an unfortunate position. Three serious combats reported within a week, in each insurgents victorious."

Consul Alexander C. Brice, at Matanzas [the consul and other Americans left Matanzas under cover April 12, owing to conditions threatening personal violence] reported 90,000 people in actual starving condition, and requiring food, clothing, and medicine. Among the instances of distress he mentions that "in a family of seventeen living in an old lime-kiln, all were found dead except three, and they barely alive." He says, again, that General Blanco's orders allowing reconcentrados to return and



RAYMON BLANCO,
Captain-General of Cuba.

cultivate their crops is inoperative and of no avail. Neither the Spaniards nor Cubans of that section were in sympathy with the proposed autonomy and reform :

"The people are shut up in the cities and towns like rats, to starve. We have fifteen or eighteen families of American reconcentrados who own property in the country, and were they allowed to go to their homes could make a good living. All these have begged and pleaded with the authorities under Blanco's order to go, and were in every case refused."

In the communications of Consul Walter B. Barker from Santa Clara province, reasons why General Blanco's orders relieving the reconcentrados must prove of no avail are given :

"He says that while the first article of the order grants permission to the starving class to return to the country, the third article abrogates this permission in exacting that the places to which they go must be garrisoned. This condition alone, he says, will preclude over one half of these poor unfortunates, for their homes are in ruin, and the sugar estates able to maintain a guard can care for but a small percentage of the whole. Mr. Barker says that while he does not question the good intention of those now in power, yet 'it is a self-evident fact that the authorities are utterly helpless to extend any relief to those who have thus far survived the pangs of hunger.' Mr. Barker says that his observation does not bear out the statement made by the captain-general through a letter to the Spanish Minister that 'extensive zones of cultivation have been organized, the daily rations are provided by the state, and that work is furnished.' Mr. Barker also points out the impracticability of grinding cane under the present conditions. He says in his letter of November 20 that he had interviewed most of the large planters in his consular district, and that they had stated that unless assured of immunity from the insurgent chief, Gomez, they would not attempt to grind, as by doing so they would jeopardize their property. He adds that it is 'an unquestioned fact that the military are powerless to give this necessary protection.'"

The report of Consul Pulaski F. Hyatt, from Santiago, contains noteworthy statements concerning Spain's impotency regarding sickness among Spanish soldiers, and the local opposition to autonomy. To quote again from the press summary :

"I give it as my opinion, an opinion that is not biased in favor of Cuba, that Spain will be compelled to prosecute a far more vigorous war than has yet been done if she conquers peace in Cuba. I think I speak advisedly when I say that in this end of the island at least there are many thousand square miles where the foot of the Spanish soldier has never trod. Within this zone the insurgents have their families, corral their horses and cattle, and raise their crops. Why Spain, with a large body of as obedient and brave soldiers as ever shouldered a gun, has not penetrated these grounds, and scattered to the four winds the comparatively small body of men who are there is a question I will not attempt to answer. As I write, a man is dying in the street in front of my door, the third in a comparatively small time."

"M. Hyatt's letter of December 21 deals largely with the sickness and the death-rate on the island, which he characterizes as appalling. Statistics, he says, make a grievous showing, but come far short of the truth. The disease is generally brought on by insufficient food. He mentions some who are attacked who have plenty, but these recover quickly, while others die or make very slow recovery. The prevailing disease is sometimes called paludal fever, and at other times la grippe, and it is epidemic rather than contagious. At the date of this letter, from 30 to 40 per cent. of the people were afflicted with it. He also reported smallpox and yellow fever as prevailing, and said that out of a total of 16,000 soldiers recently sent to Manzanillo, nearly 5,000 were in hospitals or quartered on the people. He says that Dr. Caminero, United States Sanitary Inspector, reported at that time that there were more than 12,000 people sick in bed, not counting those in military hospitals. This is at least 35 per cent. of the present population. Mr. Hyatt adds that quinin, the only remedy of avail, is sold ten times higher than in the United States. He says that steamers coming into the port give out soup once a day to the waiting throngs, and that fresh meat sells at from 50 cents to \$1 per pound."

"In the last communication of the series from Mr. Hyatt, dated March 24 last, he says :

"Property-holders, without distinction of nationality and with few exceptions, strongly desire annexation, having but little hope of a stable government under either of the contending forces, and they view with regret the indifference, nay repugnance, of the American people to such a union, and still hope that a combination of circumstances will yet bring it about; but such a move would not be popular among the masses."

"Referring to the primary election held on the previous Sunday to elect officers to hold an election on the 27th of the same month, Mr. Hyatt says that no one seemed to know anything about it until it was over, and the autonomists won the election. 'A

member of that party,' he says, 'told me that they met quietly and did their voting. There is no evidence that the people in general intend to take part in the coming election. Circulars are now out urging the people to turn out and sustain the Government, to the end that peace and prosperity may speedily come.' Mr. Hyatt also states in this communication that some of the sugar estates are now making sugar on a small scale, but that there was no ground for faith in their ability to go ahead."

Vice-Consul John F. Jova, at Sagua la Grande, declares that :

"No history in the world, ancient or modern, saw an instance of this frightful, dreadful suffering. Perhaps civilization has not seen its like. In conclusion I beg to state, in my humble judgment, the efforts toward the enforcement of the reform of autonomy will prove altogether futile."

HOUSE AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

THE President's message on the Cuban question was referred to the committees on foreign affairs in both Houses. The majority of the House committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted (April 13) by a vote of 322 to 19 :

"Whereas, The Government of Spain for three years past has been making war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and murders for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battle-ship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 260 of our seamen :

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to the end and for the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

[The minority report recognized the independence of the "republic of Cuba" first; it declared that the *Maine* was deliberately moored over a submarine mine, directed that the President employ the army and navy in the aid of Cuba, and provided for relief for starving Cubans.]

The majority of the Senate committee reported resolutions declaring for the independence of the people of Cuba, together with an elaborate review of the Cuban controversy, in which Spain is held to be responsible for the destruction of the *Maine*, and intervention on humane, legal, and political grounds is declared to be justifiable. The minority report, signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel, and Foraker, called for the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba as an independent sovereign power, and the Senate voted for such recognition. The resolutions, as passed (April 16) by a vote of 67 to 21 in the Senate, read [changes from the majority report in italics] :

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

"Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

LETTERS AND ART.

ORIGIN OF THE LEGENDS USED BY WAGNER.

IT is well known that Richard Wagner was of opinion that the only proper subjects for operas such as he composed—operas in which the music is closely united with the poem—were the traditional myths in the old popular legends. In music suited to these legends he thought he saw a great opportunity of interpreting the mystery of human destiny. Therefore he went to the Middle Ages for his subjects, and he believed that those which he used belonged wholly to the Middle Ages of Germany. A German to the bottom of his soul, he considered the German legends of those times vastly superior to the contemporaneous legends of other countries. M. Gaston Paris, however, in *La Revue de Paris* (Paris, March 15) maintains that Wagner was under a misconception as to the German source of his legends. He says:

"Many of the subjects which Wagner has treated because he believed them wholly and thoroughly German, are not so. He found them, no doubt, in German poems of the Middle Ages, but these poems were translated or imitated from the French. Such is the case in 'Tristan and Iseul,' in 'Perceval,' and beyond question in 'Lohengrin.' To be exact, behind the French form copied in the German poems, there was a primitive form much older, but that form was not German. It was Celtic, due to that race, poetic by nature, to which belonged the Gauls, the ancestors of the French, and to which belongs now the Gaelic race of Scotland, the Welsh of England, and the Bretons of France. It was in the dreamy, melancholy, and passionate imagination of the Celtic race that were elaborated, if not formed—for many of them go back to a past still more distant—the most beautiful fictions of the Middle Ages. In their original language they are lost; but in the twelfth century, having had a great fascination for the French, they took a French form, in which they were notably altered, and passed thus, thanks to the extraordinary influence of French poetry, into all the countries of Europe and especially into Germany.

"The legend of 'Tannhäuser' has an analogous history, altho in this case the French intermediary has not been found. The direct source from which Wagner took it was not a German poem of the thirteenth century, but a popular song a great deal more recent. He found it in a compilation of old German songs by Heinrich Heine, to whom he already owed the theme of the 'Phantom Ship.' Heine praised highly the old song, calling it an admirable poem, and when writing later a parody of it compared it to Solomon's 'Song of Songs.' Wagner, when he found this legend in Heine's book, was as much taken with it as Heine himself, and thought it a theme eminently dramatic. The problem which Wagner thought was formulated by the legend was a contest in the human heart between passionate love and pure, ideal love. This contest, however, is not in the legend. What that depicts is the adventure of a mortal who, thanks to the love of a goddess, enters, while still alive, the supernatural regions where spring reigns eternally and where there is constant felicity. In the course of time this mortal has a fit of nostalgia and desires to revisit the earth, which he does, but returns after a while to his former abode. Later on this nostalgia was replaced in the legend by a sense of sin, and he desires to come back to the earth to see the Pope and get absolution. This absolution the Pope refuses, and the mortal returns in despair to the place where he had sinned. Wagner has modified this last version of the legend, making an edifying conclusion, in which religion, love, and purity of soul triumph over the forces of hell, and the opera ends with a celestial harmony in which the voices of the angels silence the last appeal of the demons.

"It can not be doubted that the substance of the legend of Tannhäuser is of a date anterior to Christianity. It contains a psychological problem much higher than the struggle between pure and sensual love, a problem which Wagner hints at in passing, when he shows us Tannhäuser, in the midst of the delights of the land where Venus lives, sighing for human strife and suffering. It is even the problem of happiness, which humanity,

since it was able to think, feel, and dream, has always been putting and has never been able to resolve.

"The hero of our legend is received in a place where all the evils of earth are unknown, where time flies on without its flight being perceived, without bringing nearer each day the degradation of old age and the threat of death, where all the precarious and fugitive enjoyments here laboriously attained and disputed by suffering are given without alloy and obtained without labor, where love, 'the only good here below,' is at the same time eternal and always new. In this paradise, however, in this land of joy, this country of eternal youth, the hero, after some time, feels a satiety of pleasures without a struggle, of a life without activity and without labor; he is seized with a nostalgia for the true human life with its desires rarely satisfied, with its pains that season its joys, with its efforts which give value to attained results. Thus, this perfect happiness of which the human soul is always dreaming, it feels that it would not know how to enjoy."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEROINE OF GOETHE'S FAVORITE DRAMA.

WHEN Goethe began to write "The Natural Daughter" ("Die Natürliche Tochter"), he fully intended to write a dramatic trilogy that should be the crowning work of his life. The inspiration for the work was the memoirs of Stephanie-Louise, Princess of Conti. "Keep well," he wrote to Schiller in



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a postscript, October 18, 1799, "and send me the second part of the 'Princess of Conti' when you have read it." For four years he brooded over the story and then produced the first (and last) part of his trilogy.

Writing in the *Revue de Paris*, Michel Breal, of the Institute, tells us the story of the Princess and of Goethe's work founded upon her career. M. Breal is not an enthusiastic admirer of Goethe. "It is the common opinion at present," he says, "that his heart was cold, and that the sufferings of others did not penetrate to his soul, . . . but no one would pretend to deny that he possessed that special sensibility which is brought into play by the imagination. To feel compassion for real suffering, and to

weep over a pathetic tale, are phenomena of an altogether different character."

The story of the Princess, M. Breal goes on to say, was indeed well calculated alike to arouse Goethe's sympathies and kindle his imagination. He was by nature and principle a worshiper of the great people of the world—rank and wealth had for him an irresistible attraction; while at the same time his genius impelled him to seek everywhere, in all classes, for the spontaneous emotions and acts that belong to human nature. In the memoirs of Stephanie-Louise, the picture is presented of a young girl of royal blood, the daughter of the Prince Louis François de Conti, one of the great figures of the eighteenth century, and of the beautiful and cultivated Duchess de Mazarin, tenderly reared by her devoted father, and endowed by nature with the rarest gifts, both mental and physical. While she was still a mere child, just as she was about to be legitimized by the King, the little Countess de Mont-Cair-Tain, as she was called (an anagram of the name of her parents), was torn by traitors from her splendid home and brilliant destiny, and plunged into a terrible position. The Prince de Conti, persuaded of her sudden death, died himself without discovering the treachery of which he had been the victim, while the young girl supported the most cruel trials with astonishing courage, proving by the magnanimity of her conduct that she was worthy of the high rank from which she had been forced to descend.

Such a heroine would seem to have been formed expressly to please and entice the German poet, with all his prejudices and proclivities. He took no one into his confidence, not even Schiller, but determined without hesitation to develop the theme in a dramatic trilogy. After an incubation of four years, the first part was completed, but it has remained a fragment. The two concluding dramas were never written, and M. Breal brings forward many ingenious suppositions to explain the poet's failure to carry out his cherished project.

Goethe was the manager of a theater, and when the first part of his great trilogy was finished, he made the mistake of putting it before the stage without regard to the subsequent parts, which had not yet been produced; forgetting that, "in opening the door of his drama to the public, the charm would be broken."

The new drama had a *succès d'estime* merely, and opinion was divided as to its merit. Schiller admired its symbolism, by which the subject was completely absorbed and transplanted into the ideal world. Fichte considered it the master's *chef d'œuvre*. Teltel found that the personages move according to predetermined laws, like the celestial bodies. Koener, on the contrary, declared that the idea was repulsive; while Knebel, going still further, wrote to the wife of Herder that Goethe in this drama revealed the perversity of his real nature. "It is," he said, "a work of the most refined talent, and—dare I say it?—the most complete baseness of soul. Oh, how corrupt, even to the marrow, must he be who could compose such a work! The almost inexplicable character of Goethe has for me no longer any secrets."

There were many who complained of the immorality of "The Natural Daughter." Others declared that the memoirs upon which it was founded were apocryphal; while a third party maintained that Stephanie-Louise had paid a visit to Weimar, and made herself known personally to the poet.

One of the results of all this cackle of discordant voices was that the trilogy was abandoned. Goethe himself indicates this very gracefully. "Fairy stories tell us," he says, "that when we are upon the track of a treasure, we should go forward without looking either to the right or the left; and without allowing ourselves to be stopped either by dangerous encounters or the temptations of the route. I forgot this wise rule, and suffered for my imprudence. The beloved scenes that had haunted my imagination came to visit me henceforth only from time to time, like souls in pain, seeking for deliverance."

In point of fact, "the beloved scenes" took their flight never to return. In this very drama, "The Natural Daughter," Goethe repeats the warning which he neglected to follow. "Secrecy," he says, "is essential to the production of writers of the imagination. A design that has been communicated to others is no longer our own."

It is curious to note how closely Goethe follows his model in this his favorite work. On this point his critic writes as follows:

"As for his subject, it is almost a literal reproduction of the memoirs. Goethe treated Stephanie-Louise as he treated the memoirs of Goetz de Berlichingen and the pamphlets of Beaumarchais. He follows his author step by step; is visibly preoccupied with not losing anything of her experience. Persons and facts that he can not bring forward prominently he alludes to and sketches incidentally. Even the most trivial matters that have no real bearing upon the narrative are seized upon and made to do duty in the drama. This realistic tendency is one of the distinguishing features of Goethe's genius. He is so enamored with facts that he regrets losing a single one that is offered to him."

"Stephanie herself scarcely admitted of being idealized, since she was already young, beautiful, and noble; but the simple and touching prose in which she tells her own story is transformed into the chaste and noble poetry of which Goethe had such perfect command; and he imparts a dignity and decorum to his sad experiences and sufferings, when she is dragged from her home, on the eve of her presentation at court, which they were far from possessing. As for the villains who were employed to accomplish her ruin, they were all advanced several degrees, for they reason out their atrocities and give a philosophical explanation of their treasons.

"This it is, probably, that so greatly shocked several of Goethe's friends. The subject of 'The Natural Daughter' was already sufficiently delicate; but he rendered it odious by making his characters altogether too self-conscious and reasonable. The piece was declared to be, and with great truth, 'polished as marble, and cold as marble.' The pretension of a certain contemporaneous philosopher, Nietzsche, of placing himself beyond the limits of good and evil, Goethe, at certain moments, seems to have realized in advance."

There have been endless regrets that the trilogy planned by Goethe was not completed according to his original design; but from the point of view of his French critic the loss to literature was less than has been supposed. Among the poet's papers a sketch was found of the second piece, but no account at all of the third. Nevertheless, according to M. Breal's ingenious theory, plenty of indications render it certain that it would have been a poetical version of the French Revolution; and he declares that he was at this period incapable of grappling with so great a theme.

"I am by no means sure [he writes] that the loss of the 'loved scenes' which the inspiration of the poet could no longer recall, is to be regretted. The subject was violent, and too immense for the Goethe of 1802. Through a natural illusion, he supposed that he was still the man of 'Goetz de Berlichingen,' and he was not even the poet of 'Torquato Tasso.' Folly to suppose that he could have presented living types of the common people, the workmen and soldiers, with whom the drama must have dealt! He would have made them moralize! They would have summed up the situation in aphorisms full of good sense, or developed it in well-considered descriptions; but they would not have felt, they would not have acted. No! The age of dramatic poetry had passed—the age of gnomic poetry had come. Witness the second part of 'Faust.'"

"We should not then deplore that this trilogy remained a fragment. The great name of Goethe ought not to prevent us from speaking the truth. German literature has still the right to count certain scenes of 'The Natural Daughter' among the most beautiful of its theater. The figure of Eugenie with her triple aureole of beauty, poesie, and misfortune, lives in the imagination like one of the pure figures created by Racine."

The misfortunes of Stephanie-Louise did not terminate even

with her death. She had many enemies, and during her last days a most infamous and injurious article appeared in one of the Parisian papers, branding her as an adventuress and declaring that the memoirs by which Goethe had been so profoundly impressed were a mere fabrication. It is from this source that all subsequent accounts of the cousin and friend of Louis XVI. and Mme. Elizabeth, to whose care the condemned monarch committed his family, and who made a supreme tho vain effort to be allowed to share the captivity of the Dauphin, have been taken. M. Breal states that, accepting the general verdict, he had always considered the Princess de Conti as one of the impostors of that troubled period, until his study of Goethe led him to make researches into the life of one whom the great German poet had selected for the heroine of his favorite drama. To his amazement, he discovered that the strange adventures of Stephanie-Louise, as related in her memoirs, were verified by the most authentic documents; while every page testified to her brilliant endowments and rare nobility and generosity of character.

He concludes as follows:

"Strange and unlooked-for compensation! While she, broken-hearted, was wasting her strength in claiming admission into the princely family by whom she had been rejected, she had taken rank in another family, grander and still more illustrious, where she is sure of keeping her place forever uncontested by the side of Iphigenie, of Marguerite, of Leonora. Her soul was capable of appreciating such a recompense. Even for a princess of Conti this was—to mount."

FREDERICK TENNYSON'S POETRY.

READERS of Hallam Tennyson's recent biography of his father know that the poetic talent of the Tennyson family was by no means monopolized by Alfred. The poet laureate's brother Frederick published several volumes of verse, late in life, tho he seems to have been singularly indifferent to public applause. In a recent issue of *The Interior* (Chicago) H. T. Suduth tells us something about these volumes and their author:

"If one were asked to give in as brief space as possible the keynote and explanation of Frederick Tennyson's life it is probable that he could do no better than quote this fine sonnet from 'Poems of the Day and Year':

'Tis not for golden eloquence I pray,
A god-like tongue to move a stony heart;
Full fain am I to dwell with thee apart
In solitary uplands far away,
And through the blossoms of a bloomy spray
To gaze upon the wonderful sweet face
Of Nature in a wild and pathless place;
And if it were that I should once array
In words of magic woven curiously,
All the deep gladness of a summer morn,
Or rays of evening that light up the lea
On dewy days of spring, or shadows borne
Athwart the forehead of an autumn noon—
Then I would die and ask no better boon.

"As one reads these lines, and their beauty, like that 'born of murmuring waters in a shady place,' attunes the heart to the deep peace and beauty of fields that know the odor of the hawthorn and the violet and the music of the lark's song at sunrise singing at heaven's gate, he can begin to understand why Frederick Tennyson, poet as he was, should have been content to be overshadowed by the fame of his great brother and scarcely to have made an attempt to win fame for himself. Like Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyâm, the greater part of whose famous collection of letters were addressed to Frederick Tennyson, the brother of the laureate seems to have been careless of literary fame. The 'Isles of Greece' was not published until 1890, after its author had passed fourscore, and 'Daphne and Other Poems,' its continuation, first saw the light in 1891, tho both volumes had been written many years before. The latest and last volume, 'Poems of the Day and Year,' published two years ago, was mainly a reprint of the author's first volume of verse, printed in 1854, after the 'Poems Chiefly Lyrical,' 1830, the memorable volumes of 1842, 'The Princess,' 1847, and the stately 'In Memo-

riam,' 1850, had won for his younger brother the laureateship and a rich harvest of fame and fortune. The noble modesty—for such under all the circumstances it must be considered—which thus led Frederick Tennyson to forego the attempt to win a name for himself is rare in the history of literature, and inclines the reader to do full justice to the belated volumes given to the world practically at the close of a long and honored life. Such self-centeredness and devotion to the muses not for fame but for their own great reward of happiness and delight is all the more remarkable in the present age of exploitation and strenuous striving, but the reader will, we think, find the explanation in the sonnet quoted above."

THE MAGIC AND MYSTERY OF STYLE.

THE writer's pianoforte is the dictionary. . . . The mind of man is peopled like some silent city with a sleeping company of reminiscences, associations, impressions, attitudes, emotions, to be awakened into fierce activity at the sound of words." This striking passage comes from Prof. Walter Raleigh's new book, "Style," and gives us in a measure the keynote of the book. For words, and for the art of so using them as to awaken the "sleeping company" with which the mind is peopled, he has a grand passion, and no book on a literary theme has for long evoked such a chorus of praise. This praise is occasionally tempered with the observation that the author's diction is at times overelaborate and exuberant; but even this criticism is not allowed by the *London Times*, which declares that the book does not contain a superfluous line or word.

The book has no chapters or other divisions, nothing but marginal headings marking the different phases of the subject. It is an essay, not a treatise, and abounds in passages that tempt one to lengthy quotations. Following out the thought of the sentence quoted above, Professor Raleigh says again:

"It is the part of the writer to play upon memory, confusing what belongs to one sense with what belongs to another, extorting images of color at a word, raising ideas of harmony without breaking the stillness of the air. He can lead on the dance of words till their sinuous movements call forth, as if by mesmerism, the likeness of some adamantine rigidity, time is converted into space, and music begets sculpture."

And again toward the latter end of the book he recurs to the same phase of the subject:

"With words literature begins, and to words it must return. Colored by the neighborhood of silence, solemnized by thought, or steeled by action, words are still its only means of rising above words. . . . So the elementary passions, pity and love, wrath and terror, are not in themselves poetical; they must be wrought upon by the word to become poetry."

Mr. Raleigh demonstrates how essential it is to have a keen eye for the imagery a word invokes, as well as a fine ear for its cadences; but he does not forget that a word's most valued possession is its *meaning*. Commenting on this part of the book, *The Speaker* reminds us how Mr. Lowell loved to point out the difference between an "ancient mariner" and an "elderly seaman"—synonymous phrases, according to the phrase-books. And Mr. Raleigh perceives that poetry will be slow and reluctant to entertain such words as "congratulation" and "philanthropist"—words of good origin, but "tainted by long immersion in fraudulent rejoicings, and pallid, comfortable, theoretic loves."

But style—what is it? The Latin name for an iron pen, "which has come to designate the art that handles, with ever fresh and wary vitality, the fluid elements of speech"—the most rigid and simplest of instruments lending its name to the subtlest and most flexible of arts. And so the application of the word has been extended to the whole range of human activities. We have "the style" in architecture and sculpture, in painting and in music; the styles of the actor, the dancer, the golf-player, and the racing

crew. Not only arms and arts, but man himself, has surrendered to the subtle domination.

Mercury, "past-master in the juggling craft of language," professor of eloquence and of thieving—

"lures the astonished novice through as many trades as were ever housed in the central hall of the World's Fair. From his distracting account of the business it would appear that he is now building a monument, anon he is painting a picture (with brushes dipped in a gallipot made of an earthquake); again, he strikes a keynote, weaves a pattern, draws a wire, drives a nail, treads a measure, sounds a trumpet, or hits a target; or skirmishes around his subject, or lays it bare with a dissecting-knife; or embalms a thought; or crucifies an enemy."

Discussing "romantic" and "classic," Mr. Raleigh finds that the serenity of the classic ideal is the serenity of paralysis and death. Even the irresistible novelty of personal experience, he says, is dulled by being cast in the old matrix; "and the man who professes to find the whole of himself in the Bible or in Shakespeare, had as good not be." (Quaint Sir Thomas Browne might have found that aphorism among his Urns.)

"He is a replica and a shadow, a foolish libel on his Creator, who, from the beginning of time, was never guilty of tautology."

When our author comes to consider variety in expression he becomes funny in his fine scholastic way. He observes that there is no more curious problem in the philosophy of style than that afforded by the stubborn reluctance of writers, the good as well as the bad, to repeat a word or phrase. A kind of interdict lies on a once-used word till the hackney author becomes the dupe of his own puppets:

"A commonplace book, a dictionary of synonyms, and another of phrase and fable, equip him for his task. If he be called upon to marshal his ideas on the question whether oysters breed typhoid, he will acquit himself so luminously, with only one allusion (it is a point of pride) to the oyster by name. He will compare the succulent bivalve to Pandora's box, and lament that it should harbor one of the direst of the ills that flesh is heir to. He will find a paradox and an epigram in the notion that the darling of Apicius should suffer neglect under the frowns of Æsculapius."

Mr. Raleigh has Cobbett in his thought when he protests against "a brutal personality, excellently muscular, snatching at words as the handiest weapons wherewith to inflict itself, and the whole body of its thoughts and preferences, on suffering humanity." Such a personality is likely enough, he says, to deride the daintiness of conscious art. Its power is undeniable, but it bludgeons all it touches, with a prodigal waste of good strong English.

In discoursing of synonyms, Mr. Raleigh falls into a happy vein. There are no synonyms, he affirms; the same statement can never be repeated in a changed form of words. Where a dull eye sees nothing but sameness, the trained faculty of observation will discern a hundred differences worthy of scrupulous expression. "Every strange word that makes its way into a language spins for itself a web of usage and circumstance, relating itself, from whatsoever center, to fresh points in the circumference."

Especially admirable is the author when he proceeds to compare the art of writing with other arts, and to show how far greater are its difficulties, how far greater are its triumphs. Concerning "the instrument and the audience," he says:

"It is the misfortune of the actor, the singer, and the dancer that their bodies are their sole instruments. On to the stage of their activities they take the heart that nourishes them, and the lungs wherewith they breathe; so that the soul, to escape degradation, must seek a more remote and difficult privacy. . . . Nor is the instrument of his [the actor's] performances a thing of his choice; the poorest skill of the violinist may exercise itself upon a Stradivarius, but the actor is reduced to fiddle for the term of his natural life upon the face and fingers that he got from his mother. . . . A more clinging evil besets the actor in that he can at no time wholly escape from his phantasmal second self.

On this creature of his art he has lavished the last doit of human capacity for expression; with what bearing shall he face the exacting realities of life? Devotion to his profession has beggared him of his personality; ague, old age, and poverty, love and death, find in him an entertainer who plies them with a feeble repetition of the triumphs formerly prepared for a larger and less imperious audience."

Mr. Raleigh treats his subject with catholicity, as to the diverse elements of style, and its diverse virtues and graces. He is not pledged to any special school of "stylists"; he recognizes the value of the musical and the pictorial quality in style, but he knows how each of these has been overestimated in this or that epoch or school. Style in literature is so largely an individual matter, so insistently the expression of certain temperaments and natures. Style can not be taught, can not be acquired by practise, and yet a man may improve his style by study and care. "Tho' the way be long and hard," says *The Spectator*, reviewing the book, "it is clear that he who strives may obtain initiation" only to find that mystery there is none, and that the "secrets" are bare and empty paradoxes. "He must learn that, properly, there is no such thing as style, or, rather, that its esoteric name is thought." He must learn that to know the dictionary by heart is useless, without an inborn instinct. He will be told that style demands labor—nay, devotion—and yet that labor and care are fatal to style, since style must be always spontaneous. "Then he will learn," says *The Speaker*, "that the gift for style is born in men, and can not be taught. Lastly, he finds that style is a fairy gift, and that, through labor, to him that hath is it given, while from him that hath not, labor will take away even that which he hath."

'This much we know, that good style is clear thinking. Without this, there can be no style worth having; with it, the style comes of itself. Says *The Spectator* again:

"We come, then, back to this, that style in the last resort is a gift, for the power of thought, like the instinct for melody, is born in a man. But the gift is one which can be improved. The possessor, indeed, is, as a rule, impelled to improve it. The man who is born with the gift of style, whatever his lot, will perforce spend his energies in improving it. Abraham Lincoln, for example, was born with this gift. He did not become a man of letters; but, for all that, he gradually and consciously, or unconsciously, improved his gift till his style in the second inaugural gave forth the thrilling yet sonorous tones of some great organ-pipe."

Mr. Raleigh perceives that fear might well visit the conscience of one who should dream that he had divulged to the world at large what can be done with language. Of this, he thinks, there is no danger. Rhetoric, it is true, does put fluency, emphasis, and other warlike equipments, at the disposal of evil forces—"but style, like the Christian religion, is one of those open secrets which are most easily and most effectively kept by the initiate from age to age":

"The truth of the old Roman teachers of rhetoric is here witnessed afresh; to be a good orator it is first of all necessary to be a good man. Good style is the greatest of revealers—it lays bare the soul. The soul of the cheat shuns nothing so much. All style is gesture, the gesture of the mind and of the soul. . . .

"'Speak,' it has been said, 'that I may know you'; voice-gesture is more than feature. Write, and after you have attained to some control over the instrument, you write yourself down, whether you will or no. There is no vice however unconscious, no virtue however shy, no touch of meanness or of generosity in your character that will not pass on to the paper."

And so, after all, we have been ranging in a circle, never once losing sight of the point from which we started, which is also the goal to all them who would overtake the riddle of style—"style is the man."

In a few keen sentences *The Speaker* pierces to the heart of the matter:

"There are, we know, honest folk who turn a little sick at the word 'style,' fearing rhapsodies about word-cadences. 'What,' say they, unconsciously quoting 'My Uncle Toby,' 'has a man who fears God to do with word-cadences, and the recurrence of broad vowels, the repetition of particles, and the like? What has the truth to do with style? Where do "stylists" go to when they die?' Peace, angry spirits! Read Mr. Raleigh's book and you will learn from it that the sole object of style is to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but as you must do so in words, and as words are not dead things but quick, it behooves you, if you would yourselves be true, to use truthful words, for so only can you escape the fate of the precious crew who, by calling themselves 'stylists,' place themselves without the pale of civilization and beyond the reach of prayer."

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF JOAQUIN MILLER.

THE "poet of the Sierras" has been in the past great game for critics of a certain class, and a rankling sense of injustice has been apparent in, or rather between, his lines ever since. John Vance Cheney approaches Mr. Miller's new and complete collection of poems with an apparent desire to do him justice and to yield to none of the temptations, undoubtedly many, to indulge in raillery and ridicule.

Mr. Cheney (who writes for *The Chap-Book*) admits at the outset Mr. Miller's "congenital capacity for recklessness"; admits that his plots are often loose and impossible, and the subject-matter of his poetry often intrinsically unfit; admits that he is "daring, wilful, untamable, iterating," guilty of "melodramatic defiance of man and matter and all good things revered," of the overweighting of assonance and monotony of iteration. But, Mr. Cheney thinks, there is room for another word. "Freely as we have admitted Miller's faults, so freely must we assert his virtues." In the first poem of the present collection, "The Arizonian," "we should recognize the hand, careless as the touch may be, that has the cunning and the secret never attained by the mere artisan or versifier." After a number of quotations from Miller's poems on nature, Mr. Cheney goes on to speak of them and of him as follows:

"Surely there is something in these lines that no man can put on and off at will; the power that is not possessed, but possesses. The human creature is a piece of exceedingly complex mechanism. However conscientiously we may try, we can know little about him:

Earth knows a little—God the rest.

Still, all the rather frivolous quibbling to the contrary, the signs of song are so plain and so many that sympathetic vision, be it of the critic or of the people, can see and safely decide whether or not it looks on the work of one of the Lord's anointed. Soon or late, the ability is sure to be exercised; and when it is, we feel confident that among the shining company of poets will stand 'the rimer of wild rimes.' He will stand there, not because of the verses written under the influence of Byron, Swinburne, or another, not because of his thousands of indifferent verses, many of them on themes unworthy the attention of the poet; but will stand there because of the few lines, comparatively speaking, in which he has succeeded in singing his true self, in which he has reported some interesting and deserving phase of the life in man or in nature, as the poet, and no other, reports it.

"We speak simply of the kind of report; the degree of poetic power displayed in it is an extra or an after question. It is enough to be a poet, tho the humblest. This satisfaction Miller must feel within himself; but it would be a graceful, as well as a just acknowledgment, did his countrymen tender him openly the tribute deserved, the meed for which he has toiled and, despite much folly and failure, has won.

"Those that know Miller best know that the poet shows in him through all the disguises. Poetry quickens his prose; it shines through his daily conversation. The strength and the infirmity of genius stamp the man and differentiate him from his fellows,

set him sharply off from the proser and from the poeticule. Be his rank what it may, there is no question, among those that know him best, as to his class. Firm-handed artificer, safe and apt craftsman, he is not; but nature has enabled him somehow, without much aid from himself or another, to cross the wide stretch of excellence that lies between this kind of reporter and the poet. Tho, at his touch, things common do not rise to touch the spheres, they mount to a height that the most dexterous word-worker can not command. Stedman speaks of the 'fine surprises' in Miller's song. This expression tells the whole story. From the mere worker-in-words comes never a surprise save one—that he will sit up so late o' nights in velvet-measured but vain pursuit of the unattainable."

Modjeska on the Evils of the Stage.—Mme. Modjeska made a little speech at the Twelfth Night Club benefit in New York a few weeks ago which has called out favorable comment. In speaking of the degeneracy of the stage, she said:

"I appeal to the women of the stage and to the women off the stage, and in particular to those who form our audiences. Can we not exert a common influence to remedy this state of affairs, both from the inside and from the outside, the former—the actresses—to elevate the standard of our art so as to have it afloat together with the other emblems of higher civilization, and the other, our sisters from the outside, to help us in the struggle by exerting their own refining actions in order to protect what is best and to taboo what is unclean or unartistic in the theatrical world?"

With Modjeska's speech for a text, *The Commercial*, Louisville, makes the following pointed comment:

"If there are plays on the stage that are not fit to be seen, it is the fault of the public as much as of the actors and the managers of those actors. The people always get the plays they demand and deserve."

"A theatrical manager who was in Louisville not so long ago summed up the whole matter without thinking of it. Speaking of his star, he said she had played bad women all her life, and had had great success. This season she had played the part of a good woman, and had lost money.

"There it is in a nutshell. There is the secret of the whole business. If the people rush to the theaters to see 'The Conquerors' or 'The Tree of Knowledge,' and refuse to patronize Julia Marlowe in 'As You Like It' or 'For Bonnie Prince Charlie,' Marlowe will either have to quit the business or cater to the public taste.

"Mme. Modjeska is right. The women on the stage can do much to elevate the tone of the plays produced, but much more can be done by the women off the stage. It is with plays as it is with novels. Women make or ruin their chances for success. If the women of this country would take their stand against yellow plays they would soon cease to exist.

"And in this fight the press would play no mean part. To attack 'The Conquerors' in the public prints is not enough. The critics and the editors should attack the management of such shows and the actors who will degrade their art by appealing to the worst tastes of the people."

NOTES.

IAN MACLAREN is to be editor of a new magazine, it is reported, the first number of which will appear next fall.

THE list of "fifty best books" published in 1897 and suitable for a village library has been selected by the librarians of the State of New York; and now the critics are having their flings at the list, and showing what a curious list it is, and how much better it would have been if the critics had been consulted. Of the five books that have over one hundred votes each, four are novels—"Hugh Wynne," "The Choir Invisible," "Captains Courageous," and "Soldiers of Fortune," in the order named. Thomas Hardy and Henry James, each of whom published a novel in 1897, do not appear at all, and Mr. Blackmore barely gets on the list with one vote to spare. Du Maurier, Besant, and Sienkiewicz are also conspicuous by their absence. Stevenson is sixth in the list. Mr. Stedman alone represents the poets. These and many other sins of omission and commission by the librarians are making the critics ponder on the futility of fame, and human effort in general.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ANALOGY BETWEEN GROWTH FORCE AND ELECTRIC OR MAGNETIC FORCE.

WHEN iron filings are sprinkled over a sheet of paper under which lies a magnet, they arrange themselves in lines that mark out what physicists call the magnet's "lines of force." Lines crossing these at right angles are known as "equipotential" lines. These or similar lines (invisible, of course, under ordinary circumstances) surround every attracting body and consti-

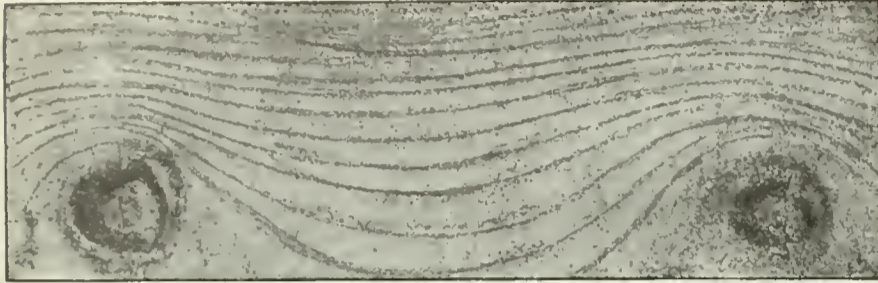


FIG. 1.—EQUIPOTENTIAL LINES OF TWO POLES OF THE SAME NAME.

tute what is called its "field of force." It has just been pointed out by G. M. Stanoievitch, a Russian scientist, that the growth markings on a section of wood or vegetable are precisely similar to these, and he argues that plant growth must be governed by forces that marshal the cells in line in very much the same way as iron filings are "lined up" by magnetic force. In other words, the forces of growth are definite, directive forces, just as magnetism or gravitation is. We translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, March 19) an article on the subject of this curious discovery, by the discoverer himself, and reproduce the interesting diagrams that accompany it:

"Lines of force and equipotential surfaces resulting from the action of central forces have found very important applications in science.

"Without noticing here their applications to the study of gravitational phenomena, we will recall only the very important rôle that they play in electricity and magnetism. By their development, their directions, and their number in a field of force, we are able to take account of all the peculiarities of such a field.

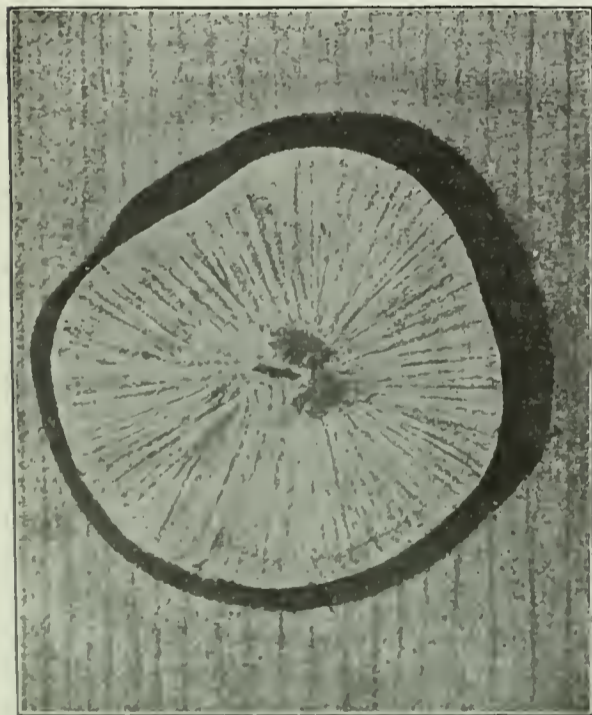


FIG. 2.—CELLULAR LINES OF FORCE OF TWO POLES OF THE SAME NAME AND DIFFERENT INTENSITIES.

"We shall only mention, in passing, that the phenomenon of colored rings, such as those of the neutral lines observed in the optical field of a uniaxial crystal, resembles, from several points of view, the electromagnetic field of a rectilinear electric current; also the optical field of a biaxial crystal reminds us of the elements observed in a field due either to two rectilinear currents having the same direction or to two electric or magnetic poles of the same name. It seems still more remarkable that lines of force and equipotential surfaces are also more or less apparent in the vegetable kingdom.

"The differentiation of certain vegetable tissues shows us that as this differentiation is produced it takes the same forms as those of which we have just been speaking.

"Without stopping to mention the well-known forms with concentric rings, indicating the age of a tree, we shall describe, among others, some more complicated and more interesting cases.

"Fig. 1 represents the appearance of a pine board with two knots. The longitudinal equipotential lines, if they should be indefinitely produced, would be parallel. The knots play the

same parts, and produce the same perturbations in the field, as magnetic or electric poles introduced into a corresponding field. That is to say, they absorb the lines of force and the equipotential surfaces that tend to cross them, or force them (up to a certain distance) to follow the course of their own lines of force. Our figure, which represents these effects, indicates also that the two poles are of the same name.

"Fig. 2 shows that the differentiation of the tissue is produced along the lines of force. We have here, on a section of a radish, a field of two poles whence emanate lines of force showing that the two poles (or currents) are of the same name but of different intensities. In Fig. 4 we have a section of an oak-tree several centimeters

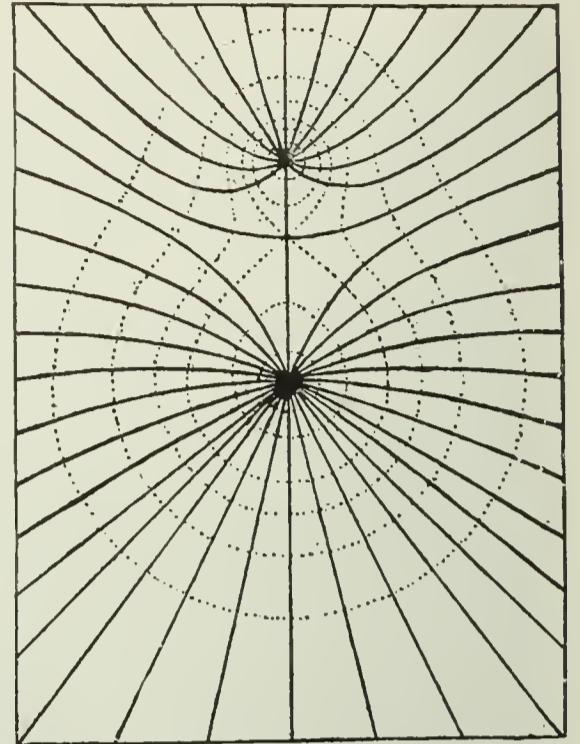


FIG. 3.—ELECTRIC FIELD OF TWO POLES OF THE SAME NAME, WHOSE INTENSITIES ARE IN THE RATIO 1 : ¼ (FULL LINES ARE LINES OF FORCE; DOTTED ONES ARE EQUIPOTENTIAL LINES).

above a fork. We see, down to the smallest details, the appearance of an electromagnetic field formed by two crossed rectilinear currents of the same direction (or by two poles of the same name) and sensibly of the same intensity.

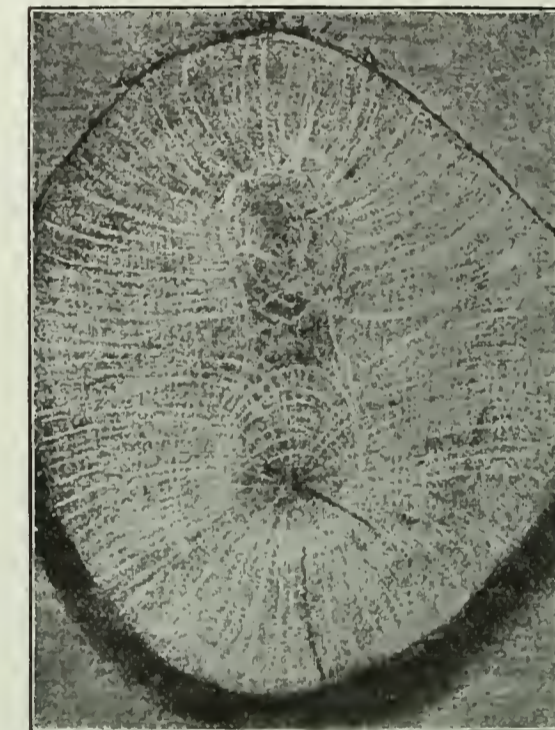


FIG. 4.—CELLULAR LINES OF FORCE AND EQUIPOTENTIAL SURFACES. IDENTITY OF THESE ELEMENTS WITH THOSE OF AN ELECTROMAGNETIC OR OPTIC FIELD.

"We can not believe that the similarity of these phenomena, so different in their nature, is due to chance. It would be more natural to conclude that they are produced by analogous, if not by identical, actions, that each plant represents a *cellular field*, characterized by its lines of force and its equipotential surfaces (visible or not), and that each cellule moves and becomes fixed definitely, following a line of force or an equipotential surface, the forces that govern growth being directed forces."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Visibility of the X Rays.—Experiments on this subject tried by Dr. Foveau de Courmelles in the Institution for Young Blind Persons at Paris have just been described to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Marey. According to the report in *La Nature* (Paris, March 19), the object was to find out whether the blind get any impression from the X rays. As is well known, scientists are not yet agreed on the subject of the penetration of

the rays to the retina. . . . Dr. Foveau de Courmelles experimented on 240 young blind persons, thus excluding all the optical illusions so common in the subjects of such experiments. Those who were absolutely blind perceived neither of the three varieties of luminous rays produced by the Crookes tube. Those who had a vague notion of light, nine in number (five girls and four boys), perceived the X rays, the cathode rays, and the fluorescent rays; others did not perceive the X rays, but only the other two kinds. The sensation of light was replaced in two subjects by a sensation of pain. With others anomalies of vision were noticed, such as the perception of only one of the three kinds of rays—sometimes the X rays, sometimes the cathode rays, sometimes the fluorescent rays. In short, according to the experimenters, the retina of certain blind persons seems to take the place of the photographic plate exposed to the X rays—which is never the case with those who can see perfectly.”—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SEEING AT A DISTANCE.

WE can see thousands of miles through a telescope, but only under special conditions. So we can hear sounds a long distance away by means of an ear-trumpet, but the telephone is decidedly more comfortable and practical. To devise an instrument that shall be to the telescope what the telephone is to the ear-trumpet, that is, an instrument that shall electrically reproduce a scene or portrait at a distance, as if it were thrown directly on a screen by a lens, has been for years the dream of a large number of inventors. Now, if we may believe the technical press, the problem has been solved by an Austrian Pole, Herr Szczepanik, or at any rate he has gone farther toward its solution than any of his predecessors. We quote from an article on the subject in *Electricity* (March 30), which first gives a brief summary of previous efforts, as follows:

“Several methods were from time to time suggested in which selenium invariably played an important part, owing to the peculiar quality which this substance possesses of varying its electrical resistance according to the intensity of light thrown upon it. In one rather ingenious but crude method suggested, the transmitting and receiving apparatus consisted of two selenium plates in circuit, divided up into minute squares, each of the latter being connected by a separate wire to the corresponding square upon the second plate. It was intended by such an arrangement to reproduce on the receiving-plate by electricity, and through the medium of the connecting wires, any image which might be reflected or thrown on the transmitter. Altho theoretically such an apparatus should accomplish what was expected of it, provided the squares were minute enough, as will readily be seen, it necessitated the use of an immense number of separate conductors, the difficulty and cost of sorting and distributing them being considered insurmountable.”

Herr Szczepanik calls his instrument a “Fernseher” or “telectroscope,” and its principle is as follows:

“[He] makes use of four mirrors coated with an opaque substance, two located at the transmitting end of the line and two at the receiving end. On the coating of two of these mirrors numerous parallel lines are drawn by means of a knife or needle, all those on one of the mirrors being at right angles to those on the other, thus exposing a large number of narrow linear strips of reflecting surfaces. This is to allow of only a single line of the object under observation being exposed to the reflective influence of the mirror. The first mirror in which the object is reflected is pivoted and constantly made to oscillate by means of an electromagnet. Thus the lines of the scene or picture which is being transmitted are continually changing. Each of these single-line reflections is broken up into a series of points by means of the second oscillating mirror, which is located at an angle to the first. Thus, owing to the fact that two lines intersect each other in a point, only a single point of the reflecting line of the first mirror will appear in the second, and therefore the ray corresponding to that point alone will be reflected from the second mirror.

“This ray of light, which corresponds to a given point of the image which is being transmitted, is made to generate a more or

less intense current through the medium of a selenium cell. . . . As previously stated, the peculiar property of selenium is that its ohmic [electric] resistance varies with the intensity of the light to which it is exposed, the resistance being usually about twice as great in the dark as in the daylight. Thus when a cell of the above nature is connected by means of suitable conductors to the receiver, the light rays are converted into electrical impulses of greater or less intensity, which are again reconverted into light rays at the receiving end by means of an electromagnet. This is accomplished by the magnet moving a prism located in front of a strong white light, the latter naturally being broken up into the seven colors of the spectrum. As the prism is made to move through the medium of the electromagnet, it will revolve just far enough to bring the required color into view. The color would now be reflected in one of the two mirrors, which are made to oscillate synchronously with those on the transmitter. In this way each point of the picture in its natural color is reproduced by the two receiving mirrors and reflected upon a screen. As the separate points follow one another with great rapidity, the observer, so it is claimed, will take in the impression of the entire picture.”

Moving scenes, it is said, are transmitted as readily as stationary ones, and the effect may be made to last as long as desired. In the absence of diagrams and details of the mechanism, there will naturally be a good deal of skepticism among scientific men regarding the working of such a complicated device as this, altho its theory seems quite correct. Indeed, we are told that it is not yet in satisfactory shape. Says the writer:

“It is claimed by those who have had an opportunity of examining Herr Szczepanik’s apparatus, and watched the transmission of an image, that the colors in the reproduced picture are not always clear, and the objects reproduced do not remain steady, but are constantly vibrating as in the case of cinematographic images. This defect will, however, undoubtedly be remedied at some future day by the inventor, who is constantly seeking to improve and simplify his apparatus.”

The Electrical Review (New York, March 30) says of the new invention:

“Such an instrument, of course, opens up a wide field of possibilities. Scenes of foreign travel, battle-fields during action, and the eclipse of the sun are only a few of the things we might have seen recently, while sitting comfortably at home, had Herr Szczepanik had his machine well established a little earlier. As it is, the question arises, has not this Galician genius done away with the necessity of visitors actually going to Paris in 1900?”

IS SUNSTROKE INFECTIOUS ?

SUNSTROKE is about the last affliction that the ordinary man would deem to be infectious, yet in *The British Medical and Surgical Journal* (March 19) Dr. L. Sambon contends that this is really the case. He regards sunstroke, in fact, as a germ disease that requires great heat for its development, but is not directly caused by heat. The editors, in the same issue, thus sum up some of his points. They say:

“Very little reflection will warn us against concluding that because a given fever occurs only in conditions of high atmospheric temperature, that fever is necessarily caused by the high atmospheric temperature. Were it so, then we should expect to find the disease wherever and whenever temperature is high. But, as Dr. Sambon points out, this is so far from being the case that siriasis [heat-stroke] is unknown in many of the hottest parts of the world. Nor in the endemic areas is the disease always most prevalent in the warmest years, or at the hottest season of the year. Dr. Sambon’s contention is that siriasis is an infection, is in fact produced by a specific germ; and he has brought forward a body of evidence which is very interesting. His argument is clearly and logically stated, and can not fail to arrest attention and to lead to a reconsideration of the whole doctrine of the etiology and pathology of heat-stroke.

“After showing the weak points in the various theories based on the thermal idea of the causation of siriasis, he points to many

carefully verified facts, to the geographical distribution, the endemicity, the occurrence of epidemics, the characters of the symptoms, the very definite lesions, the liability to relapse, and to other points in the natural history of the disease, as strong arguments for regarding siriasis as belonging to the same category as yellow fever, dengue, and certain other tropical affections universally acknowledged to depend on specific germs—germs for whose growth and transmission to man, and from man to man, high atmospheric temperature is necessary, but which the occurring in, are certainly not created by, high atmospheric temperature. Disease germs are as fastidious in their requirements as any other living organism; they must be studied in the same way, and from the same standpoints, as any other object of natural history.

"It is interesting to note the striking parallel in the evolution of the ideas of pathologists as to the causes and nature of rheumatism and siriasis. Originally attributed to meteorological causes, in the one case to rheum or cold, in the other to heat, they were next attributed to autotoxis, in the one case to lactic acid, in the other to retained heat; and now they are both being referred to germs.

"Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Dr. Sambon's theory, he certainly has given expression to an idea which is bound, directly or indirectly, to elicit much needed light on what, especially to Englishmen and Americans, is an important subject."

ARE WE BUILT UP LIKE CRYSTALS?

THOSE physicists and physiologists who are fond of making the most of every resemblance between physical and physiological processes are now calling attention to the likeness between the growth of the animal body (particularly the process of healing in a wound) and the increase of a crystal. In explanation of this resemblance, *Natural Science* (London, April) says:

"When a saturated solution of a crystalline substance is allowed to cool below the saturation point, the dissociated molecules dissolve their partnership with the fluid and slowly build up the structures we know as crystals. There are, however, a number of curious conditions of this process. In some cases, if the solution be kept absolutely still, no crystallization occurs, but a slight jar, or stirring with a wand, apparently miraculously transforms the liquid into a mass of crystals. In other cases, it is necessary, or at least advantageous, that some foreign granules of dust or threads of cotton be present, to serve as nuclei around which the forming crystals cluster, as the layers of nacre in a shell-fish transform an intruding grain of sand into a radiant pearl. But most curious of all are the cases in which an almost necessary stimulus is the presence of an already formed crystal of the crystalline salt. The analogy between this and the processes of life stares at one. One fluid may contain all the ingredients for the building of crystals, but the crystals refuse to form until a formed crystal is dropped into them; another fluid may contain all the necessary food materials for the building of protoplasm, but it remains barren of life until a spore, a tiny mass of protoplasm, has reached it, and then at once the building of protoplasm begins and proceeds apace. Such comparisons have been made, and are worth making, if it be remembered that they are things of the dreamland, of the after-dinner meditative hours of science, rather than children of the working hours."

None the less, the author of the notes goes on to say, just such ideas have been suggested by the experiments by Prof. L. Ranvier on the healing of wounds, an account of which, translated from a French journal, appeared recently in these columns. Professor Ranvier, it will be remembered, observed the process of growth of one of the membranes of the eye, after it had been partially removed. To quote again from *Natural Science*:

"The reconstruction begins around the edges of the undestroyed portions of the membrane, and creeps only slowly to the center of areas over which the old membrane has been entirely lost. He [Professor Ranvier] regards the process as showing that the edge of the undamaged membrane stimulates the adjacent endothelial cells to the formation of new membrane, as a formed crystal stimulates crystallization."

The similarity of such a regrowth to crystalline formation is certainly striking, but, after all, the objectors will probably say, it only carries into detail an already familiar analogy. Professor Ranvier has thus made an addition to knowledge, but no new fundamental discovery.

EVOLUTION THROUGH DEGENERATION.

WHAT may be called the under-side or back-door of evolution is presented by Prof. Cesare Lombroso. The well-known theory of this celebrated Italian criminologist that genius is based on degeneration, is, he claims, at once supplemented and confirmed by the fact that in evolution progress and regress go together; there is no step forward without a corresponding one backward, and every degree of perfection gained by a creature or by one of its organs is at the expense of some other creature or some other organ. We quote some illustrations of this fact as given by Lombroso, and translated from his manuscript for *The Monist* (Chicago, April):

"The vertebrates, for instance, gain their greater individual power of defense at the expense of a diminution of their progeny. The superior animals and plants lose in adaptability what they gain in evolution, so that while inferior species may await indefinitely in lethargy the conditions favorable to their development without suffering from it, and withstand even for thousands of years a deficiency of air and water, or may even change their form and needs with a change in their environment (the *Mucor mucedo* for example, which in the absence of oxygen transforms itself into a saccharomyces tube), the superior animals die on account of a few degrees of heat, dryness, or pressure more or less than the normal. The metazoans gain their increased differentiation at the expense of the almost eternal life which belongs to the protozoans, the only forms of life which possess the property of rejuvenation. The metameric species lose in their differentiation the power to reproduce themselves integrally if broken. Parasites pay for the high development of their reproductive apparatus with the loss of their nervous and digestive systems. Little by little as the animal becomes parasitical the alimentary canal is atrophied and the reproductive apparatus is developed. When the latter begins to function the alimentary canal is filled with cells which little by little destroy it and take its place in such a manner that by and by no trace of it is left.

"So also it is at the expense of the tail and the gills, eaten up and digested by other cells, that in the tadpole the lungs and the extremities are formed; it is at the expense of the whole body, literally absorbed by the phagocytes, that during the chrysalis period the caterpillar is changed into the butterfly; it is at the expense of the legs that in the arthropoda the odoriferous glands, copulatory organs, ovipositors, and gills, and in the gills flagelliform tentacles, and in the crustacea the swimming appendices and the reproductive apparatus, are formed.

"Again it is with the loss of a set of wings that the diptera gain the balancers by which they guide themselves in flight, and it is with the loss of the chlorophyl, that is, of the power of assimilation, that the leaf gains its evolution into petals, stamens, and pistils, into floating organs, and even into prehensory and digestive organs; and the loss goes so far beyond the transformation, *i.e.*, it is so complete, that, as in the case of the *Lathræa squamaria*, the plant is no longer able to assimilate air and water, and would die of hunger like the animals if it had not the power of appropriating organic food. And man himself has lost an entire organ, *viz.*, the tail, and many vertebræ, and his natural clothing of fur, in the acquisition of new cerebral convolutions and the abduction of the thumb, and he has lost also the limbic organ which so sharpens the sense of smell.

"The white race in comparison with savages and many beasts has lost the sense of direction which even the smallest birds possess. And there are many facts which might be offered to show that with the invention of the alphabet and the development of speech it has lost important faculties with which some peculiar public functionaries among the ancients, like prophets and magi, were endowed. And it is certainly true that the greater nervous intensity of the life of civilized man, and the greater conveniences of his life, are accompanied by a lesser acuteness of the senses,

a weakened power of resisting external agents, a lesser invulnerability. And we of the nineteenth century pay for our greater analytic perfection acquired through the division of labor by the loss of our faculty of synthesis. We boast of surpassing our ancestors in morals, but we have lost their sense of hospitality, and their patriotic and religious altruism; and if we are not more cruel than barbarians we are able to contemplate their cruelty with indifference, as for example, the massacre of the Armenians. And from time to time the infamies of Panama or the Roman Bank reveal to us even among our highest officials a corruption worthy of the Roman Empire."

What is true of individuals is true also of nations. Thus the Hebrews have always exhibited extremes of progress and conservatism side by side; England, the most liberal monarchy of Europe, preserves in its House of Lords the privileges of feudalism, and while leading in commerce uses an antiquated system of weights and measures; France, so distinguished in taste, fashion, art, and literature, rushes headlong into wars and is bigoted in her opposition to foreigners; Italy, renowned for skill in music and poetry, is behindhand in social organization, industry, and commerce. The principle here laid down, Lombroso goes on to say, may also be observed experimentally. To quote again:

"Féré (*Bulletin de la Société de Biologie*, 1896, p. 790) observes that when an egg is exposed to harmful vapors, or if there be injected into it substances soluble in albumen, or if it be subjected to a mechanical action, like placing it upon a table put in vibration by a diapason, the development of the embryo is arrested and a general retardation, or it may be a deformation or even a monstrosity, may be produced. However, it sometimes results in a development more advanced than would be expected from the time of incubation or in an embryo with one part deformed but as a whole more developed than the normal embryo which has not been so subjected.

"It is known too that certain influences, harmful to development if applied in a certain degree, are favorable when applied to a lesser extent. It appears then that agents capable of exerting an influence upon the development of an embryo resulting in arrest of growth, or deformation, may in the totality of development increase the growth, causing individuals to be produced absolutely superior and which present with partial defects a remarkable general constitution, while some individuals are created weak, deformed, or arrested in development. And so, he continues, the most civilized nations are distinguished by their number of exceptional beings, men of genius as well as the most depraved by vice and by intellectual perversion. If all these, he says, are variations and embryonic anomalies they should, however, be carefully distinguished from anomalies characterizing degenerations which inevitably accompany evolution. The observation is confirmed by the fact that many regressive forms frequently bear signs of precocious evolution."

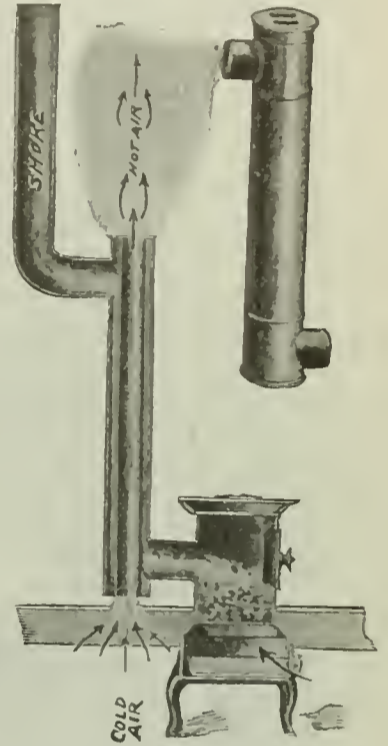
The moral of all this, from Lombroso's point of view, is quite evident. If we are to get excessive development in one direction, as shown by persons of genius, we must pay for it by underdevelopment in some other direction; hence geniuses must always be abnormal. It is a question, generally, he thinks, "of one fourth genius to three fourths imbecile," altho he does not deny that here, too, there are noteworthy exceptions like Gauss and Ampère, who were not only "lightning calculators," but brilliant thinkers. The writer's familiar views on the degeneracy of genius are repeated at the end of the article to emphasize their connection with the facts that he presents in it. He concludes:

"It becomes necessary, almost fatally, that to the most highly developed form of genius should correspond a regression not only in other directions but also in the organ itself which is the seat of its evolution. And thus is explained the frequency of sclerosis, hydrocephalus, left-handedness, misoneism, pygmeism, moral insanity, paranoia, at the expense of which anomalies genius has been able to take root and develop."

New Method of Exploding Dynamite.—A new way of setting off a charge of dynamite is described in the *Echo des Mines* (Paris). It says: "A sensitive detonator that will explode

at the temperature of boiling water is placed in contact with a charge of dynamite, and around it is put a layer of lime surrounded with a piece of lamp-wick. The whole is then placed in the hole; the wick absorbs the moisture of the surrounding earth and communicates it to the lime; the latter slakes, gets hot, and explodes the detonator, which sets off the dynamite. There is no flame, and therefore no danger in using the device in coal-mines."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Stove-Pipe Radiator.—A stove-pipe design which, says *Cassier's Magazine*, "ought to commend itself at once for adoption wherever stoves are used for heating apartments," was brought out last year in France. The annexed illustration, which appeared originally in the *Revue Universelle*, "explains the arrangement so very clearly that scarcely anything seems to be required in the way of further description. The vertical leg of the smoke-flue, leading from the stove to the chimney, is traversed by two pipes, open at both top and bottom to the air in the room, and through these the air naturally circulates, becoming heated in its passage. The efficiency of the smoke-pipe as a radiator has thus been increased merely by the addition of heating surface, and that, too, in a very simple and direct manner."



A FRENCH STOVE-PIPE RADIATOR.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE services of Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross, of the British Army, whose investigations into the relations of mosquitoes and malaria have been described in these columns, have been placed at the disposal of the surgeon-general with the Government of India, in order that he may undertake a special inquiry into this subject. "It is not much to hope," says *Science*, "that, with the special opportunities which will now be afforded to him, he will be able to clear up the question. Should he be able to establish on a sure basis the theory that the mosquito is the extracorporeal or alternative host of the malaria parasite, a great step in advance will have been made. It may not improbably render possible an intelligent prophylaxis against malarial fevers, for in no department of human activity is it more true, that 'knowledge is power' than in that of preventive medicine."

MR. WILLIAM J. CLARK, the head of the railway department of the General Electric Company, says, according to *Cassier's Magazine*, that about ten years ago, acting as agent for Mr. Van Depoele, the inventor of the underrunning trolley-wheel, now in general use, he "offered it to one group of American capitalists after another, at an upset price of \$100,000, without the slightest success. Finally an offer of \$5 for each car fitted with the underrunning trolley was made to him and accepted, . . . and from this contract he had since paid over to the Van Depoele heirs the sum of \$200,000." Mr. Clark believes that the three inventions which have brought about the present development of electric railways are the Sprague patent for motor suspension, the Van Depoele underrunning trolley, and the substitution of carbon for copper brushes on the motor commutator.

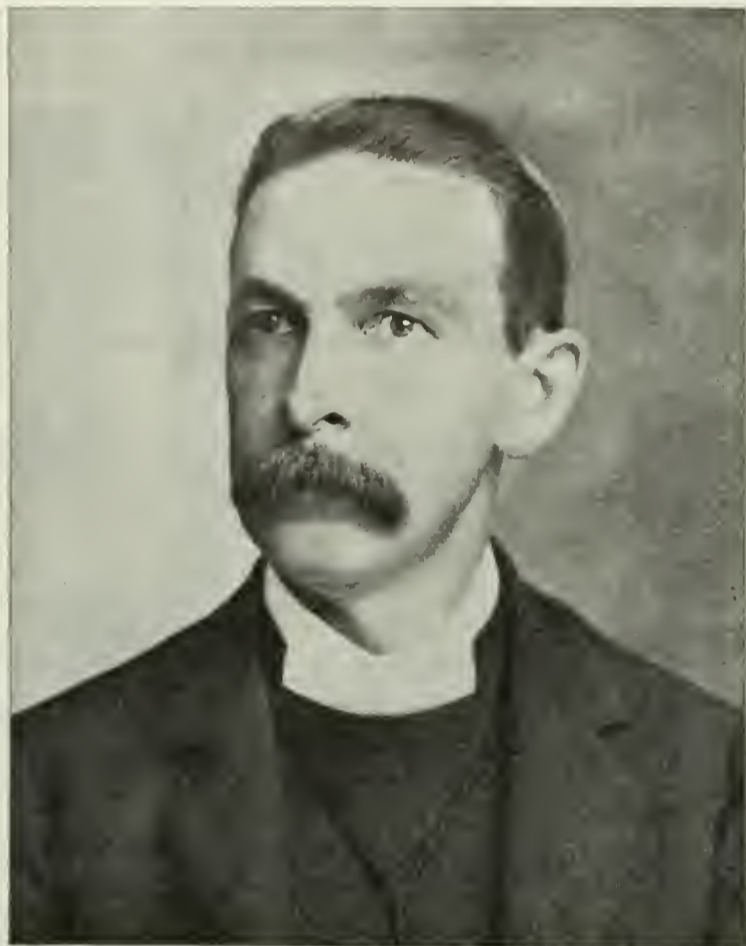
"AN Indiana chemist," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "has applied for patents on a process for making wool from limestone. After some sort of chemical treatment the rock is subjected to a drawing-out process, by which, it is said, it is converted into the finest and most pliable wool, of beautiful white color and soft as down. Many industrial applications of this product are apparent, but a most notable probability is that it may be woven into fabrics for clothing, etc. Experiments are now in progress to determine its capabilities and limitations in this respect. If it be found that it can be woven into a satisfactory fabric and that it can be suitably dyed, it would certainly be a most important product. As it is both waterproof and fireproof, and quite approaches indestructibility, one would have to patronize one's tailor very infrequently. We accept the fireproof suit of rocks as a possibility; now if any one will tell us how to fill the pockets of that suit with rocks we shall be content."

"THE colony of Newfoundland," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "has just concluded a remarkable contract which practically puts all its mineral resources . . . under the control of one man. This man, Mr. Reid, is a contractor who has just completed a railroad intended to open up and develop the island, and the colony, being unable to pay him otherwise, has mortgaged its minerals to him for fifty years, giving him the right to prospect, to open and work mineral deposits to the exclusion of other comers. The interior of Newfoundland is almost unknown, but the new railroad gives access to a considerable part of it, and opportunities for further exploration. Promising deposits of coal and iron ore are known already, while petroleum and copper are believed to exist also, with other minerals of less importance. Mr. Reid will also control extensive forests of fine timber. He will have more extensive opportunities than perhaps have ever been lodged in the hands of one man in our time. Newfoundland has been supported chiefly by its fisheries, and has been a poor country; but its natural resources have hardly been touched as yet."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST A MYTH?

REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D.D., president of Union Theological Seminary, holds, with St. Paul, that the whole system of Christianity must stand or fall with the resurrection of Jesus. In the Easter Sunday edition of *The Times* (New York) he discussed the authenticity of the accounts



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REV. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL.

of that resurrection, and the attacks made upon it, especially those made in the present century.

He pays attention, first, to the rationalistic explanation that Christ was in a deep swoon when entombed, and, being revived by the odor of spices, left the tomb and sought His followers. The most effective answer ever given to this, says Dr. Hall, was that made by Strauss in his "Leben Jesu" as follows:

"One who had thus crept forth half dead from the grave, and crawled about, a sickly patient, who had need of medical and surgical assistance, of nursing and strengthening, but who, notwithstanding, finally succumbed to His sufferings (for on this theory Jesus subsequently must have died like other men), could never have given the disciples the impression that He was the conqueror over the grave and death, and the Prince of Life. Such a recovery could only have weakened, or at least given a pathetic tinge to, the impression which He had made upon them by His life and death; but it can not possibly have changed their sorrow into ecstasy, and raised their reverence into worship."

Taking up then the explanations made by Strauss himself and Renan, Dr. Hall thus describes their position and makes reply to it:

"The rationalistic theory denies that He died, and claims that He merely became unconscious, and that He regained consciousness on the third day. The mythical theory asserts that He died on the cross, like any other man, and that the myth of His resurrection was an afterthought circulated by His adherents as a desperate but successful expedient for the recovery of a lost cause. The two great apologists of the mythical theory were Dr. David Friedrich Strauss, whose first edition of 'The Life of Jesus' appeared at Tübingen in 1835, and M. Ernest Renan, member of the Institute of France, whose 'History of the Origins of Christianity' (in which 'The Life of Jesus,' 'The Apostles,' and 'St.

Paul' were successively considered on lines somewhat parallel with those of Strauss, but with differentiations of style and method), constituted a brilliant summary of New-Testament interpretation from the point of view of French materialism.

"The position of Strauss in reference to the alleged resurrection of Christ is that the myth of the resurrection was invented by the disciples in order to substantiate before the world their earlier belief in Him as the Messiah. The following sentences, taken from the English translation of the fourth German edition of Strauss's 'Life of Jesus,' set forth his view:

"In order to form a correct judgment on this subject, we must transport ourselves into the situation and frame of mind into which the disciples of Jesus were thrown by His death. During several years' intercourse with them He had constantly impressed them more and more decidedly with the belief that He was the Messiah; but His death, which they were unable to reconcile with their messianic ideas, had for the moment annihilated this belief. Now when, after the first shock was past, the earlier impression began to revive, there spontaneously arose in them the psychological necessity of solving the contradiction between the ultimate fate of Jesus and their earlier opinion of Him—of adopting into their idea of the Messiah the characteristics of suffering and death. What was more natural to the disciples than to reinstate their earlier Jewish ideas (which the death of Jesus had disturbed) through the medium of an actual revivification of their dead Master, to imagine Him as returning to life in the manner of a resurrection? When once the idea of a resurrection of Jesus had been formed in this manner, the great event could not be allowed to have happened so simply, but must be surrounded and embellished with all the pomp which the Jewish imagination furnished.—(Quoted from vol. iii., pp. 370, 371, 374, ed. London, 1846.)

"The position of Renan concerning what he describes as 'the origin of the legends relating to the resurrection,' is fully stated in his book on 'The Apostles,' but it can be comprehensively ascertained from the closing sentences of his twenty-sixth chapter on 'The Life of Jesus':

"The cry, 'He is risen!' ran among the disciples like lightning. Love gave it everywhere facile credence. The life of Jesus to the historian ends with His last sigh. But so deep was the trace which He had left in the hearts of His disciples and of a few devoted women that for week to come He was to them living and consoling. Had His body been taken away, or did enthusiasm, always credulous, afterward generate the mass of accounts by which faith in the resurrection was sought to be established? This, for want of peremptory evidence, we shall never know. We may say, however, that the strong imagination of Mary Magdalen here enacted a principal part. Divine power of love! sacred moments in which the passion of a hallucinated woman gives to the world a resurrected God!"—(Quoted from pp. 356, 357, American ed., 1873.)

"Such, fairly indicated in the work of its own chief apologists, is the mythical theory of the event upon which the whole structure of the Christian church is built. The myth of the resurrection, according to Strauss, originated in the luxuriant imagination of a few Jews; according to Renan, the Parisian, 'the passion of a hallucinated woman gives to the world a resurrected God.'

"But it is to be borne in mind that the Gospel accounts of the resurrection constitute but a small part of the biblical testimony concerning contemporary belief in the actual rising of Jesus Christ from the dead. The Epistles of the New Testament represent first-century thought on this subject; and lest it be supposed by any that an enthusiasm for Christian truth leads one to overstate the credibility of the Epistles as historical documents, it is well to remember what degree of historical credibility is conceded to some of the Epistles by the readers of the mythical theory of the resurrection. In his work on St. Paul (p. 9, American ed., 1881), Renan, after asserting the legendary character of the earlier part of the book of the Acts, says:

"The Acts, up to this so legendary, suddenly becomes quite substantial; the last chapters, composed in part of the account of an eye-witness, are the only completely historical narrative of the first years of Christianity in our possession. Finally, by a privilege very rare in such a subject, these years offer us dated documents, of absolute authenticity; a series of letters, the most important of which are proofs against all criticism, and which have never undergone any interpolations."

"These 'dated documents of absolute authenticity which are proof against all criticism, and which have never undergone any interpolations,' are described by Renan (p. 10) as the 'Epistles unquestionable and unquestioned, namely, the Epistle to the Galatians, the two Epistles to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Romans.' As to the dates of these 'unquestionable and unquestioned' documents, Bishop Westcott says ('Gospel of the Resurrection,' p. 108): 'The most extreme opinions fix them between A.D. 52-59, that is, under no circumstances more than thirty years after the Lord's death (A.D. 30-33). There can then be no doubt as to the authority of their evidence as expressing the re-

ceived opinion of Christians at this date, and there can be no doubt as to the opinion itself. In each of the Epistles the literal fact of the resurrection is the implied or acknowledged groundwork of the Apostle's teaching.' An explicit statement concerning the literal death and the literal resurrection of Christ occurs in one of these 'unquestionable and unquestioned' sources of information (1 Epistle to the Corinthians, xv. 3-7)."

Dr. Hall lays stress upon the fact that, tho this mythical theory has been before the world for many years, yet the Gospel account of the resurrection is held by "more people than ever before in the world's history." He maintains also that the time has gone by when the burden of proof in this matter rests upon Christians. The mass of evidence in behalf of the Gospel account has shifted the burden of proof upon those who deny it. It is for them to prove that Christ is not risen and that Christianity is founded upon a myth. Dr. Hall concludes as follows:

"The burden of proof is on the critics of Christianity. It is for them to account for Christianity on some theory more credible than that which underlies the Catholic faith. Safely may we test the reasonableness of supernatural religion by Hume's test of a miracle: 'To establish a miracle, the testimony should be of such a kind that its falsehood would be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavors to establish.' (Quoted by Prebendary Wace in 'The Gospel and His Witness,' p. 44.) To account for Christian experience and for the Christian church without the resurrection of Christ from the dead requires a theory more miraculous than the theory of the Catholic faith. Christianity founded upon a myth would be ten thousand times more wonderful than Christianity founded upon a Christ who rose from the dead. It is not we Christians who must prove that He rose. Let them who deny His resurrection prove that He did not rise."

THE EPISCOPAL CANON ON MARRIAGE.

AMONG other important matters to come before the Protestant Episcopal general convention at its coming session in October will be the report of a joint commission appointed by the House of Deputies of the convention of 1895 on the revision of the canons of the church. This report has already been made public. One feature of it which has provoked some discussion is that relating to the canon on marriage. This canon will be made to read in part as follows: "No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the lifetime of the other party." This amendment is highly satisfactory to *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago). "It is clear and uncompromising," it says, but it regrets that this portion of the canon was opposed by nine members out of the twenty composing the commission, including two bishops, four priests, and two laymen. "If the convention adopts this report," says *The Congregationalist*, "the Episcopal Church will be less popular in certain quarters than it is now." Nevertheless, it thinks that the right action has been taken, since the present canon on marriage and divorce has been pronounced "more full of pitfalls than any piece of legislation of similar length in civil or ecclesiastical law."

In an editorial note on this topic *Christian Work* (undenom.) says:

"The proposed amendment follows the law and the practise of the Roman Catholic Church, which permits no remarriage after divorce for any cause. Agitation of this subject is sure to break out in the general convention next October. But it is not likely to change the practise of Episcopalians as to marriage and divorce. Even if the canon is amended as the majority of the commission proposes, the result will be to show how complete is the rejection of the authority of the church by many nominal Episcopalians, but actual unbelievers. A woman who has been wronged by her husband and divorced will be pretty sure to marry again if she learns to regard a better man, while the deceased wife's sister will marry her brother-in-law in the future as she has in the

past, and doubtless make him a good wife, too. It is understood that Bishop Potter and Rev. Dr. W. T. Huntington, of Grace church, this city, are opposed to the new canon."

The proposed new canon and the attitude of those who opposed it in the commission are made the subject of the following comment in *The Independent*:

"This strict rule [about remarriage] was not accepted by all the members of the committee; and five out of the twenty, including such influential men as Bishop Potter, Dr. Eccleston, and Dr. Huntington, entered their dissent, and recommended that the innocent party, who has secured a legal divorce on the ground of adultery, may remarry, altho the husband or wife be still living. It is remarkable that three fourths of so representative a committee in any Christian denomination could be found to forbid the remarriage of the innocent party. Such a prohibition is absolutely without any justification in Scripture or morals. It is an attempt to go beyond the law of God or the law of good reason, as well as the present law of the church; and it makes that a crime which is absolutely innocent. It puts the church in the position of those whom Paul rebukes as 'forbidding to marry.'

"Indeed, it is surprising that there should have been no difference reported in the committee on the question whether adultery is the only proper cause for divorce. There is no more sacred institution than marriage. But even of this it is true that marriage was made for man and not man for marriage. St. Paul distinctly allows divorce in the case of wilful desertion; and it is of no use to go back on the common sense of the world, and the Christian world at that, which recognizes that there are cases of cruelty and outrage which themselves break the marriage bond quite as much as anything else. To forbid people properly divorced to marry is nothing more nor less than giving occasion to sin. It may be assumed that while our state legislation has often, far too often, gone much too far in providing easy divorce, yet the Christian conscience of our people has not been entirely wrong when it has recognized, following Paul and following common sense, that infidelity is not the only possible ground for legal divorce. Certainly those who have been rightfully divorced should not be forbidden to marry."

PROFESSOR BRIGGS AN EPISCOPALIAN.

PROF. CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary, whose doctrinal teachings were the cause of the recent famous controversy in the Presbyterian Church, has formally withdrawn from that denomination and connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the ceremony of confirmation being performed at Grace Episcopal church in New York on April 2. This action on the part of Professor Briggs has occasioned no surprise in any quarter, but it has naturally excited no little comment. It is understood that Dr. Briggs's change of denominational relations will effect no change in his relations with Union Theological Seminary. In an editorial in *The Evangelist* (Presbyterian), signed "H. M. F." (Henry M. Field, editor), the step taken by Professor Briggs is thus referred to:

"This is not a sudden step, but was virtually taken a year or two since. From the time that he was tried for heresy by the presbytery of New York, and its judgment was confirmed by the General Assembly, he has not felt at home in a church which he thought had treated him so unjustly, and he withdrew quietly from its communion with his family and thereafter attended the Episcopal church. And now he has formally transferred his relations to a church in which he is welcomed and honored as he deserves to be. Bishop Potter, as we know from many conversations, has the greatest personal regard for him as well as appreciation of his learning, and will give him a very warm welcome. We do not hear that he will retire from his professorship in Union Seminary, nor do we know of any reason why he should. He will be the same eminent scholar that he was before, and his teachings of the Old and New Testament will be as rich and instructive as ever. For ourselves, while we regret personally his

severance of old relations, he will never be to us anything less than a beloved friend and brother."

In the opinion of *The Independent* (undenom.) the action of Professor Briggs will tend to relieve the tension in the Presbyterian Church, and it suggests that it would be a natural and proper thing if Prof. Henry P. Smith, who is also under suspension by the Presbyterians, would go and do likewise. Professor Smith, it thinks, who now occupies a chair at Amherst, should join the Congregationalists. *The Independent* says further:

"We do not think it likely that the trustees of Union Seminary will regard Professor Briggs's change of denomination as any reason why he should withdraw from his professorship. There is scarce any doubt that he will remain. Professor Briggs has always been churchly in his tendency; and his year abroad, mostly spent at Rome in study of church questions, has emphasized these tendencies. Church unity has long been the subject nearest Professor Briggs's heart, and it may be expected that he will work more earnestly than ever for this cause, possibly with a wider outlook toward the reunion of Christendom, and hoping for mutual recognition, at least between the Protestant churches and those of the Roman and the Greek fellowships. Nevertheless, from our point of view, the union of Protestantism is what is first to be considered. And, after the rebuff which the Pope has given to the Church of England, any effort at present to bring the Protestant and the Catholic churches into any mutual recognition seems to us quixotic. The withdrawal of Professor Briggs from the Presbyterian Church should be accepted as little less than a kindness to it. We happen to know that there had been overtures to him to join the Congregationalists, and he had considered the matter; but his churchly tendencies controlled the conclusion, possibly helped by the fact that his family were already in the Episcopal Church."

MATERIAL BENEFITS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

IT is an old question, and yet one ever new, which Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, essays to answer in *The North American Review*—"Do Foreign Missions Pay?" Dr. Clark argues that foreign missions are profitable from every point of view, moral, spiritual, educational, philanthropic, and commercial. But it is the material benefits chiefly with which Dr. Clark concerns himself in this article. He speaks, in the first place, of the contributions made to geographical science through the explorations and researches of missionaries. Livingstone, Moffat, and J. Leighton Wilson are mentioned among those to whom the world is largely indebted for its knowledge of the African continent. A large library might be formed, says Dr. Clark, consisting entirely of the additions made by Protestant missionaries to the world's knowledge of geography, ethnology, philology, and history. In indorsement of this view, Dr. Clark quotes the following from Mr. G. M. Powell, of the Oriental Topographical Corps:

"Probably no source of knowledge in this department has been so vast, varied, and prolific as the investigations and contributions of missionaries. They have patiently collected and truthfully transmitted much exact and valuable geographical knowledge, and all without money and without price, tho it would have cost millions to secure it in any other way. This, with their work as a civilizing and commerce-creating agency, is so much net gain, a parasitic growth on the tree of life they go to plant.' Let us hope that this 'parasitic growth' may not kill the tree of life, but may gain constant vigor and nourishment from the roots of the tree around which it twines."

Reference is made to the valuable service rendered by missionaries to philology, archeology, meteorology, zoology, and other natural sciences. Professor Whitney, the distinguished scholar, is quoted as saying there would not be any occasion at all for the American Oriental Society but for the missionaries. Prof. Louis Agassiz gives testimony equally strong as to the scientific value of missionary effort. But it is in the realm of medical science, perhaps more than in any other, that the missionaries have done

their best and largest work and conferred the greatest benefits upon the world. In dwelling on this point Dr. Clark speaks of the grotesque *materia medica* in force in China, Arabia, and other foreign lands where the missionaries have gone and labored. Here, for example, is a Chinese recipe for ulcer: "Pulverized serpents, one ounce; wasps and their nests, half an ounce; centipedes, three ounces; scorpions, six, and toads, ten ounces; grind thoroughly, mix with honey, and make into pills."

In this connection Dr. Clark speaks of his experiences and observations in a recent tour of foreign missionary fields:

"I have very often been touched in many remote districts to see the skill and loving tenderness with which these medical missionaries care for the unspeakably filthy and wretched patients who throng around their doors. The rheumy, festering eyes of these wretched mortals, the filthy rags with which they are clothed, their matted, vermin-infested hair, the running sores with which they are afflicted, all combine often to make them the most grewsome and repulsive of beings; and yet, with a gentleness and skill born of a genuine love for God and humanity, these medical missionaries in a foreign land, with no hope of gaining fortune or reputation, care for their poor diseased brothers in yellow or black, as the case may be, as tho they were all kings' sons and daughters. Indeed, in their eyes these are the sons and daughters of the King of kings, and this likeness which they have discovered and this sense of brotherhood which is theirs have sent them across the sea on this superlative mission of mercy. There is many a Dr. McClure on the mission-field who deserves the eulogy of a pen no less skilful than that of Ian MacLaren himself."

Of special value also have been the contributions of missionaries to the science of philology. On this Mr. Clark says:

"The immense work that has been done for the study of language is shown by the fact that one of our American missionary associations alone does its work and prints its literature in forty-six languages. It is no empty boast to say that these missionaries are among the best masters of the Chinese language, the Tamil and Marathi, the modern Syriac and Kurdish, the Turkish, Armenian, and Bulgarian, and also the Arabic and modern Greek, the Zulu, Kafir, Grebo, and Mpongwe, and other languages of South Africa. Besides these languages, the missionaries of this one society have been proficient in Hebrew, Spanish, Ancient Syriac, Gndjerati, Sanscrit, Hindustani, Portuguese, Persian, Telugu, Siamese, Malay, Dyak, Japanese, Marquesas, Minocresiah, Crete, Osage, Seneca, Abenakis, Pawnee, and three languages of Oregon. More than twenty of these languages were reduced to writing by the missionaries of this board.

"When we remember that this is only one American society, and that its total expenditures are but little over half a million dollars a year, and that other missionaries of other boards are doing an equally important work, it is evident that if philology must answer the question, 'Do missions pay?' it would be with a very emphatic affirmative."

As for the spread of education and the consequent raising of the standard of civilization, the value of missionary effort in Dr. Clark's view has been simply immeasurable. There is not, he says, a missionary in the field to-day among all the nine thousand who have gone out from Protestant lands who is not also an educator. Under the care of the Protestant missionary societies of the world, it is stated, there are almost a million pupils under instruction. After speaking of the cooperation of the British Foreign Office in the educational work of the missionaries in India among the lower classes of the population, Dr. Clark adds:

"But the educational work of missions is not confined to elementary schools, or to the lower classes of the population. The colleges and universities which have been built up through the purely philanthropic gifts and labors of the lovers of missions are some of the noblest monuments to the value of this great nineteenth-century movement. There are missionary colleges in many parts of the world which would compare not unfavorably with Dartmouth or Williams or Rutgers. There are colleges in all missionary lands with fine buildings, modern equipment, and fair endowment, and the number of whose students is limited only by the possible accommodations. Such institutions are the

great colleges of the Free Church of Scotland in Madras and Bombay, the Methodist College in Lucknow, the Presbyterian College of Bairout, and those most useful institutions started by the American Board, Robert College in Constantinople, and the Doshisha in Japan."

POSITION OF THE JEW IN THIS COUNTRY.

PROMINENT Jews in various parts of the country have contributed their views on antisemitism in the United States to a symposium in *The Reform Advocate*, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's journal. They vary widely in their views of the case and in their suggestions of a solution.

Simon Wolf, of Washington, takes the most uncompromising view. He writes:

"Antisemitism commenced at Golgotha, and has been fostered and strengthened by the Christian church ever since. As long as a single Jew lives who is pronounced in his physiognomy, mode of life, and mental activity, there will be antisemitism. Most of it in this country is of foreign origin, perpetuated by the same low, envious spirit that characterizes it in other parts of the world. There is but one course of action—to do our duty as citizens, to vindicate by our conduct that we are not aliens, but citizens imbued with the loftiest spirit of patriotism and of the civic virtues that adorn and grace mankind."

Morris W. Cohn, of Little Rock, Ark., suggests remedies that might be effectual, but would only come after sweeping changes in Jewish thought and belief. He outlines his idea as follows:

"Antisemitism is the result of envy, demagoguery, or fanaticism. These are gradually being corrected, as is evidenced by the general disapproval of the intelligent and fair-minded. A complete stoppage is possible only under such conditions as these: Either the entire abandonment of the word Jew, or constant and extended intermarriages, or an ultimate reconciliation between Judaism and Christianity, so that no creedal differences shall be longer valued from a social point of view."

Prof. G. Deutsch of the Hebrew Union (rabbinical) College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, attributes the antisemitic feeling to a spirit of snobbery:

"Antisemitism is rooted in the psychological fact that a man feels happier when he knows, or believes he knows, that others are inferior to him. Its cause is historical. The inferiority of the Jew was a recognized principle on the statute-books of all 'civilized' countries for the last sixteen centuries. The democratic principles of our constitution could just as little succeed in killing that spirit of snobbery which makes titled paupers so highly valued an article in the American matrimonial market."

Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, a retired rabbi of Chicago, finds racial antipathy the main cause of the ill-feeling:

"Antisemitism certainly exists within the United States. Its causes are: Jewish clannishness, the fact that in some Christian churches and in some Christian Sabbath-schools the horrible doctrine is taught that the Jews are deicides, and by such teachings the seeds of a strong prejudice are implanted in the minds of young children. Another cause is Jewish chauvinism, and still another, 'loudness.' The main cause is, however, deeper—racial antipathy. This is as real a fact and its root is in the nature of man, just as racial affinity is. The cure is only partial. We must eliminate our faults and cultivate all possible virtues—we must not be exclusive, but inclusive."

Leo N. Levi, of Galveston, takes an analytic and tolerant view, admitting that part of the fault may be with the Jews themselves:

"Antisemitism, as the term is understood in Europe, has no existence in the United States. The genius of our federal and state governments is hostile to its genesis and growth. The only antagonism which the Jews encounter is in social life, and this is by no means general. In the great cities, to some extent, in some Eastern summer resorts, and in a few clubs, all Jews are socially tabooed in order to avoid association with objectionable Jews. The process of thought leading to this result is illogical and unjust, but it is American and inexorable. I doubt if it has

been analyzed before. Let us try here to reduce it to its elements. The Jew has started poor, ignorant, and unrefined in his effort to achieve comfort, education, and gentility. He has proven his capacity to succeed in his three great aspirations, but, and here is the rub, he grows rich faster than he becomes educated, and he obtains education before he acquires the gentler graces. It takes time to elevate a down-trodden and degraded people. Under ordinary conditions it is said to take three generations to make a gentleman. Sometimes one or two will suffice, sometimes a dozen won't. However that may be, it is certain that one generation has frequently been sufficient for the accumulation of riches, especially among the American Jews. Education has come more slowly, and refinement is the laggard of the three. The Jews, being a minority class, naturally flock together, as, indeed, they should, and to the outsider the shortcomings of the individuals are imputed to the class. Just as a dealer or consumer will condemn a barrel of apples in which half the fruit is defective or damaged, so society condemns a class in which a moiety is below the social standard. What attitude should American Jews assume, you ask? To this I reply: Don't obtrude yourself; be a gentleman. Avoid those practices and qualities that do not comport with gentility. Merit will find its level like water, and the Jewish gentleman will in due time be recognized and sought after. The trouble, I think, lies in the rich but vulgar Jew to whom applies the saying, 'Every ass thinks himself worthy to stand with the King's horses.'"

Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, takes a somewhat similar view:

"It is, in my opinion, neither accurate nor wise nor just to speak of 'antisemitism' in the United States. There exists, no doubt, a considerable amount of social prejudice against the Jews, but social prejudice is still far removed from antisemitism. Whether you go to New York or Chicago or Philadelphia, you will find any kind of prejudice you ask for, and if it is not at hand it can be manufactured for you at short notice. You will find a prejudice in some circles against the Irish; in others against the Germans. There is plenty of prejudice in every large city against the Catholics, and so there is prejudice against the Italians and against the Hungarians. There is a prejudice in certain circles against even the poor. The ultimate cause of such prejudices lies—as Prof. Felix Adler in a recent address admirably pointed out—in the survival of primitive savagery. We, or at least most of us, share with the savage an aversion against anything that strikes us as foreign, and especially against persons who differ from us in habits, in manners, in race, or religion. Such a sentiment is always, at bottom, of a social nature. Just as soon as we shall have thrown aside all our savage instincts we shall have no more of social prejudices—but not until then.

"You ask, 'What attitude toward it should American Jews take?' The most important thing, in my opinion, is not to exaggerate the extent or seriousness of this social prejudice. Not everything that is decried as 'antisemitism' is really such, and Jews make a serious mistake in suspecting an anti-Jewish prejudice when none exists. Secondly, the American Jews should endeavor to purge themselves of prejudices. Let them not take every opportunity in parading to the world that in their social intercourse they draw the lines between Jews and non-Jews, quite as sharply as do the Gentiles. The growing isolation of Jewish society, especially in our large cities, from the rest of the community is a menace to the development of healthy, social instincts that are to take the place of the lower traits accompanying primitive culture, a condition invariably marked by the predominance of the clannish spirit. The tribal system and the patriarchal system have undoubtedly their good sides, but neither system represents a high ideal of social life. Thirdly, in my humble opinion, if the 'Zionist fad' (for such in large measure it is) continues to spread, it will most likely lead to an increase of the feeling against the Jews in this country."

IN a recent quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Mr. Forbes suggests the possible identity of Aaron and the "Areos," "Arisu," or "Aarsu," of the Harris papyrus. According to this papyrus the nineteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs "came to an end in great disorder, anarchy and troubles of all sorts." Peace and order were at last reestablished by the father of Rameses III., in whose reign this papyrus was written. Among the leaders of the rebellion spoken of in it is one named "Areos," "Arisu," or "Aarsu," a Syrian, or of the Semitic race, who became great and headed an emigration.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WE AND THE DONS THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES.

THE general tenor of comment on the continent of Europe is in Spain's favor. In the British Isles, however, the tenor is in America's favor. The British papers account for the continental attitude as a result of fear on the part of Europe of a strong union of English-speaking nations. The continental papers cast doubts on the sincerity of the British utterances, and allege that they are designed for "American consumption" and dictated by selfish interest, not unselfish love. Neither on the continent, however, nor on the British Isles is praise of Spain or of the United States unmixed with criticism and censure. Here, for instance, is one of several apologies for Spain from *The St. James's Gazette*:

"It is desirable to clear the mind of cant in regard to this Cuban question. Two kinds are much in request, and they are about equally wise. The first is the vehement lachrymose kind which grows garrulous over the cruelty of Spain, and indulges in references to the Duke of Alva and the soul-destroying Inquisition. The second expatiates on the meanness and wickedness of the United States. Cuba has been very rich under Spanish rule, which must therefore have been tolerable. The means which she has adopted to put down the anarchy of Creoles, half-breeds, and negroes are not one jot more cruel than their own methods, or the measures employed by Russia to break the spirit of the Poles. They will even compare not unfavorably with the drastic treatment of the Armenians by the Sultan. Yet Poland is peaceful, nobody dares to talk of interfering there; and some of us were calling out the other day for the divine figure from the North to play the savior of humanity in Armenia."

Here is an extract of different tone from a British journal but ninety miles from Cuba—the *Jamaica Post*:

"Will Great Britain be able to keep out of the embroglio? We fear not; and, in a sense, we hope not. Despite all our international differences and jealousies, the interests of Great Britain and the United States are identical; and the mother country will not—could not—allow the United States to be crippled and humiliated. But it is useless to speculate as to the course future events will take."

The Westminster Gazette, London, hopes we will beat Spain, but fears Spain will make something of a stand. *The Westminster Gazette* has always been Radical, and has backed China and Greece. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The thing urgent is a limited tho important one: that Spain should depart, she having forfeited her rights by allowing oppression as bad as anarchy; and that, and nothing less, is what the American President will demand. . . . What they [the Spaniards] will do we can not say, because we do not know how far the French financiers, who are horribly frightened, may be able to control Madrid; but for ourselves we expect one of those explosions of feeling in Spain to which any government must submit. Bulldogs do not think themselves cruel, and telling them not to bite because the man who chastises them is wiser and stronger than they, is usually quite unprofitable work."

The Weekly Chronicle, Newcastle, in a long editorial suggests that Spain should follow England's example in the far Eastern imbroglia, and "come in

out of the wet." The *Edinburgh Scotsman* fears the Spaniards will make a stand and the United States will have to fight. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"We may fairly suppose that a good many of the jingo Congressmen have the next election in mind. Now we know that the mass of the Democrats—putting aside the seceded Gold Democrats—favor war; we suspect the silverite theories make for it, because Mr. Bryan's disciples can easily bring themselves to believe that financial stress will somehow lead the Government to remonetize silver and get rid of its dependence on Europe for the basis of its bank-note circulation. As to the danger to Eastern cities and commerce, certain Western papers, during the Venezuela agitation, contemplated such a prospect almost with glee."

While Great Britain is thus throwing her weight on the side of the United States, France, as head of the Latin races, favors Spain; but the French papers are no more enthusiastic than the British in defense of their client. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, not to speak of Latin Portugal and Italy, regard "Uncle Sam" as a very quarrelsome person. *The Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, concludes we deserve a good beating for presuming to think that *everything*, including Cuba, may be bought for money. Our Dutch contemporary compares the United States to a rabble bullying the gentlemanly *hidalgo*. In Germany sentiment is on the side of the Spaniards, and the German Empire seems to have been influenced very largely by the German-American press, which has all along maintained that the United States would do well to improve her own condition before interfering with others. *The Rundschau*, Berlin, has a remarkable view of Britain's attitude, from which we summarize the following:

Great Britain will intervene, if possible, in favor of the United States. The present struggle will lead to the creation of an American navy, placing the United States among naval powers of at least the second rank. Great Britain wishes to prevent this, for the sake of her own possessions in America. It is also feared that British influence is at stake throughout the entire American continent. The promise of British intervention is said to have influenced very materially the armament of the United States, and the British Government was behind the difficulties connected with the purchase of the *Amazonas*. Some other vessels which the Americans wished to purchase will not be sold to them, Great Britain claiming the first right of purchase. On the other hand, Great Britain is trying to repress the Spanish Government. Great Britain does not desire an agreement between Spain and France on the Morocco question, and it is quite possible that, if Spain and the United States come to blows in earnest, Great Britain will join the United States, and so crush Spain before any other power could come to her assistance. But Great Britain prefers to have the Cuban question settled without a war. If Spain grants independence, Great Britain will see that Cuba is really independent and guaranteed as such by the powers, in order to prevent the United States from annexing the island.

American and Spanish newspaper comments on the situation are often compared side by side just now, and the contempt for Spain expressed by American publications evokes much censure. On the other hand, the Spanish editorials are regarded very favorably. We quote below from some of the editorials that have been making the rounds in Europe. *The Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"A country in which patriotism and honor exist can not quietly submit to the treatment accorded us, however rich and powerful our adversary may be. Having first formed the rebellion, the Americans tell us to hurry with ending it, at the same time sending a squadron into Cuban waters to encourage the rebels. The American consul in Havana acted in many ways as the agent of the rebels. American help for distressed Cuba is not sent from motives of humanity, but from hatred of Spain, and now that the brutal behavior of the *Maine* has been punished by Providence itself, the Americans seek to fasten the responsibility of the accident upon us. How *can* we remain calm under such treatment! . . . Our ships are not as heavy as those of the United States,



From *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin.

but the end of the war will show which nation is really the most courageous."

The *Liberal*, a very moderate Liberal paper of Spain, says:

"We will not and can not allow the wreck of the *Maine* to be tampered with, for it is our only witness against the accusation hurled at us. Wishing for peace, we have taken everything during the last few months; but we can not allow the Americans to further destroy the *Maine*. Neither can we allow American ships of war to distribute provisions sent by and at the expense of the American Government in order to lower us in the eyes of the people. It is enough that we allow the Red Cross Society to do its work. Our love of peace, our moderation, has a limit. The United States oversteps it; be the responsibility with them! Days of trial have come upon us, but we will bear with uplifted head whatever fate may have in store for us."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE MAINE REPORT.

THE report of the United States naval commission which investigated the destruction of the *Maine*, and the Presidential message thereon, are not regarded as conclusive by the world at large. Yet many English papers, such as the *London Standard*, *The Daily News*, *Chronicle*, *Morning Advertiser*, *Daily Graphic*, and the *Manchester Guardian* think Spain ought to make amends. A few of our British contemporaries, such as the *Liverpool Mercury* and the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, regard this as a demand upon Spain to confess herself guilty, and therefore an unreasonable request. British naval authorities seem unwilling to express an opinion; not so those of other countries. On the continent the Spanish and American reports are compared, and arbitration is advised. The report of the United States commission is thought to be rather weak.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, the mouthpiece of the Conservative and Clerical elements, points out that Spain has all along shown her willingness to make reparation if a crime has been committed and it can be shown that she is responsible for it. The paper, moreover, adds:

"Explosions on board ships, especially war-ships, are not at all unknown, hence an accident on board the *Maine* may well have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Since there is evidently a discrepancy between the opinions of the American and Spanish officers, the matter is one for impartial arbitration. Spain, whose conscience is perfectly clear in the matter, need not fear the decision of such a tribunal, and it is to be hoped that the United States will not refuse to submit to it."

The *Imparcial* points out that many American experts can not agree with the theory of an external explosion. The paper also refers to the rumor that the American officers themselves at first admitted an internal explosion, but were forced to abandon this theory because it was not popular in the United States. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, writing on the alleged want of vigilance which must make Spain responsible, says:

"The alleged want of vigilance is contrasted with the precautions taken to prevent mischief being done the *Vizcaya*, a Spanish man-of-war, in the harbor of New York. There is this difference in the two cases; the reasons for special precaution, in the case of the *Maine*, were not patent; in that of the *Vizcaya*, which comes after the *Maine* was blown up, the necessity for extra vigilance was obvious."

The Weekly Sun, Toronto, thinks it is impossible to accept the report of the American commission without reserve, and says:

"That report is calm, careful, and apparently conclusive, tho not so conclusive as entirely to shut out any other theory of the explosion. But it can not be taken as absolutely impartial, nor can Spain be expected to receive its verdict as a judicial sentence binding her at once to the payment of an indemnity. She has a right to the verdict of an impartial tribunal on the fact. . . .

What would be the position of the American Government if it were to declare war on this issue, and it were afterward to be proved that the explosion was the work of a fanatical Cuban seeking to drag the United States into the quarrel, or of some one totally unconnected with the Spanish Government?"

The Home News, London, says:

"The terms employed in the report are judicial; there is no mention of Spain or Spaniards throughout, and the court declares its inability to fix responsibility. In transmitting the document to Congress, President McKinley shows no disposition whatever to lend ear to the jingoes, to whom a crisis is as necessary as the breath of their nostrils. . . . Spain, no doubt, must bear responsibility for what has happened, and the President of the republic leaves it to the sense of justice of the Spanish nation to make such reparation as honor and friendship dictate. Whatever occasion Spain may have had to resent American filibustering and interference in Cuba in the past, she can now only recognize the generous attitude of President McKinley, and Señor Sagasta can not put the new lease of power which the general elections have given him to better purpose than, as far as possible, in meeting American views regarding the future of Cuba."

The Spectator, London, thinks it will be difficult for naval experts to convince laymen that the report is not conclusive. As a matter of fact, however, naval men outside the United States do not accept the theory of an external explosion. The *Madrid Correspondencia Militar* points out that, according to Captain Sigsbee's own showing, the *Maine* proceeded on its "friendly" mission for the purpose of precipitating a war. The ship had on board large quantities of explosives, entered the port of Havana cleared for action, and her guns remained loaded. Visits from Spanish officers were not encouraged. Under these circumstances an internal explosion was by no means improbable, considering the nature of modern explosives.

In the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, a critic expresses himself as follows:

"From more than one side it is pointed out that the American report is not very trustworthy; not so much because it has been issued by one of the parties interested, as because of its contents. In one place, for instance, it is said that the court was unable to form a conclusive opinion of the state of the wreck from the declarations of the divers; in another place it is stated that, according to the technical details furnished by the investigation, a mine destroyed the ship. How these two conclusions are to be reconciled with each other seems hard to understand."

Vice-Admiral Dupont, in the *Gaulois*, Paris, expresses himself in sentences which appear trite to every one familiar with the subject, but which contain some information which may interest the general reader. We summarize as follows:

Even the inventive Americans could hardly think of any other exterior cause of the explosion than a torpedo, floating or stationary. The former need not be considered, as no floating torpedoes contain a charge strong enough to cause such destruction and they never cause a fire; they kill large numbers of fishes and throw up a column of water. Stationary mines, on the other hand, are very large, and quite capable of causing great destruction. But such an enormous mine is not easy to place. The work requires time and could not possibly be carried on in secret. Moreover, the column of water these mines throw up is very large, they always make a big hole in the bottom of the harbor, and they cause a very noticeable swell. Stationary mines, too, kill fishes, and that to such an extent as to leave the cause of such explosion beyond doubt. Now, none of these symptoms accompanied the *Maine* disaster, else they would have been recorded. Nothing but an accident on board the *Maine* could have caused the loss of the ship.

Captain Sigsbee's request for permission to use dynamite in removing ordnance from the wreck has excited a great deal of unfavorable comment. Papers very friendly to the United States either ignored this news or did not comment upon it. The most conservative opinions on the whole affair are to the effect that the

United States can not well refuse to let an impartial board sit on the matter. *The Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"We have no reason to cast a doubt upon the honor and integrity of the American commission, but we certainly must have the same faith in the Spanish report, which ascribes the explosion to internal causes. Under these circumstances arbitration seems advisable, especially as the Spaniards agree to it. We must, however, express our dissent regarding one part of the Presidential message on this matter—that in which the American people are commended for their calmness. The whole world knows to what a pitch popular passion has been aroused, and it is not too much to say that the mines laid by the American press to inflame the mob equal those which, in 1870, roused the fury of the French."

The paper relates how an American journal advised the United States Government to increase its naval strength by simply taking away from Spain whatever ships she has.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME CANADIAN COMMENTS.

NOW that the war is almost upon us, many of our Canadian friends openly charge that we are entering upon a war of conquest. While they hope that we will win, our supposed longing for a bloody conflict is regarded as foolish. Even papers which for months past have commended us for our humanitarian principles now doubt whether our protestations are genuine. *The Daily Witness*, Montreal, rejecting the idea of a war on account of the *Maine*, says:

"The cause of the pugnacity of our neighbors is a deeper one. Is it, then, sympathy with the Cubans? Apart from one fact, what the United States would do out of sympathy with the Cubans may in some measure be gaged by what she did out of sympathy with the Armenians, whose wrongs were quite as much in evidence. The fact that makes the difference is that Cuba is in America, and that its oppressors are Europeans. European domination has ever been the red rag which has excited our neighbors.

"That the Cubans fear their great neighbors even as the bearers of sympathy, defense, and relief is rendered plain by their declaration that if they come with any other plan than to secure the entire independence of Cuba they will not only not be welcomed, but that those arms which have withstood Spain so long will be turned against them. . . . The absolute independence of Cuba is no longer a possibility. In the eyes of the English, and in our own, it is not only a desirable thing that the United States should keep Cuba in order, but a thing entirely natural. This is at the bottom of Britain's very pronounced sympathy with the United States in the matter of her interference. To the other European powers it looks very undesirable. That is the reason of their sympathies being enlisted against it. The likings of all the South American republics may equally be counted on in the negative, because they are not English; also those of the Cubans themselves for the same reason, added to others. The sentiment of the Cubans can not be taken as the final arbiter for the disposition of Cuba. The Spaniards have been heartlessly cruel to them, no doubt. They also are Spaniards, and they also have been heartlessly cruel. Men of good-will who have sought only the best good of Cuba are to-day less afraid of Spanish than of revolutionist rule. The fact is, both are now an impossibility, and the destiny of Cuba is sealed."

The Sun, Toronto, says:

"Sensational journalism is yelling war. Clergymen are pandering from the pulpit to the war feeling. Women are passing resolutions in favor of war. . . ."

"No good reason can be given why the appeal of the Cuban autonomists for a trial of that policy should not be heard. If successful, autonomy would give Cuba all that the Americans profess to desire for her. They disclaim any desire of annexation, and would be most unwise if they entertained it; for Cuba would infallibly become the scene of carpet-bagging and the source of political corruption. . . . The humiliation of the ancient

and proud, tho impoverished and weakened nation, by forcing her to haul down her flag is not an object which other nations can approve, or which any one with a spark of honor in his own character would pursue. . . . But even a short war will cost the Americans dear; it will entail on them another pension list; it will derange their commerce and check the revival of prosperity which had just begun; it may lead to disturbance of the currency, for the silver men in the Senate will not be deterred by patriotism from carrying on their game at the expense of the country. Discontent, for which Bryanism is a collective name, will thus gain power, and in 1900 the Republican Party will have reason to wish that it had allowed the country to remain at peace."

The World, Toronto, makes fun of our alleged want of preparation, thinks it is more likely that the Spanish admiral will go American-hunting than *vice versa*, advises us to take our coats off, but admits that the war will be of great benefit to Canada. It says:

"A large part of the trade from and to the United States would come by the St. Lawrence route. The port of Montreal would have more business than it could take care of, and Halifax and St. John would be the destination of many steamships that otherwise would go to Boston and Portland. In the event of war the Canadian railways would do an enormous business carrying freight from Canadian seaports to the United States cities. As for business generally a war would act as a wonderful stimulus to Canadian trade. The United States would naturally look to Canada first for whatever supplies we could furnish. The Dominion would find a ready and profitable market for her surplus in all lines. The United States is very fortunate in having a neighbor geographically situated as Canada is. She can, with the utmost safety, use the St. Lawrence River as a back-door entrance into her own territory."

The Tribune, Winnipeg, expresses its astonishment at the popular fallacy that war brings prosperity to the nations engaged in it, and says:

"War doubtless brings opportunities for making some men rich. The builders of war-ships, the cannon-founders, the gun-makers, the powder-mills, ammunition factories, and contractors for army shoes, clothing, and army supplies have a good chance to become millionaires. But every dollar they get must be wrung from the sweat on the brow of labor. The idea that the farmer of the United States will get better prices and the laborer higher wages because of a war with a foreign nation is preposterous. The men in the ranks or on the ships eat no more during war than in peace. Meantime the foreign demand for American products, which establishes the price at which the corn, wheat, and cattle can be sold, is curtailed instead of enlarged because of the risk of transit, and the higher marine insurance comes out of the American farmer's pocket. . . . The railroads and steamships may earn more money by carrying troops from place to place, but in their turn they will lose a large part of their regular freight traffic which constitutes the principal source of their earnings. For the time being there may be an increased demand for railroad employees, seamen, and workers in war-material factories, but when the cruel war is over and Johnny comes marching home broken down, if not crippled, the public highways and public thoroughfares will again team with tramps, and the overstocked labor market will create a reaction that will keep wages down for a decade or more."

KOREA AND RUSSIA.

AS in 1894, Korea has become the center of far-Eastern intrigue. The kingdom is not much larger than Minnesota, and has less than 8,000,000 of very unwarlike inhabitants. But its position is such that neither Russia, nor Japan, nor England can allow a rival to possess it, and even the United States has an interest in the preservation of its independence. Each of these powers has a faction in its favor among the Koreans, who are beginning to feel their importance, and to talk of "Korea for the Koreans." The latest development is that they have rid themselves of Russian influence, to some extent at least. *The Novoye*

Vremya, St. Petersburg, quotes the following official statement:

"An anti-foreign movement is noticeable in Korea, which renders very difficult the work of the Russian military instructors and of the Russian financial adviser, Alexeyeff. These officers and officials were sent to Seoul at the request of Emperor (King) Li.* He has now, however, expressed his gratitude for the assistance rendered, and has intimated that he can manage the affairs of his country without foreign assistance. The instructors have now been ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the Embassy at Seoul, and M. Alexeyeff has been recalled."

But Russia does not purpose to allow other nations to assume the part she has played in Korea. She merely wishes to inspire confidence in the Koreans themselves, for the *Novosti* says:

"Korea is too near to our great Asiatic possessions to permit the ascendancy of influences opposed to us there. Korea owes its independence to Russian influence, and that independence must be maintained. Were any foreign power to land an armed force there, our interests would be threatened as much as if a fortress were erected and garrisoned by an enemy in Finland. This we would be compelled to prevent at any cost."

The *Ost-Asiatische Korrespondenz*, Berlin, thinks the utterances of the Russian Government must be taken seriously. Russia would not affirm that she is ready to meet all comers in the far East, unless she really meant it. *The Post*, Berlin, says:

"Korea favored Russia because she thought her independence threatened by Japan. England could not allow Russia to exercise sole sway in Korea, and it is probably due to England that the anti-foreign movement was first pointed against Russia. It is, therefore, only natural to suppose that English influence is at present predominant at Seoul. But Russia has not retired for good. It is not easy to believe that she will forego the advantage which her position confers. Russia has retired voluntarily to strengthen her influence in Korea."

The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, says:

"The news from Korea seems to indicate a kind of reaction against Russian influence. That a concession should be granted to Russia for a coaling-station on Deer Island is not in itself a particularly important affair, altho it is complicated by the fact that a part of the area involved is said to have been already set aside for use in connection with the development of the Japanese settlement at Fusan. . . . But, after all, no power remains long in the good graces of the Koreans, and probably Russia, apart from her desire to defer far Eastern complications until she is 'good and ready' to deal with them, cares very little whether the Koreans are sympathetic or antipathetic. They will have to 'lump' what they don't 'like,' unless some third party takes them by the hand."

Korea seems to be one of the few countries in which Christianity is really making progress. The *Repository*, Seoul, a magazine published by American missionaries, but which is edited on anything but narrow lines, hopes that the country will receive good administration and civilization through the influences of Christianity. We take the following from its remarks:

"It is safe to say that the Christian Church has doubled its members in the past year. There are now, in round numbers, 5,000 Protestants and 25,000 Catholics. The homes of the Christians are clean, the people who inhabit them happy; wife-beating, a universal practise in Korea, has been banished. In one of the interior cities the Christians have, without foreign help, built a school to accommodate one hundred boys. Two thousand years ago, to the sick, the blind, the lame, the lepers, the suffering of every kind, there was no touch like that of Jesus of Nazareth. It will be an underestimate to say that 25,000 Koreans found relief from disease and suffering, in Christian hospitals of Christ, in this country in 1897. Christian medicine appeals probably in a special manner to the Koreans because of a national weakness for medicine in theory and practise. No country of Asia has paid more attention to medicine than Korea. For centuries the peninsula was the fruitful source whence, on the one hand, Japan came for medical knowledge and China for drugs. Christ and Christianity in the character of a physician has special attractions to the Koreans. There is a great demand for Bibles, and the church papers are well subscribed to by the natives."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRANSVAAL PREDOMINANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPITE occasional alarmist telegrams, the peaceful progress of South Africa seems assured for a good while to come. The Afrikanders, or Boers, *i.e.*, the men of the Dutch-speaking section of the population, undoubtedly exhibit a strong consciousness of the advantages they have gained, and this can not but embitter somewhat the settlers of British origin; but the British Government as a whole does not encourage the ill-feeling between the races. *The Home News*, London, says:

"Sir Alfred Milner, speaking at Graaf Reinet, in reply to assurances from the Afrikander Bond of their loyalty, said he would rather take it for granted; but he could not shut his eyes to unpleasant facts. At any prospect of a difference between the Imperial Government and the Transvaal a mass of people in the colony, without even the semblance of impartiality, espoused the cause of the Transvaal. The earnest desire of Great Britain was to avoid quarrel, and to insist only on the minimum of external control necessary for the future tranquillity of South Africa. This was her attitude, and she could not be frightened out of it. Sir James Sivewright, who also spoke, said that so long as Afrikanders remained true and faithful, the English colonists were bound to respect the feelings of their neighbors; but the Government would do its utmost to maintain the position of Great Britain as the paramount power, and if any other power attempted to step in their words would be, 'Hands off!'"

The Boers themselves believe that their own predominance is the best guaranty of peace. *The Volksstem*, Pretoria, says in effect:

The position of the Transvaal was never as strong as to-day. In former days the President was always a party President. President Burgers was a makeshift President. President Krüger himself had at first some trouble in holding his own against the strong following of General Joubert; and in 1893 he had only a small majority. All that is changed now; his political superiority can not be denied, the people are at his back, and he is master of the political situation. In the Cape Colony even there are but two parties, one that swears by Rhodes, the other the party of Krüger.

President Krüger is now strong enough to carry out some much-needed reforms. Some totally unfit officials, who were retained in office only because they had much influence with the religious people, may now be removed. Others, whose influence is chiefly with the foreign element, will also be replaced. Among these are some judges who paid more attention to politics than to their duty on the bench. A thorough reorganization of the department of mines is also needed, and a better adjustment of the duties of the government officials may be expected.

It is well, too, for the foreign relations of the republic that the Government has been strengthened. In London the Cabinet has its hands full with the affairs of India, China, Egypt, and Nigeria. Mr. Chamberlain holds on to the theory of British suzerainty over the South African republic; but the claim is on paper only, and it is taken in Pretoria for what it is worth. Indeed, Mr. Chamberlain's attitude has done much to increase President Krüger's majority. To the Boers even a war is not too high a price to be paid for their independence, and Great Britain does not want a South African war. The English know that money is a factor of precious little importance in gaining the victory in South Africa, tho it may decide everything in Egypt. The worst enemy of the Boers is Rhodesism; but Rhodes has lost much of his influence since the failure of the Jameson raid. The Afrikanders, who would have to do the fighting, have turned their back upon him. The men who are true to him cost him more than they are worth. His agents throw around money and promises, and the Afrikander Bond, with Hofmeyr at its head, are not fully his equals in diplomacy. But the Afrikanders look to Krüger for support, for they recognize in him the giant among the diplomatic pigmies of South Africa.

Mr. Rhodes recently received a deputation of the South African League, an organization of the English-speaking population created to offset the Afrikander Bond. He pointed to the alliance between the South African republic and the Orange Free-state, and hoped that Rhodesia, the Cape Colony, and Natal would form a similar union against the Boers. His wish has little chance of realization. Rhodesia will be totally insolvent as soon as he withdraws his private assistance from it; Natal, like Lourenço Marques, is an economic vassal of the Transvaal, and lives by the transit trade to the gold-fields. Moreover, Natal is not overfond of the authorities at Capetown. Taken altogether, it is not too much to say that the South African republic, with Krüger and Leyds at the head of affairs, is to-day the paramount power in South African politics.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

* The King has adopted the title of Emperor of late.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THIRST THAT KILLS.

MOST of us think that we know what thirst is like from personal experience; but after reading Mr. W. J. McGee's description of "Thirst in the Desert," few will be unwilling to admit that they have been happily ignorant of the real meaning of the word. Mr. McGee is in charge of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, and he analyzes and classifies and describes the different degrees of thirst with the precision of a scientist and the realism of one who has realized nearly all the degrees in his own experience.

The desert of which Mr. McGee writes (*Atlantic Monthly*, April) is the borderland of Arizona and Sonora, where "the earth is soilless sand so hot as to scorch thin-shod feet, and dry as fired pottery." The daily temperature for months is 120° F. or more in the shade, a basin of water evaporates in an hour, and no drop of sweat is shed by man or beast no matter how hard the toil. The writer discerns five stages of thirst, which may run their course in a single day (with a "tenderfoot") or extend over several days (with the seasoned vaquero). The first is the clamorous stage, or stage of complaining, marked by husky voice, slight fever, and petulance. All men of arid regions know it, and it is of little note. In the second stage, the face becomes pinched and care-marked, the eyes bloodshot, the fever high, and the sufferer, if with others, will talk and talk, incoherently and in a queerly cracked voice, about water in some of its captivating aspects. This is the stage of incipient delirium, the "cotton-mouth" stage, through which hundreds have passed.

Mr. McGee's description of the third and fourth stages is as follows:

"The third stage is an intensification of the second. The mouth-spurne changes to a tough, collodion-like coating, which compresses and retracts the lips in a sardonic smile, changing to a canine grin; the gums shrink and tear away from the teeth, starting zones of blood to thicken in irregular crusts; the tongue, exposed to the air by the retraction of lips and gums, is invested with saliva collodion, and stiffens into a heavy, stick-like something that swings and clicks foreignly against the teeth with the movement of riding or walking, and speech ends, tho inarticulate bellowing, as of battling bull or stricken horse, may issue from the throat. There are other pains, innumerable, excruciating. The head is as if hooped with iron, and when the sufferer spasmodically casts off his hat, and snatches at hair and scalp, he is surprised to find no relief; the nape and half the spine are like a swollen tumor when pressed hard, with the surgeon's lancet pushing through it; with each heart-beat a throb of torment darts from the head to the extremities with a sudden thunder and blackness apparently so real and vast that it is a constant amazement to see the mountains still standing in mocking fixity and the sun still gibbering gleefully. Tears flow until they are exhausted; then the eyelids stiffen as the snarled lips have done, and the eyeballs gradually set themselves in a winkless stare. Between the slow earthquake throbs of the heart there are kaleidoscopic gleams before the eyes, and crackling and tearing noises in the ears, perhaps with singing sounds simulating bursts of music—all manifestations of incipient disorganization in the sensitive tissues. Then it becomes hard, very hard, to keep the mind on the trail; to remember that the thorn-decked cactus is not a sweating water-cooler, that the shimmering sand-flat is not a breeze-rippled pond, that the musical twanging of the tympanum is not a signal for rest. Withal a numbness creeps over the face, then over the hands, and under the clothing, imparting a dry, strange, rattling, husklike sensation, as if one did not quite belong to one's skin; and as the numbness advances, ideas become more and more shadowy and incongruous. . . . A prospector, later in this stage, tore away his sleeve when the puzzling numbness was first felt; afterward, seeing dimly a luscious-looking arm near by, he seized it and mumbled it with his mouth, and greedily sought to suck the blood. He had a vague sense of protest by the owner of the arm, who seemed a long way off; and he was astounded, two

days later, to find that the wounds were inflicted upon himself. Deceived by a leaky canteen on the plateau of the Book Cliffs of Utah, I held myself in the real world by constant effort, aided by a mirror, an inch across, whereby forgotten members of my body could be connected with the distorted face in which my motionless eyes were set; yet I was rent with regret (keen, quivering, crazy remorse) at the memory of wantonly wasting—actually throwing away on the ground—certain cups of water in my boyhood.

"With the fourth stage of the drying up of the tissues the dilatory process changes to a more rapid action, and a new phase of thirst begins. The collodion-like coating of the lips cracks open and curls up, as freshet-laid mud curls when the sun shines after the storm, and the clefts push into the membrane and flesh beneath, so that thickened blood and serum exude. This ooze evaporates as fast as it is formed, and the residuum dries on the deadened surface to extend and to hasten the cracking. Each cleft is a wound which excites inflammation, and the fissuring and fevering proceed cumulatively, until the lips are reverted, swollen, shapeless masses of raw and festering flesh. The gums and tongue soon become similarly affected, and the oasis in the desert appears in delirium when the exuding liquid trickles in mouth and throat. The shrunken tongue swells quickly, pressing against the teeth, then forcing the jaws asunder and squeezing out beyond them, a reeking fungus, on which flies—coming unexpectedly, no one knows whence—love to gather and dig busily with a harsh, grating sound, while an occasional wasp plunks down with a dizzying shock to seize or scatter them; and stray drops of blood escape the flies, and dribble down the chin and neck with a searing sensation penetrating the numbness; for the withered skin is ready to chap and exude fresh ooze, which ever extends the extravasation. Then the eyelids crack, and the eyeballs are suffused and fissured well up to the cornea and weep tears of blood; and as the gory drops trickle down, the shrunken cheeks are welted with raw flesh. The sluggishly exuding ooze seems infectious; wherever it touches there is a remote, unreal prickling, and lo, the skin is chapped, and dark red blood dappled with serum wells slowly forth. The agony at the nape continues, the burden of the heart-throb increases, but as the skin opens the pain passes away; the fingers wander mechanically over the tumid tongue and lips, producing no sensation save an ill-located stress, when they, too, begin to chap and swell and change to useless swinging weights, suggesting huge Spanish stirrups with overheavy tapaderos. The throat is as if plugged with a hot and heavy mass, which gradually checks the involuntary swallowing motion, causing at last a horrible drowning sensation, followed by a dreamy gratification that the trouble is over. The lightning in the eyes glances, and the thunder in the ears rolls, and the brow-bands tighten. The thoughts are only vague flashes of intelligence, tho a threadlike clew may be kept in sight by constant attention—the trail, the trail, the elusive, writhing, twisting trail that ever seeks to escape and needs the closest watching; all else is gone until water is 'sensed' in some way which only dumb brutes know.

"In this stage there is no alleviation save by the mercy of madness, no relief except judiciously administered water, which brings hurt oftener than healing."

The fifth and last stage shows little change of external symptoms. In this stage there is no alleviation, no relief but death.

Three Spanish Statesmen.—"On the night of December 14, 1886," says Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, in a footnote to a recent editorial in *The Evangelist* (New York), "the Cortes in Madrid was crowded to hear Castelar. As the American Minister had kindly given me the *entrée* of his box, I looked down on the whole brilliant assembly, and heard every word. He reviewed the history of Spain, in which he had been a great actor, and recalled this personal reminiscence: that less than twenty years before, Señor Sagasta, the Prime Minister (as he is now), and Señor Martos, the President of the Chamber, and himself *were all under sentence of death!* Now these proscribed men, condemned for no crime but that of loving their country too well, were the leaders of Spain; Sagasta was the head of the Government; Martos was the first man of the Chamber; and Castelar, tho in the opposition, as he was a Republican, was the great orator and tribune of the people. This showed that even Spain, the representative of medieval Europe, had been as it were torn from its ancient moorings, and drifted out into the Atlantic, that in its ceaseless tides represents the constant ebb and flow of the political as well as the intellectual world."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

A general quieting down of trade, due primarily to the preparations for war, which is now regarded as inevitable, has been perceptible during the past week. New ventures are very few. Yet the volume of payments through clearing-houses is still 12.9 per cent. larger than for the same period last year, and, outside of New York, 2.2 per cent. larger than in 1892. In the iron and steel market there are orders for nearly 20,000 tons of structural work held up by questions of law. Foreign orders for six large war-vessels are pending in Eastern shipyards, and European contracts for cars at Pittsburgh cover 20,000 tons of basic steel. Wheat took a sharp advance, reaching 115 at Chicago on Friday.

"Exports of Cereals are Larger.—The shipments of wheat (flour included) this week from the United States and Canada aggregate 4,044,000 bushels, against 3,778,000 bushels last week, 1,334,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,017,000 bushels in 1896, 3,165,000 bushels in 1895, and 3,019,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are over 1,000,000 bushels larger than last week, aggregating 4,627,000 bushels, against 3,557,000 bushels last week, 2,328,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,074,000 bushels in 1896, and 778,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, April 16.

Railroad Earnings Satisfactory.—"Owing to large gains early in the month, due to the immense business doing in the country generally, to the large cotton crop movement, the activity in the iron trade, the good export demand for American cereals and other products, and last, but not least, to the Klondike boom, the American and Canadian railroads show total earnings for March which in volume and in percentage of gain compare favorably with any preceding month since the improvement in trade began. The total earnings of 120 railroads, operating 98,168 miles of road, aggregated \$46,580,000, a gain over March last year of over \$6,900,000, or over 15 per cent. This is the heaviest increase but one reported since last summer, the exception being the month of November, 1897, when the gain was over 21 per cent. over the year before. An example of the very general character of the transportation activity is found in the fact that 98 out of 111 systems, embracing 120 roads, show increases as compared with last year. Large gains by leading systems were also a feature, the best showing being made by the Pacific roads,

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whose aggregate earnings increased more than 37 per cent. over March a year ago. The gain in the Grangers group was nearly 21 per cent., while the Southwestern and Central-Western roads show gains in excess of 16 per cent. each. The smallest gain reported is that of the Southern roads, nearly 6 per cent. The showing for the first quarter of the year is, of course, a satisfactory one, the total earnings of 117 companies aggregating \$132,000,000, a gain of 15 per cent. over last year. Here, again, the Pacific group was most prominent, with an increase of 37 per cent., as against a gain of 19 per cent. by the Grangers, 17 per cent. by the Southwestern, 14.5 per cent. in the Central-Western, and nearly 9 per cent. each on the Southern trunk lines."—*Bradstreet's*, April 16.

Canadian Trade.—"General trade in the Dominion of Canada continues of good volume. Bright, warm weather has stimulated demand at Toronto, and a good business at higher prices is reported for wheat for export account. The effect of rate wars has not been satisfactory to country merchants, because low rates enable many of their customers to visit the large cities themselves. Canadian securities share the depression noted in international markets this week. An average business is reported doing in dry-goods at Montreal, and groceries and hardware are in active demand, but in some lines it has not been up to expectations. Canned goods are reported slower of sale and weaker in price. Victoria reports a larger business doing this year than last, while Halifax reports good advices from the sealing fleet. General business is better at St. John, N. B., but lumber exports are smaller. Failures in

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the Dominion of Canada number only 27, against 39 last week and in the corresponding week of 1897, 34 in 1896 and 23 in 1895. Bank clearings at six Canadian cities this week aggregate \$18,277,000, a falling-off of 26 per cent. from last week, and of 5.2 per cent. from this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 10.*

Current Events.

Monday, April 11.

President McKinley, in his message on the Cuban question, remits the matter to Congress for settlement, and asks authority to intervene by force to reestablish peace and order in the island; he regards recognition of Cuban independence as inexpedient at present. . . . The conservative members of Congress express approval of the President's message; the advocates of recognizing the independence of Cuba are disappointed. . . . The consular reports sent to Congress with the President's message describe the awful conditions prevailing in Cuba, and assert that autonomy is out of the question. . . . General Lee leaves Tampa, Fla., on a special train, for Washington, D. C.; he is heartily received at many stations along his route. . . . Congress—President McKinley's Cuban message is read in both houses, and referred to the committees on foreign relations and foreign affairs. Senate: Messrs. Quay and Stewart speak in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba. House: The contested election case from the XVIth New York District is decided in favor of Mr. Ward, the sitting member.

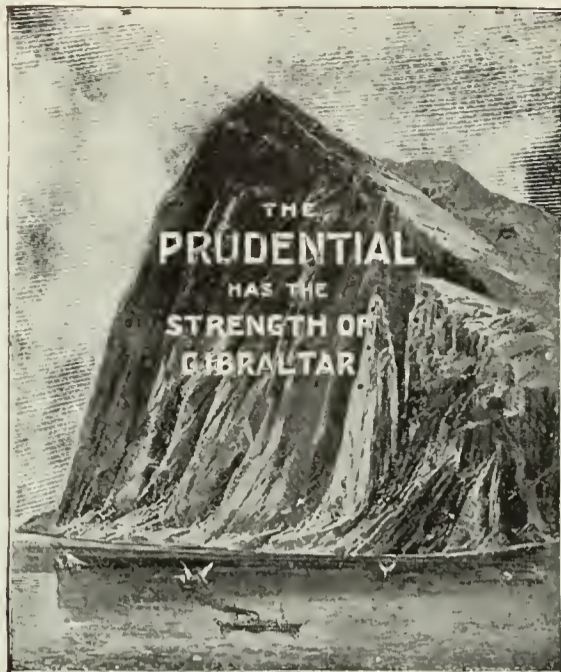
The senatorial elections to the Cortes results in an overwhelming majority for the Sagasta ministry. . . . More than a hundred arrests are made in Madrid in suppressing the street demonstrations, which are said to have been the work of Carlist agitators. . . . The Spanish cruisers *Cristobal Colon* and *Maria Teresa* pass Teneriffe going south. . . . The *San Francisco* and the *New Orleans* put into Halifax for coal. . . . A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that a Spanish mob in Santiago de Cuba insulted the flag over the United States consulate. . . . The Spanish steamer *Santo Domingo* is ashore near Progreso.

Tuesday, April 12.

The foreign relations and foreign affairs com-

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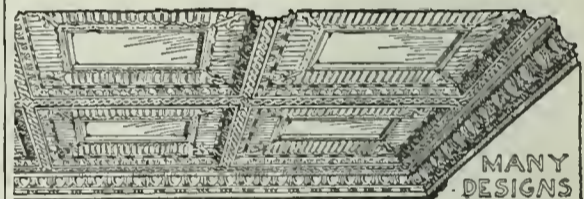
mittees of Congress practically agree to authorize the President to intervene in Cuba, with an expression of opinion that the island should be made independent of Spanish rule. . . . Consul-General Lee before the Senate foreign relations committee declares that Spanish officials in Havana knew of the plot to blow up the *Maine*; the General is received with great enthusiasm in Washington. . . . Congress—Senate: The Cuban question is debated for three hours, the speakers being Senators Mason, Butler, and Pettus, all of whom favor war with Spain. House: In reply to an attack on the President by Mr. Lentz, Mr. Grosvenor declares that the message means the establishment of an independent government in Cuba; Messrs. Hepburn, Bailey, and others also speak.

Premier Sagasta says he considers President McKinley's message not hostile in tone to Spain, but the Government is waiting for the full text before acting on it. . . . The Swiss Government prohibits the importation of American fresh fruits as a precaution against the further introduction of the San José scale.

Wednesday, April 13.

War preparations are actively pushed in Washington, the chief measures of the day being the orders to purchase the American line steamers *St. Paul* and *St. Louis*, the sailing of the flying squadron on a practise cruise, and a con-

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ference between General Lee and the naval strategy board. . . . Arrangements have been completed for the mobilization of troops at Chickamauga Park. . . . The vessels of the flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, weigh anchor from Hampton Roads and put out to sea. . . . Senator Proctor introduces a bill providing for the reorganization of the army. . . . The *Mayflower* and the *Vesuvius* arrive at Newport News. . . . The canal commission inspects work on the Champlain Canal; it appears that many thousand dollars will be needed to put the canal in proper condition. . . . The national conference of woman-suffragists opens in Pittsburg. . . . Congress—The Cuban resolution adopted by the foreign relations committee is presented, but goes over under an objection; there is a long and exciting debate, in which Messrs. Foraker, Lodge, and Lindsay are the chief speakers. House: The resolution reported by the foreign affairs committee, directing the President to intervene in Cuba, is passed by a vote of 322 to 19; the proceedings are attended by great excitement and disorder.

The Spanish Cabinet discusses the President's message and announces that its doctrines are incompatible with Spanish sovereignty, and should the policy be put into action the interests of Spain will be defended; the Cabinet votes an extraordinary war credit. . . . There is a heavy fall in Spanish fours on the European bourses. . . . The United States cruiser *Topeka* sails from Portland, England, for America, having in tow the United States torpedo-boat *Somers*. . . . The national council of Switzerland has suggested that the Bundesrath consider whether it could not offer to mediate between the United States and Spain. . . . Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada, dies.

Thursday, April 14

It is reported in Washington that another movement among the European powers for mediation between the United States and Spain is under way. . . . General Lee's testimony and that of Captain Sigsbee and other officers before the Senate committee on foreign relations are published. . . . The Spanish minister, Señor Polo, makes preparations to leave Washington and to turn the Spanish legation archives over to the French ambassador. . . . Congress—Senate: The Cuban intervention resolution reported from the foreign relations committee is discussed for six hours, the speakers being Senators Turner, Hoar, Turpie, Gray, and Fairbanks; attempts to fix a time for taking the vote fail. House: The only business of importance is the passage of a bill settling the title to lands in the Indian Territory.

AN EXPERIMENTER.

A man remarked that he had heard so much about the benefit of using Postum Food Coffee, that he would try it and see if the dull pain in his right side (liver) would leave. The grocer said he was all out of Postum but had some other "just as good." He tried it and found at the end of a week his trouble was no better.

A friend told him to insist on getting the Genuine Postum Food Coffee as all of the imitators, having despaired of producing a pure cereal coffee with a rich coffee taste, had to resort to putting a low-grade coffee in their mixtures and was therefore really drinking the very thing he sought to avoid (coffee).

"The next time I called for the genuine Postum with the red seals and the trade mark 'It makes red blood.' The grocer had just received a new case so I started in on Postum. I had it made black and rich and boiled about 20 minutes and it really has a softer, richer flavor than any coffee berry except O. G. Java. Well, in 4 days' time my liver pain was gone and I felt like a prince. I have two friends who were entirely cured of distressing stomach and bowel troubles by Postum. I go back to coffee now and then, but every time I do, I have some kind of disease set in either at stomach, liver, bowels, or heart. So what's the use of drinking something that breaks down the only body I have? Common sense teaches me to stick to Postum and good health."

A Cabinet council in Spain, presided over by the Queen Regent, decides to convoke the Cortes on April 20, or five days earlier than the date set for its assembling; the Queen Regent signs the decree of convocation; Foreign Minister Gullon is instructed to draw up a note to the powers setting forth the attitude of the United States; General Weyler arrives in Madrid. . . . The Spanish cruisers *Vizcaya* and *Oquendo* are expected at the Cape Verde Islands to-day.

Friday, April 15.

It is stated that the President will not veto any Cuban resolution Congress may pass, no matter what its form. . . . Orders are issued to concentrate about seventeen thousand troops at Chickamauga and three Gulf ports. . . . The Government charters the *St. Louis*, the *St. Paul*, the *Paris*, and the *New York* of the American line. . . . The monitor *Nahant*, manned by naval militia, starts from Philadelphia for this port. . . . Joseph Leiter sells from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels of July wheat. . . . Congress—Senate: After a debate lasting from 10 A.M. until 10:45 P.M., an agreement is reached to vote on the pending Cuban resolution some time in the present legislative day; the principal speeches are made by Senators Cullom, Daniel, Tillman, Wolcott, Spooner, and Teller. House: Mr. Bailey attacks the speaker and is rebuked by Mr. Reed.

A report from Rome announcing that the European powers would make a naval demonstration off Cuba is denied. . . . A mob makes a demonstration before the American consulate in Barcelona. . . . The autonomist government of Cuba has appointed a peaceful commission to visit the insurgents and treat with them. . . . The United States cruiser *Topeka* and the torpedo-boat *Somers* again put back to Falmouth, the torpedo-boat leaking; she will go into the dock for repairs. . . . The British Government instructs the Jamaica authorities that coal would be contraband of war.

Saturday, April 16.

Captain Sigsbee takes command of the American liner *St. Paul*. . . . Troops in all parts of the country are making ready to move toward the Gulf. . . . Charles W. Hackett, chairman of the Republican state committee, dies from apoplexy in Florida. . . . Congress—Senate: The Cuban resolutions of the foreign relations committee are passed by a vote of 67 to 21; an amendment recognizing the independence of the republic is adopted by a vote of 51 to 37; a clause disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty over the island, except for purposes of pacification, is agreed to unanimously; the debate lasted from 10 A.M. until 9:15 P.M. House: No business of importance is transacted, and a recess is taken until Monday at 10 A.M.

It is stated in Madrid that if the American Congress finally agrees on a resolution similar to the House resolution, diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States will continue, and the friendly offices of the United States be invoked to assist in restoring a permanent peace in Cuba; at St. Petersburg it is believed that the powers have agreed to make a second friendly peace representation to the United States; in London hope of successful diplomatic mediation has been abandoned; the American consulate at Malaga is attacked by a mob. . . . An electrical discovery by Rychowski, an electrician of Lemberg, has caused a sensation in the scientific world of Europe.

Sunday, April 17.

A popular loan is proposed to raise the funds needed to meet war expenses, and facilities will be furnished so that every one who desires can buy bonds. . . . An explosion in the grain elevator near the Hoosac Tunnel docks at Charlestown, Mass., causes a fire which destroyed the building; the loss is estimated at \$600,000. . . . Two ships under the Red Cross flag will carry food to the reconcentrados in Cuba.

The Madrid newspapers continue their warlike tone; the Sunday bullfight overshadows the Cuban crisis in the minds of the populace; perfect order prevails at Madrid, but rioting was renewed at Malaga Saturday evening. . . . The autonomous commission authorized to treat for peace with the insurgents leave Havana for eastern Cuba.

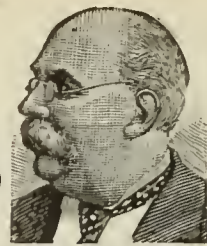
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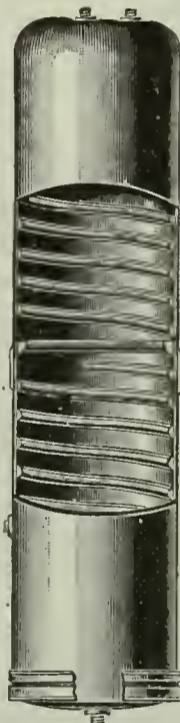
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERESTS AND ALLIANCE.

DISCUSSION of international phases of the Cuban crisis has renewed a great deal of newspaper speculation about an alliance of some kind between Great Britain and the United States. The tone of the London press has been unusually friendly to the United States during the late developments in the Cuban affair, and the British Ambassador at Washington is generally credited with editing the text of the joint note of the powers presented to President McKinley on April 7. The note read:

"The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly authorized in that behalf, address, in the name of their respective Governments, a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people, in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guaranties for the reestablishment of order in Cuba.

"The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

President McKinley replied as follows:

"The Government of the United States recognizes the goodwill which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of Your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guaranties for the reestablishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The Government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

Diplomatically interpreted, the note and the reply to it have been construed as an international acknowledgment of the interests of the United States in Cuba. Conservative Washington correspondents reported later that Great Britain's refusal alone blocked a joint naval demonstration by European powers in United States waters to protest against the terms of our ultimatum to Spain. Verification of this report may be needed, but an exchange of moral support of Great Britain in the far East by the United States for moral support of the United States by Great Britain in Cuban complications, has been more or less openly favored by journals of repute in both countries. Some expressions of opinion from both British and American sources are appended:

British Opinion (Cabled from London).

Deep and Strong Current of Sympathy.—"Personally I have always believed that beneath the sometimes troubled surface there was a deep and strong current of sympathy for each other, as well as a sense of essential unity in the two great and free English peoples on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. Some fifteen years ago I ventured to say to a large and representative American audience that I felt sure that if some day England were to be hard pressed by a combination of European powers, America would not stand indifferently by and see the old country in peril. So, likewise, England would not look on unconcerned nor remain neutral were ever America to be in any like risk. For the stories which seem to be put in circulation of British designs regarding Hawaii and of British sympathy with Spain on the Cuban question, there is not a shadow of foundation. We seek nothing in either quarter. We wish nothing in either matter but that you should take the course which will make for your own peace and well-being. We are divided among ourselves on many questions, but are all united on one, in the desire to maintain the most friendly relations with your republic and in the belief that your interests in the world at large are substantially the same as our own, so that cooperation between the two countries will be as practically beneficial to both as it will be in accord with the genuine feelings of our people."—*Letter of James Bryce, M.P., Author of "The American Commonwealth" (London Correspondence to The Tribune, New York).*

Advantages of Alliance.—"Such an alliance is natural, and I believe the mere fact of its conclusion would deter others from attacking any inadequately defended interests of either country. Now is the time to accomplish it, when the advantages are apparent to both countries. A decade hence, when, if she desires, the United States can have become a first-class naval power, and will, perhaps, have adopted the policy of free trade, it might not be worth her while to undertake the responsibilities of an alliance with Great Britain. When America has built her navy she will be in a position to enforce her demands, which will not take her long now, with her enormous latent resources and mechanical and engineering facilities. An Anglo-American alliance would be the most powerful factor in the world for peace and the development of commerce."—*From an Interview with Lord Charles Beresford, Vice-Admiral, and Member of the British Parliament.*

Opposition to Anti-American Combination.—"Our concern is to see that England is not once more dragged at the heels of despots and made to play the game of the latest of the rotten tyrannies that encumber the earth. We have good reason to state that there are strong friends of America in the present Government, and we hope Lord Salisbury is one of them; but it is important that the feeling of the country should be adequately represented both in London and in Washington.

"It was not easy to coerce Greece; but America stands in a

different category. She is a very great power, intensely proud, and entirely self-contained. Her fate has been to undertake a task peculiarly arduous and thankless. She is not going to be bullied by the heroes of the Cretan blockade, and if the movement against her is pressed too far she will be compelled, in her own interests, to clear the situation.

"Our present purpose is to insist that our Government does best by using every means in its power to defeat any anti-American combination. If there be any doubt about the feelings of the great majority of the nation, we shall be happy to try the experiment of marching a hundred thousand Londoners through the metropolis with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes in combination. It is the business of the mother country to stand by her children of the West as stiffly and strongly as one country can by another."—*The Daily Chronicle*.

Judging the United States.—"It is easy to look back and reflect that if the steps taken too late had been adopted earlier a conflict would have been averted. Those who condemn the conduct of the United States confuse the question of taste and tact with the most serious moral and political problems. It is quite true, as we have painful reason to know, that American statesmen conduct international controversies with a bluntness and directness almost brutal, and which shows little regard for the sensitiveness of those with whom they are in communication. The most exquisite suavity of polished diplomacy could not, however, have disguised the forbidding realities of the case.

"Spain has failed to maintain even the elements of a civilized government. Had Great Britain been in the position of America, it may be frankly doubted whether our patience would have lasted as long. These facts must be borne in mind before the hasty judgment of continental journals, founded largely on the roughness of American diplomatic methods, is listened to. And there is another point of view which is persistently overlooked. Most of the continental censors of the United States believe, with the *Vossische Zeitung*, that the motives of humanity urged by President McKinley are a hypocritical mask, covering territorial aggrandizement. This charge has not the least foundation."—*The Telegraph*.

"The announcement that the United States will adhere strictly to the principles of the Treaty of Paris is an expression of a genuine desire to conform to the more humane views of warfare accepted by the powers. The sympathy for the United States felt by Great Britain can not but be strengthened, especially among the commercial community, by the sense of relief thus afforded.

"It is to be hoped that in the interests of both countries and the world at large the better understanding now being arrived at may be permanent. The Americans will observe, no doubt, that there is little sympathy and even little toleration for them anywhere but in this country, her colonies, and dependencies."—*The Times*.

"Taking for granted President McKinley's sincerity in saying the United States does not desire conquest of territory, the fact remains that the United States, which call themselves America, are engaged in endeavoring to expel a European power from her foothold in the New World. This can hardly happen without giving increased force to the sentiment which Mr. Olney expressed in such crude terms in his letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, and the war can hardly end without affecting the general position of the European powers profoundly, be its course what it may.

"There is a great deal of billing and cooing among the Anglo-Saxons at present. In the United States there is a certain amount of gush, probably as sincere as the hysterical emotion excited by Bryan's flashy 'cross-of-gold' metaphor. Here there are always people who gush when America is concerned; but these waves of emotion come and go. Deep-rooted feelings of dislike and substantial interests don't."—*The St. James's Gazette*.

"The idea of ridding Cuba of Spaniards has been threatened by American statesmen during the last half-century, but the merit of acting upon it, with all its tremendous responsibilities and risks—for it is a merit—belongs to President McKinley. The adequacy of his justification can not be doubted in England, and every voice is raised to wish the United States success."—*The Daily Graphic*.

American Opinion.

Bound in Partnership.—"We are sometimes accused of looking after our own interests with a certain energy and pertinacity. I might say in the spirit of pride rather than contrition, that only shows what stock we are of; but this truth is incontestable, that for nearly three generations of men and in spite of constant differences, there has been peace between us and friendly regard—a peace growing more firm and solid as the years go by, and a friendship which I am sure the vast majority of both peoples hope and trust may last forever. The good understanding between us is based on something deeper than mere expediency. All who think can not but see there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world.

"Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by ties we did not forge and that we can not break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we can not evade by the imposition of irresistible hands."—*From a speech by John Hay, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, at the Easter Banquet, Mansion House, London, April 20.*

Reasons for Alliance.—"The wisdom of an alliance between the United States and England depends upon the terms proposed. Anything that will strengthen the brotherly feeling between the people of the two nations should be fostered. There is an element in our own country which would oppose any alliance, but in England nothing of the sort exists. I know that we are regarded by Englishmen with fraternal kindness.

"For defensive reasons we need no assistance from any one. We can take care of ourselves under any circumstances which seem possible. The Chinese question has, however, assumed an importance that under all circumstances makes it necessary for us to look seriously upon the suggestion of an alliance with England. I am not prepared to say that we should or should not form an alliance so far as individual questions are concerned. The only point of view from which we can now consider the matter is on the basis of the broad principle itself—on the broad ground of general advisability.

"What do you consider the leading reasons in favor of an alliance?" [was asked.]

"It seems to me there are several reasons, the first and most important being one which I fancy may not meet altogether with the approval of the masses—the benefit England would be to us under such circumstances. She is a far older nation, and therefore more experienced, possessing the calm wisdom that comes with age and the power to judge dispassionately. We should be to her like the young partner to the old one, and as in the case of such a partnership the younger always gains through the ripe knowledge of his elder. The calm, firm, wise policy of England results in the settlement of difficulty, where often the ephemeral passages of our diplomacy accomplish little or nothing.

"Another reason which might weigh in favor of an alliance is the presence of our great neighbor to the north, that stretches from sea to sea—Canada. But for the presence of Canada nothing would confront us at home which would make it possible that we might have serious difficulty with England, but no man can foresee what will happen. There are difficulties between nations under such circumstances just as there are between landowners or in business life. Therefore I say that just so long as Canada exists, so long is there a possibility of difficulty which an alliance would be very apt to remove.

"Again, there is the moral strength that we should enjoy through an alliance with England. I mean the moral strength resulting from the effect of such an alliance upon other nations. It is not to be supposed for a moment that any power would attack the United States and England if those two nations presented a solid front. For that reason an alliance might be advantageous.

"Then there is another reason that we should by no means forget in considering this question of alliance. This is that it would still further cement the fraternal feeling which now exists. The people of Great Britain are favorably disposed toward the people of the United States. They admire our pluck, our energy, our strength. You know we are all English when it comes to a matter of ancestry, or at least the majority of us are. Hence there is the consanguinity which must ever exist between two nations allied by the closest of all ties—a common blood.

"Still another fact we must consider when surveying the field of reason opened by the question of an Anglo-American alliance is the effect upon commerce. We are not a nation of seamen; England is. Our marine is not developed; hers has gained with every year. It is as a sea power that she holds her high position. Were it otherwise she would never be able to maintain her dignity and power in all parts of the world. On the sea an alliance would be of unquestioned advantage to us."—*From an Interview with E. J. Phelps, Formerly Minister to Great Britain, in the Herald, New York, April 17.*

The Coming Conflict.—"As the world progresses and its several parts are drawn more closely together, weaker peoples and races are crushed and the strong rise into greater prominence. So it is that distinctions which once were of great importance have been in late years losing their significance. The small and weak are sinking out of sight. The strong are becoming stronger. The conflict is reducing itself to a battle among the giants.

"Already in this process of evolution and readjustment the Latin races have distinctly lost ground. Spain is threatened with destruction even as a nation. Italy has recently asserted a distinct national character, but the Italian race as such has not gained in a corresponding way. France has lost ground to a notable degree. The Latin race is in its decline. Germany is making great strides in commerce and is increasing in population at home. But the Germans are not as a race progressing in a way to indicate that they may ever be world-conquerors.

"Of European races, those that occupy the most promising places in the field of the future are the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav. The former is the world ruler of to-day. But to find the seat of its power one must go beyond the British Empire. The dominion of this race is coextensive with the use of the English language. It extends over the United States and all the self-governing parts of the British Empire. On the other hand, the Slav represents practically the whole of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, except those comparatively small areas occupied by Turks, Greeks, Hungarians, and a few others. It is represented politically by the advancing power of Russia. All that Russia gains politically is a distinct gain for the Slav race. Altho Russia governs many people not of Slavonic blood, its influence is in one direction, and the strength of its subjects, whatever their race or creed, will be employed for the establishment of Slavonic supremacy.

"The coming conflict is between the now dominant Anglo-Saxon and the rising Slav. It would seem that either of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race may prove incapable by itself of resisting Slavonic encroachment. If this proves true, cooperation may come as a necessity for the sake of that protection which races as well as individuals recognize as the first of nature's laws."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.), Denver.*

The Milk in the Coconut.—"We may not be throwing bricks at the Britons just at present because we have got other and more important matter to attend to, but most certainly we are not making any extraordinary bid for England's favor, and it is wrong and unjust to say so. The boot is entirely on the other leg. England is making a very vigorous but what we trust will be unsuccessful effort to secure the tremendous advantage of the moral support of the United States in the troubles and international complications that encompass and harass her. England

stands to-day without a friend. Her utter selfishness, the land-grabbing policy she has ever consistently pursued, her faithlessness to any interests but her own have marked her out as the pariah of the nations, and now in the hour of her direst need, when her industrial supremacy and indeed her territorial possessions in the far East are seriously threatened, she is casting her eyes about for a friend to stand with her against the most powerful and formidable combination that ever confronted her. Her statesmen realize that the closer they knit the bonds of friendly alliance between their country and this, the better chance has England of weathering the storm that impends. Accordingly they are perfectly willing to fill our ears with professions of friendship and make offers of aid and assistance in the event of a war with Spain. They know their aid is not needed—that they never will be called upon to redeem their offers, and they are counting upon establishing in this country a fund of gratitude upon which they can draw to an unlimited extent when their own trouble comes upon them.

"This is the milk in the coconut. This is why England's Parliament is 'unanimous in favor of recognizing the identity of interest of all English-speaking people.' Whenever England manifests any specially friendly purpose it is always well to look behind the profession for the selfish motive. Always will it be found. The United States will trust her at their peril. Their attitude toward her should be that of the old Trojan toward the Greeks:

"Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

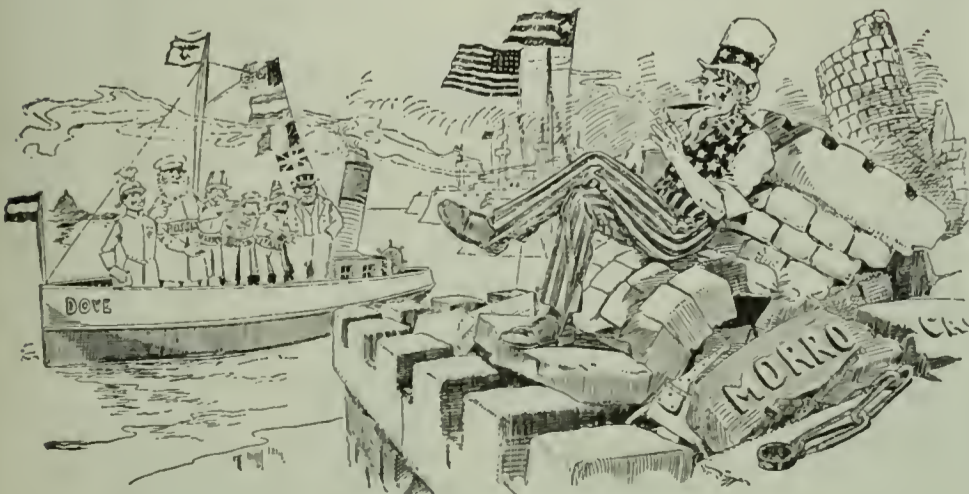
—*The Register (Dem.), Columbia, S. C.*

The Sum of Unwisdom.—"Such prominent Englishmen as have been interviewed on the subject have agreed in the opinion that an alliance between the United States and Great Britain would be an excellent thing. Viscount Peel expressed the sentiment of all Englishmen when he said that 'the two nations bound together in an offensive and defensive alliance would be a match for any combination of hostile powers' almost beyond doubt.

Expressions of this kind, coming from many prominent Englishmen, are of interest chiefly as indicating that British statesmen feel the need of a powerful ally, and realize that they can not find one in Europe. They understand perfectly, of course, that this country is not at all likely to depart from its traditional policy of avoiding all entangling alliances, especially with European countries. Yet they find some encouragement in the recent manifestation of a hankering on the part of our Republican statesmen for territorial aggrandizement and participation in the play for Oriental trade. They hope at least to produce an impression in continental Europe that we will seriously consider a British alliance, and in this way at least postpone a struggle which they dread, and for which they do not feel prepared without the support of some other power.

"An American alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain would be for us the sum of unwisdom. Let Britain carry on its aggressions and meet its disasters alone. In such a combination there would be for the United States nothing but evil."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

Alliance to Uphold Monroe Doctrine.—"If any Englishmen suppose that the United States can be induced to support England in extending her empire up the Nile, or in overawing the Boers, or defending the Paniers, or that a representative of the United States will be a second to the British representative in conferences to divide up territory, like those of Berlin or Constantinople, they should dismiss the idea from their minds at once. But the fact may be recalled that the declaration of non-intervention by the United States in European affairs had an essential corollary. The Monroe doctrine declares that the United States would not meddle with the settlements of thrones in Europe by the Holy Alliance, on the condition that European governments should not meddle with the independence of American nations. If there are European powers who will not consent to that vital condition it is not an infraction of the principle, but is the most effective maintenance of it, for the United States to make an alliance with the European Government that upholds it."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*



THE TIME AND PLACE FOR MEDIATION.

UNCLE SAM: "Now, gentlemen, I'll hear what you have to say in the interests of peace."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

THE ultimatum of the United States Government demands that Spain relinquish authority in Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom. These demands were finally formulated through a conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, which agreed to report the Senate resolutions (see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) with recognition of the "Cuban Republic" stricken out. As passed by both branches of Congress (April 19) and signed by President McKinley (April 20) the resolutions read:

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle-ship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; resolved—

"First. That the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

The content of these resolutions was officially communicated to the representative of Spain at Washington, together with notice that Spain would be given three days in which to comply with the demands. Thereupon the Spanish Minister Señor Polo y Bernabé asked for and received his passports and departed for Canada.

Meaning of the Resolutions.—"This country interferes on humanitarian grounds, the destruction of the battle-ship *Maine* being cited as the culminating evidence of the barbarous misrule of Spain. It is not cited as a reason for interference, but only as evidence of the existence of other more general reasons. . . .

"There was objection to declaring that the people of Cuba are free and independent, as in an obscure way recognizing the Cuban republic. The Cuban Junta so interprets the words. But, literally, they relate only to the condition of the people themselves; and, besides that, they are taken from our own Declaration of Independence, and are as true of the people of Cuba as they were of

the people of the colonies before the war of the Revolution secured acknowledgment of their freedom and independence. . . .

"The second resolution contains the ultimatum to Spain, and follows logically from the preamble. . . .

"The third resolution gives the President of the United States necessary power to use the army and navy of the United States and the militia of the several States to carry the resolution into effect, *i.e.*, to expel the Spaniards from Cuba. The notable feature is that it not only empowers the President to use the army and navy for this purpose, but directs him to do so. It is comprehensive, for, without further legislative action, the President can call upon the militia for their services. . . .

"The fourth resolution was added, as a disclaimer, that this country might not be charged with entering upon a war of conquest for purposes of aggrandizement.

"There is no room for doubt as to the meaning of these resolutions, and for this reason they are much superior to the single resolution originally passed by the House. The fact that ultimately they received the almost unanimous approval of the House, only five Republicans and one Democrat voting against them, will give them great weight. The opposition to them in the Senate was much greater, but was not directed against their spirit, the desire of those who voted nay being to add to them recognition of the Cuban republic. This would have been a deplorable tactical error, and the country is to be congratulated upon having escaped it, notwithstanding the coalition of Democrats, Populists, Silverites, and a few Republicans to embarrass the Administration."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.



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GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

implication, not to abandon Cuba to internal anarchy as soon as Spain should have withdrawn. Unquestionably, if we drive Spain out and at the same time refuse to recognize any independent government such as the insurgent republic, we assume all responsibility for giving stable government to the inhabitants, and that duty we are now bound to discharge.

"The struggle over the resolutions was, from our viewpoint, unnecessary. It arose somewhat from party considerations and also from an unfortunate and unjustifiable distrust of the President by the radicals who belonged to both political organizations. The history of that struggle, however, is interesting. The House resolutions were more radical than the President's message had suggested; the resolutions reported by the Senate committee on foreign relations were more radical than those of the House; the Senate resolutions as adopted were more radical than those of its committee, and the outcome of it all are the resolutions of the Senate committee made workable by the Teller amendment, which are less radical than the Senate wanted, but more radical than the Administration desired or the House at first voted for.

"That no conflict between the President and Congress over the disputed right of recognition will arise from this case is very fortunate, and the experience confirms our impression that the issue will never in practise reach a serious crisis, while the lapse

of time, the accumulation of precedents, and the growth of established usage will eventually leave this power a function solely exercised by the executive.

"Meanwhile, the vast power of the President of the United States increases. To be sure, the war power is lodged with Congress, but in these resolutions that power is delegated to him, and when United States authority shall have been established in Cuba we shall have the spectacle of the President occupying by force a foreign country, pacifying it, and virtually establishing there a new government. For this there is no precedent in American history, yet the country is fortunate in having at its head, to exercise these enormous powers, a man who will not abuse them or seek his own or his people's aggrandizement."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Congress and the President Pull Together.—"Congress and the President now stand as one on the policy of relieving the starvation in Cuba and stopping a desolating and useless war. In retiring from its extreme contention that the Cuban republic should be acknowledged the Senate has abandoned untenable ground and made it very much easier for the President to carry on the work entrusted to him and over which he will now have full control.

"The Cuban question must be settled, and settled permanently. It has harassed the Government and the people of the United States long enough, and should be ended. Whether the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent is an expression of opinion only, but that they should be relieved from oppression, be fed, and given an opportunity to decide for themselves the form of government under which they wish to live, are propositions too clear for denial.

"When it is further considered that neither the Spanish forces on the one hand nor the Cuban insurgents on the other are able to obtain the mastery of the island, that they resemble nothing so much as two exhausted bulldogs in the ring, each unable to make the final clutch that might bring victory and yet vainly striving to make a last nerveless effort, it must be acknowledged that intervention between these madmen by some outside power is demanded on humanitarian grounds.

"On these and other grounds the President, authorized by Congress and sustained by the universal sentiment of the American people, will now proceed to bring the barbarous Cuban war to an end.

"And we may challenge the world for the righteousness of our cause."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.)*, Chicago.

Spain Come to Judgment.—"War is inevitable. Blood must again flow in the cause of freedom. The good that shall follow our victory will strengthen human aspirations in all lands for larger and more satisfying governmental environment, but the sin and the evil consequences of the conflict will pile themselves upon Spain's swelled head and sink her body politic to still lower depths of national degradation.

"History will not only hold the United States blameless for this creation of bloody battle-fields, but will applaud the spirit which moved us to engage in the armed conflict. Our cause has the stamp of eternal justice upon it. It stands upon a right ethical motive and a clearly defined economic necessity. We are forced by the spirit of all that is good to defend the right and overthrow wrong by the employment of shot and shell. No other people could have been commissioned by that power which encourages and stimulates progress in

human affairs to do this work. Our flag is an ever-present guaranty to humanity of our sympathy with all proper efforts to better the ways of man's going and coming in the pursuit of happiness and prosperity, and when circumstances justify the stretching out of our strong arm to help and to succor, the God of our institutions bids us do it.

"From now on until a satisfying peace is won, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West. There will be no politics, no clashing of creeds. The public thought, the public mind, and public sentiment will move down upon Spain as a country-wide whole, and may the good Lord have mercy on that bull-fighting, degenerate nation!"—*The Times (Dem.)*, Kansas City.

Not Alone with Spain.—"Nor should we cherish the belief that we are alone with Spain—that Spain has no friends.

"A blunder or a repulse would show what the great powers thought of our war. Monroe doctrines and other diplomatic cobwebberies would vanish. Yellow journalism despises this suggestion, and yellow demagoguery would have us believe that nations who rule the larger part of the world cower before the shadow of the republic. The powers which attacked Napoleon have not been shorn of their strength. They dread the Colossus of Republicanism as they dreaded the colossus of imperialism, and would rejoice in the fall of the one as they rejoiced in the fall of the other. We shall be unmolested so long as we are feared, and neutrality will respect us while we have victory.

"The country must stand by the President.

"There is but one duty, loyalty to the flag and to the President while he safeguards the flag. Too much praise can not be given Speaker Reed and his associates for suppressing the mutiny in the House. Every vote in favor of this phantom called 'independence of the republic of Cuba' gave comfort to the enemy. It was the doctrine of yellow diplomacy. Had it been accepted any emotional Congress swayed with politics or champagne could have recognized Fenian republics, Cuban insurrections, the Mahdi in the Sudan. The civilized powers from the instinct of self-preservation and to maintain social order could have been fused in an alliance against us.

"The independence of Cuba may come, but it will be among the consequences, not the causes, of the war."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

Blundering Recognition.—"We enter upon the relief of Cuba from the domination of Spain with the declaration that the people of Cuba 'are' already 'free and independent.' The House succeeded in striking out the specific and express recognition of the alleged Cuban republic as the right and lawful government of the island. But if the 'people' of Cuba 'are' already free and independent, it follows by inevitable logic that the so-called republican government of the insurgent forces, wherever it may be found, in the saddle, in the field, or in some obscure and inaccessible swamp, is the right and lawful government which embodies and expresses their freedom and independence. No 'people' can be free and independent among the other peoples in the world without a governmental organization by which such freedom and independence can be expressed and through which they can be recognized by other governments. . . . We stand in the same position precisely to that government, such as it is or such as it may be after the expulsion of Spain, as France stood to the United States after her fleets and armies had enabled us to drive the British army into a hole at Yorktown and finish the war of the Revolution. France came



GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Ex-United States Minister to Spain.

as our ally, not as our patron. We go to Cuba as the ally of the republic, and we shall be compelled to discover it wherever it may be hidden, and treat it with all the consideration due the legitimate government of the island.

"It is too late now to mourn over the blunder, for such it undoubtedly is. Our course is laid, for good or ill, and we shall have to make the best of it. Happily the standard of international morality now in vogue does not place too much importance upon such pledges. France went to Tunis with the solemn promise that she would withdraw the moment she had restored order and peace in the country. She is there yet, and now she is going to remain. England went to Egypt with similar pledges, and Egypt is as tight a part of the British Empire to-day as Ireland is. It may be no more incumbent upon us to carry out all our promises than upon others. If it shall appear that the so-called republic has not in it the material for a stable and decent government, our highest duty in the premises will be to see that the island has such a government before we leave it."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Detroit*.

THE ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

SPAIN'S immediate answer to the demands of the United States appears in the address of the Queen Regent to the Cortes calling for united defense of Spanish rights, and in the giving of passports to United States Minister Woodford before he could follow out his instructions to present our ultimatum to the Government of Spain. The Cortes assembled on April 20, the day that President McKinley signed the Cuban resolutions, but the Queen's speech was read while the resolutions were awaiting the President's signature. The Queen said in part:

"The grave anxieties which saddened my mind the last time I addressed you have increased, and are heightened by public uneasiness, conveying the presentiment of fresh and greater complications as a result of the turn which events in Cuba have taken. These complications were brought about by a section of the people of the United States, which seeing that the autonomy previously offered in my message was about to be put in force, foresaw that the free manifestation of the Cuban people, through its Chambers, would frustrate forever the schemes against Spanish sovereignty, which have been plotted by those who, with resources and hopes sent from the neighboring coast, have fettered the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island. Should the Government of the United States yield to this blind current, the menaces and insults which we have hitherto been able to regard with indifference, for they were not an expression of the sentiments of the true American nation, would become intolerable provocations, which would compel my Government, in defense of the national dignity, to sever relations with the Government of the United States.

"In this supreme crisis, the sacred voice of him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace and prudence, to which my Government had no difficulty in hearkening, strong in the consciousness of its right, and calm in the strict performance of its duties. . . . Spain's gratitude is due to the Pope, and also to the great powers, whose action strengthens my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy and that her conduct merits unanimous approval. It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent, and that not the sanctity of our rights nor the moderation of our conduct, nor the expressed wish of the Cuban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the Spanish fatherland.

"Possibly, however, the peace efforts may fail to control the evil passions excited against Spain. Lest this moment arrive I have summoned the Cortes to defend our rights whatever sacrifice they may entail. Thus identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfil the oath I swore in accepting the Regency, but I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people to gather behind my son's throne, and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation. . . . [Having referred to the trouble in the Philippine Islands:] Altho a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our powers. With our glorious army and navy and the united nation, we trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor, the baseless and unjust attacks made upon us."

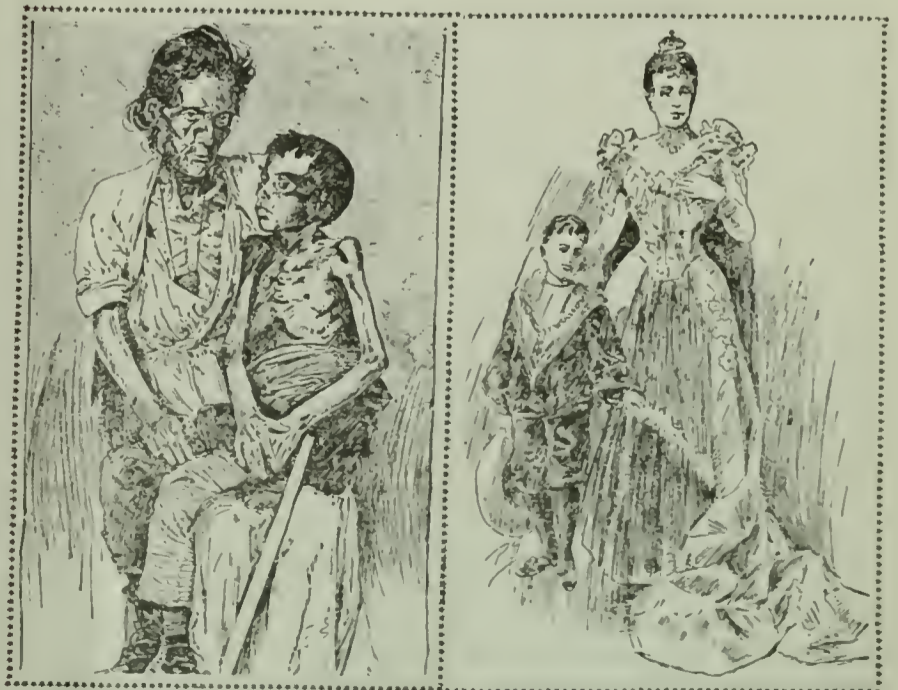
Courage in a Bad Cause.—"It is impossible to deny that the speech from the throne has the ring of high courage. There is a tone of noble desperation in Sagasta's proud declaration that 'We are resolved not to yield in anything touching the national honor or the integrity of Spanish territory, because we admit no nego-

tiations in questions of honor; we do not make a traffic of shame; we prefer to ruin ourselves and be abandoned by all rather than do that.' But in what sort of cause is this exalted courage engaged? It is the heroism of Leonidas at Thermopylæ manifested by an incorrigible old wife-beater who fights like a maniac against a dozen policemen whom the shrieks of his victim and the neighborhood tumult have brought to his domicile. . . . We intend no disparagement of the virtues to which the Spaniards may lay claim with the world's assent. But it would be preposterous to accord the same merit to their present exhibition of proud and foolish daring in a despicable cause that the world unanimously accords to men who on many historic occasions have fought against overwhelming odds in defense of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. It is not here a question of life or fortune or of honor. Spain would conserve all three by giving up Cuba.

"She chooses to fight to 'defend the honor and the territory of the nation.' But the territory is already lost, and honor with it. Within that territory which is the subject of the contention she has committed bloodier crimes than the worst that stain the record of any other modern power save Turkey. The civilized world would reply with wrathful scoffing to a pretense on the part of the Sultan that he must resist with his armies any attempt of the European concert to take Armenia from him by force because it was his duty to defend the honor and the territory of the Ottoman Empire and pass it on undiminished to his successor on the throne. Maria Christina is a woman, and no one is disposed to scoff at the words her Ministers advise her to speak from the throne. But we see in her a most unfortunate princess who, as the mother of the future king, has become identified with the fortunes and the policies of a people who are notoriously the most backward and incapable among the enlightened nations of the earth and have the reputation of being the most cruel. To talk of Spanish honor in connection with Cuba is a ghastly sarcasm or a hypocritical pretense. To maintain that it is the nation's duty to defend the island as a part of the Spanish territory is pompous fiction, for Spain's rule in the island has terminated through her incapacity to maintain a government."—*The Times (Ind.)*, *New York*.

Save Pity for Those Who Need it Most.—"The misfortune threatening Maria Christina is a relative, not an absolute one. The loss of the throne would not leave her destitute. She is one of the richest royal persons in Europe, and she and her heir would hold high place at the court of Austria, surrounded the while by the romantic nimbus which forms the melancholy glory of dethroned royalty.

"The Austrian woman's boy will not be murdered. He will not lie down to dream of fights and valorous deeds; and be awakened by the roar of thunder to reach for his hammock hooks and be swallowed in a hell of flame and smoke. For one mother who would mourn because her son had lost his throne there are a hun-



THE STARVING MOTHER AND HER BOY.

THE ROYAL MOTHER AND HER SON.

—*The Journal*, *New York*.

dred in this land who weep for sons killed and mutilated to satisfy the hate of Spaniards.

"Maria Christina will not beg for bread. She will not follow the market-cart, daring the blows of Spanish guards, gathering the scraps that fall in the road to take them to a hovel in a noisome ditch and try to keep alive with them her starving loved ones. She will never know what it is to gnaw dry bones and eat clay in the agony of starvation. She will not shake with ague and burn with fever beside the unburied body of her child, as many a Cuban mother has, because a government of criminals has made quinin more precious than gold.

"If the worst comes to them, Maria Christina and her deposed son will be clothed, fed, and rich, and flattered by hosts of fawning courtiers to the end of the story. Save your pity for those who need it most."—*The Journal (Ind.), Chicago.*

A NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

THE *personnel* of President McKinley's Cabinet was changed last week by the withdrawal of James A. Gary, of Baltimore, as Postmaster-General, and the immediate appointment of Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, as his successor. Mr. Gary's letter of resignation sent to the President gave ill health

as the reason for his action, expressly speaking of regret that he was compelled to resign at a critical time from an administration with which he had been thoroughly in accord. Charles Emory Smith has conducted the *Philadelphia Press* since 1880 and he served as United States Minister to Russia from 1890 to 1892.



CHARLES EMORY SMITH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, Postmaster-General.

A Valuable Official.—"Since Mr. Gary's incumbency of the Postmaster-Generalship that important department

of the government service has been conducted according to the loftiest ideals of official responsibility, the administration of all its affairs having been along the lines of needed improvement and reform. Being himself a business man of wide and varied experience, Mr. Gary brought to the management of postal transactions the most highly approved business methods such as would conduce both to the economy and efficiency of the service.

"Tho Mr. Gary was a member of the Cabinet only a little over one year, the Post-office Department showed, during that limited period, a healthy advance in the direction of a more perfect public service. Reforms in the railway postal service were introduced, the letter-carrier system was amplified to the great convenience of the public, the daily-delivery feature having been extended to suburban towns and villages.

"The subject of postal savings-banks was one which engaged the early and ardent attention of Postmaster-General Gary, and he was enthusiastic in the belief that the innovation would be a signal and much-needed stimulus to the economy of the people, and, therefore, promotive of the general prosperity. Tho this scheme has not yet materialized, the public mind, perhaps, not being ripe for its acceptance, it has commended itself to widespread favor, and it is not improbable that the labors of Mr. Gary for its success will, within the near future, yield their logical result."—*The Herald (Ind.), Baltimore.*

Strengthening the Cabinet.—"Whatever the cause of the withdrawal of James A. Gary from the Cabinet, the appointment of Charles Emory Smith is as fortunate for the nation as it is gratifying to the public. He is one of the ablest and best informed and most resourceful of Americans, a man of large value to the Government at this time. The very fact that in recent negotiations and diplomatic labors he has been one of the closest and best trusted advisers of the President, shows the importance of his ripe knowledge and accurate judgment. A scholar of wide accomplishment, a citizen of absolute loyalty and of irreproachable integrity, an orator of national reputation, a diplomatist of proven skill, and a statesman who has been consulted for years in the most important matters of party and nation, he takes in name the place which he has long occupied in fact at the side of the President. . . . This change raises the hope that others will follow. It is only stating what has been admitted from the beginning—that, with one or two exceptions, President McKinley's Cabinet officers are not the men who should surround the executive in times like these."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SPAIN'S reigny season in Cuba is about over.—*The Journal, Chicago.*

THE annual encampment of the National Guard will be held in Cuba this year.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

A POLITICAL job is one where you have to do the greater part of your work before you get it.—*Puck, New York.*

WHEN an irresistible force comes in contact with an immovable body—well, the Senate gives way.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WITH both countries trusting in divine Providence, there seems to be some prospect of a celestial deadlock.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE "blue" and the "gray" are now so thoroughly interwoven that the mixture has almost ceased to be a novelty.—*The Enquirer, Cincinnati.*

"ANY news?"

"Yes; the Goddess of Liberty is going to be Queen of the May this year."—*The Record, Chicago.*

BY calling the hatchet a machete an Atchison woman has induced her warlike boys to take the greatest interest in keeping her wood-box filled with kindling.—*The Globe, Atchison, Kans.*

WAR-SHIPS' GENDER.—"The present war scare has provided me with an additional explanation of why war-ships are called 'she,'" remarked the snake editor to the horse editor.

"What is it?"

"Because they change names when they change ownership."—*The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburg.*



"NOW, LITTLE MAN, I'LL SEE WHAT I CAN DO FOR YOU."

"Resolved, First, that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent."—*The Congress of the United States.—The Journal, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

DID SHAKESPEARE PORTRAY HIMSELF IN
MACBETH AND HAMLET?

FRANK HARRIS, the English editor and critic, undertakes to establish what he calls the "essential identity" of the two characters, *Macbeth* and *Hamlet*, and, further, the striking similarity of these two characters to Shakespeare himself. Mr. Harris writes for *The Saturday Review* (London), and he analyzes at some length the character of *Macbeth* to prove his point. Shakespeare made him at first gentle and irresolute. Finding that in Holinshed's Chronicle, from which he took the historical basis for the play, *Macbeth* is recorded as having murdered *Banquo* and many others, Shakespeare was forced to explain in some way the progress from crime to crime of his gentle and irresolute Thane. Even then he "did not think of giving *Macbeth* any tinge of cruelty or harshness," but represented him as committing murder from fear. "This proves," says Mr. Harris, "as nothing else could prove, the essential gentleness of Shakespeare's nature. Had he given *Macbeth* ambition he would have found a more logical excuse for his later actions. But ambition is foreign to the *Macbeth-Hamlet-Shakespeare* nature, so he does not employ it. Again and again Shakespeare returns to the explanation that the timid grow dangerous when 'frighted out of fear.'"

We can not follow Mr. Harris through the numerous quotations he cites to show the similarity between the Thane of Cawdor and the Prince of Denmark, in imagination, in melancholy, in irresolution, and finally in the "something desperate" that *Hamlet* boasted of; but we give at once the writer's summing up on this point:

"The crying difference of situation only brings out the essential identity of the two characters. The two portraits are of the same person and finished to the finger-tips. The slight shades of difference between *Macbeth* and *Hamlet* come strangely enough to strengthen our contention that both are portraits of the poet; for the divergences are manifestly changes in the same character, and changes due merely to age. Just as *Romeo* is younger than *Hamlet*, showing passion where *Hamlet* shows thought, so *Macbeth* is older than *Hamlet*. In *Macbeth* the melancholy has grown deeper, the tone more pessimistic, and the heart gentler. I venture, therefore, to assert that the portrait we find in *Romeo* and *Jaques* first, and then in *Hamlet*, and afterward in *Macbeth*, is Shakespeare's self, and we can trace his personal development through these three stages."

Not content with this claim, Mr. Harris proceeds to point out Shakespeare himself in two other plays:

"There are other chief characters in Shakespearian drama which are plainly intended to be portraits of Shakespeare, as the *Duke* in 'Measure for Measure' and *Duke Prospero* in the 'Tempest.' But in what I must call the third period in Shakespeare's activity, he seems to have thought as little of dramatic art as he did in the first period. In this last period, as in the first, he used the drama as the mere vehicle for the expression of his individual opinions. He first used the puppets to talk through, then he became interested in the puppets, lastly he grew tired of them and used the form of the drama merely as the widest mode of literary expression known to him. It would be easy to prove that even in his middle period he would have preferred the looser form of the novel to that of the drama. But without following this digression to the end I may say that tho the *Duke* in 'Measure for Measure' speaks with Shakespeare's voice in Shakespeare's words, still from the point of view of literary art his character is far from being as finished as that of *Hamlet* or *Macbeth*. He puts off his crown without sufficient motive; he loves *Isabella* without motive of any kind; the construction of the play is foolish and faulty to a degree. But he pardons *Bernardino* without reason, and *Angelo*, his deputy, in defiance of reason; he is fuller of the milk of human kindness than even *Macbeth*; so far

as he has features at all they are those of *Hamlet-Macbeth*. The same criticism applies to *Duke Prospero* in still stronger degree; he is Shakespeare idealized out of all likeness to humanity; he is too wise to be human, and too noble to have suffered in life's struggle, and too kindly sweet to have been born of woman. He resembles man as a Japanese Buddha resembles man; he has a man's features and form, but no human frailties or vices, or even faults of temper. And so I conclude that, in five great dramas, Shakespeare has painted himself as the protagonist. Here he has painted fairly well as in *Romeo* and the *Duke* in 'Measure for Measure'; there superbly, as in *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*; and there badly, as in *Duke Prospero*. But the essential identity of *Romeo*, *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and the two *Dukes*, is unmistakable."

HENRIK IBSEN AT SEVENTY.

ON March 20, Ibsen completed his seventieth year, and the event has been duly celebrated in Norway. Also, a silver service was sent to him from England by a small number of admirers, but the theatrical managers in the latter country refrained from reproducing any of his plays, a fact which makes satirical a writer in *The Academy*. In *Literature*, Mr. Traill's paper, we find the leader for March 26 on the subject of "The Position of Ibsen," the position referred to being chiefly that in England. There can be no question, says the writer, referring to the continental countries, that Europe thinks otherwise of Dr. Ibsen than it did twenty or even ten years ago. As for England, Ibsen was in 1888 a neglected if not a despised writer, and the term "a loathsome toad" was one not infrequently applied to him. How is it now? In answer the writer says:

"In the first place, as to the notoriety of Ibsen there can be no two opinions. Of foreign authors now living upon this globe, there are three whose names are infinitely better known to Englishmen than any others. We mention M. Zola and Dr. Ibsen and Count Tolstoï in any company with an absolute certainty of being apprehended; there is no fourth name of an exotic writer that has reverberated nearly so far as these have. What is true of England is true of every other country—after the celebrities of that particular country the best-known names in living literature are Zola, Ibsen, Tolstoï. This extreme notoriety has been slowly gained. Ibsen was the unappreciated minor writer of an insignificant nation until he was between forty and fifty years of age. He was never mentioned in the English press until about five-and-twenty years ago, and for ten more the interest in him was academic and closely limited. Then the translations and performances of the social dramas woke everybody up. From Askelon to Ashdod there was shaking of helm and hauberk, and the critics of Gaza bestirred themselves with unexampled violence. What did it all mean? . . . There are talents that attract and cajole the public from the first, such as Goethe and Tennyson and Turgenieff; these men never really have to wrestle with their readers. Their only delay is caused by their not being recognized; once perceived, they are welcomed with effusion. Other talents startle and repel their own age. Like Shelley and Stendhal and Browning (for reasons extremely diverse), they have an individuality which frightens readers away. In this class Ibsen is preeminent. Nothing in his manner or his manner wheedles or coaxes his reader; he scornfully disdains to be seductive. A huge individuality, with an acrid perfume of its own, the genius of Ibsen affronts, disturbs, impedes all the conventional and rhetorical elements of our attitude to life. It has something to communicate and a point of view to state; if the nature and manner of this message exasperate you, there is no help for it, except to grow used to them."

Ibsen's work, we are told, divides itself into decades, each decade marking a modification of his manner:

"In 1858, for instance, he came to Christiania and wrote 'The Pretenders,' the first of a series of poetical and even romantic sub-satirical pieces; in 1868 he was writing 'The Young Men's League,' which started his prose satires; but the time was not ready, and he rested for long years then in 1878 he gave a startled world 'A Doll's House,' first of a famous series of

'shockers'; in 1888 he began a new class of symbolic plays with 'The Lady by the Sea.' What, we wonder, will he start for a ten years' work in 1898?"

His social dramas, written in 1878-88, were the ones that excited most contention. On Ibsen's position as a social reformer we get this:

"Opinions differ among those who have studied Ibsen most closely and know him best, as to the degree in which he has intentionally set himself up as a reformer. In conversation he is



HENRIK IBSEN.

said to repudiate any such intention; he calls himself a clinical observer, holding the feverish hand of society, and counting its pulse in the interests of art and science. Here in England, on the other side, he has been made the stalking-horse for a hundred 'fads'; he has been carried about in triumph by every species of shrieking sisterhood. Truth, in this matter, as in so many others, seems to rest on a middle point. Without an extreme personal sensitiveness to moral ideas, Ibsen could not have produced the vehement emotions of conscience which unquestionably do result from the reading, and still more from the witnessing, of his strange polemical dramas. . . . It was not a 'guttersnipe,' it was no less a person than the admirable novelist Kristian Elster, who said, when 'The Young Men's League' was published, in 1869: 'Ibsen has broken with his own past; he has dropped everything to which he clung; he has betrayed the ideal and dimmed the spirit of poetry.' One phrase in this diatribe we may adopt,

and make of it what we can. It is perfectly true that Ibsen has 'betrayed,' or at least rejected, the 'ideal.' During the long period of repose and introspection (1870-77) which divides his active career into two parts, he determined to eradicate from his art every species of artifice. He was filled, as so many great artists have been, with the frenzied ambition of Semele—they will see the naked truth, even if it consumes them. When Ibsen re-appeared, it was as a writer who had stripped himself of every ornament; verse had gone, and historical retrospection, and every trace of romance. In language of the barest prose, with thoughts and images kept strenuously down to the common level, Ibsen strove to make art out of the very barest raw material. To do this he employed but two instruments, the one an intellectual sincerity and directness of high intensity, the other a life-long acquaintance with the requirements of the stage. The result is not such as we wish to see repeated by meaner hands."

Nevertheless, whatever may be said against his social dramas, "not one of them but presents the feature of an extreme vitality." "The little globe of his aquarium may be dingy, it may be turbid, but it swarms with life."

A STORY OF YOUNG GODOWSKY.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY, the Russian pianist, not unfamiliar to the American public, is now but twenty-eight years of age. His first concert tour in this country was undertaken, however, when his age was just half what it is now, and even then he had been studying music nine years, beginning at the age of five. *Music* reproduces a story of the young Russian on his return to Paris after his (commercially) unsuccessful first tour in the United States. The story runs as follows:

"In 1886 Godowsky, then a lad of sixteen, reached Paris. It was the dream of his life to meet Saint-Saëns, but he appreciated the difficulties in the way of a young artist practically unknown in the French capital. It happened that one day a friend of Saint-Saëns heard Godowsky playing in the studio of an artist, and on learning that the young pianist wished to meet the great composer he contrived to bring about a meeting where there were only three or four present, and where two well-known artists of the day also appeared. The great Frenchman listened while the boy played one of his own compositions, and made no comment when he finished. A little later, however, he said: 'Let's have young Godowsky again.'

"Godowsky was brought to the front, and asked what he should play. 'Something of your own,' said Saint-Saëns, and the little fellow did as he was told. When he had finished the veteran handed him his card, and told him to call at 10 the next morning. Godowsky was promptly on hand. Saint-Saëns opened the conversation. 'I want you to play at the next entertainment of the Trompette.'

"Godowsky was amazed, from the fact that the Trompette was one of the most celebrated clubs in Paris, where only the greatest artists appeared, and where the audience, being made up of composers, artists, and musicians, were particularly critical. In arranging the preliminaries for this appearance, in accordance with the suggestions of the composer, Godowsky, when he presented himself to the committee in charge of the arrangements, was laughed at by the gentlemen, who told him that Saint-Saëns must have been fooling him, as the composer himself was to play at that particular concert. As all the other attractions had been definitely arranged for, they told him there would be no place for him. He carried this information back to Saint-Saëns, who promptly said: 'The gentlemen are mistaken. I do not play at the next concert; it is you who shall play in my place.'

"The program was altered to meet this extraordinary suggestion, and all Paris wondered who this little Godowsky could be. The night of the concert came. The hall was filled to suffocation. Six hundred of the keenest and most critical minds of Paris were busy when the slightly built boy seated himself at the piano. He played a selection of his own, and was encored, and when he finished the second selection, Saint-Saëns, who had been sitting close to the stage, stepped up to the piano and, throwing his arms about the young pianist, kissed him."

A Famous Art Treasure Found.—The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Amerigo Vespucci is about to be celebrated in Florence, and on the eve of the celebration, singularly enough, comes to light a long-lost portrait of the discoverer, in a fresco by Ghirlandajo, in the church of Ognissanti, Florence. Roberto Razzoli, a learned father of the Order of the Minori Osservanti, discovered the portrait, and *The Magazine of Art* publishes the following letter in which he tells about it:

"On February 1, Guido Carocci, the inspector of monuments, came to visit the church of Ognissanti in fulfilment of his office. He had finished his survey and was going away, when I, overcoming my natural timidity, addressed him and said that, according to my researches on the history of this church, there ought to exist two antique frescos which were placed there in the time of the Umiliati; that in the chapel of St. Elizabeth they ought to find a 'Pietà,' and in the chapel of St. Andrew a 'Trinity.' The worthy inspector was much astonished, but finally became fired with enthusiasm, and promised to send competent persons at once to remove Matteo Roselli's paintings of St. Elizabeth and St. Andrew, and verify my assertion. Two days later the two oil-paintings (and whitewash) were removed, and, to the amazement of all, the ancient frescos reappeared after three centuries, just as I said; only that above the 'Deposition from the Cross' they discovered also Ghirlandajo's 'Misericordia' (Madonna of Mercy), which *savants* had made so many vain efforts to find, as it contained the portrait of Amerigo Vespucci. . . . The following day the inspector Cav. Corocci and other members of the Commission of Art returned to the church; and their judgment confirmed my opinion that Amerigo was not the old man kneeling dressed in a red 'lucco,' but the young one with the inspired face between the aged personage and the Virgin."

The fresco is said to be wonderfully well preserved.

THE EUGENE FIELD FRANCIS WILSON KNEW.

"THERE were many Eugene Fields. Like the Apostle, he was all things to all men, and much to many. Curiously enough the Eugene Field of Julian Hawthorne was diametrically the opposite of George W. Cable's Eugene Field."

This is the way Francis Wilson begins his little book of reminiscences on "The Eugene Field I Knew." He says that Field was wellnigh idolized in Chicago and could not be tempted to leave there.

"To 'Bill Nye' he was an eccentric but charming companion, and James Whitcomb Riley, wondering at his versatility of talent, found Field 'an isolated character running counter to any prior opinion that might have been formed of him.' He was a terror to politicians, a Homer to the children, and different to, as well as from, everybody. He bore unique relations to each of his friends and acquaintances, as many of them have eloquently and affectionately testified."

His sonorous voice, unconventional manners, and magnetism made him the center of any group he chanced to mingle in. He attracted people as far removed as possible seemingly from the work in which he was engaged, and the consequence was that he made bibliomaniacs and collectors of a host of persons who had before felt no interest in literature. His devotion to his friends was beautiful. His chief recreation consisted chiefly in the task of illuminating poems and in writing dedicatory addresses in presentation copies of books which he gave away. He despised shams, ignorance, and pretension; but so winsome was his nature, so tender were his strains in praise of childhood, so convinced were people of his honesty and his civic pride, and so drawn were they to him by his magnetic power, that many of those whom he publicly ridiculed stood with bowed heads about his coffin.

Field was in happiest mood, says Mr. Wilson, while reading aloud to a friend some such production as the poems of the sweet

singer of Michigan. "His dry, shy little chuckle (I never heard him laugh heartily), attracted you, if you were observing, while his criticisms were irresistible." His "Oh, isn't that lovely!" as he would crow and narrow his shoulders in delight, when he met some especially crude line, as

While on earth he done his duty,

was very mirth-compelling.

Field was an inveterate practical joker, but his jokes seldom



*Smile friends, for mercy's sake forbear
To criticize my misage here;
But read my book,
which, spite my looks
Ben full of nightie plaisant cheer.*

Eugene Field.

July 15, 1891

From "The Eugene Field I Knew," by Francis Wilson.

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failed to endear their victims to him. They were pure waggery and most people felt complimented when made the butt of such jokes. Mr. Wilson says:

"He was one of the journalists who once accompanied Carl Schurz from St. Louis on a political campaign through Missouri. At one of their halting-places, the gentleman who was to introduce Mr. Schurz did not put in an appearance. It was suggested that Field make the introductory remarks. The audience was large and expectation ran high. Field puffed out his chest and, assuming a superdignified manner and a strong German accent, addressed the meeting as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have such a severe colt dot I can not make me a speedg to-night, but I haf die bleasure of to introduce to you my prilliant young chournalistic gompanion, Mr. Eucheene Fielt, who will speak in my place."

"With this Mr. Schurz was presented, it is said, in no very pleasant frame of mind. The explanation which followed caused uproarious laughter. One can but marvel at Field's temerity, for he was wholly unknown at the time."

To those who know how gentle and mild-mannered a man George W. Cable is, the joke that Field played upon him in their joint lecturing tour will be most amusing. Field and Cable were to read in a Philadelphia theater one night. When the reading was about to begin, Cable received a telegram from his partner

saying that he was very ill and could not appear. Cable sorrowfully hurried through his reading, and next morning, meeting one of the business staff, anxiously inquired about Field. "Why," said the manager, "he sat next to me in the theater last night, and is all right." "Why, Field," exclaimed Cable when they met, "how could you do so? Do you know you disappointed over a thousand people?"

"Cable," said Field solemnly, "I don't care a snap about the thousand people. It is on your account, and yours only, that I am deeply contrite." "And," added Cable, "he said it as if that explanation really explained."

Mr. Wilson says Field had all the qualities of a successful actor, and, had his lot been cast with the players, he would have risen far above mediocrity. His powers of mimicry were unsurpassed, and, as showing his wonderful versatility, we are told that for his friends of the cloth he wrote the most beautiful prayers and made charming paraphrases of the Psalms. He thought he always had to preach some little verses to get through Christmastide.

In 1889 Field went to London in quest of health. While there he met most of the English literary world. One can imagine the surprise of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who had asked him about the manners and customs of the people of America, when Field replied that, when first caught, he was up a tree.

Despite all Eugene Field's practical jokes, he was more of a scholar than he got credit for. He was "a hard sitter at books," or, rather, a hard liar at them, for he did most of his reading in bed. Horace was his favorite. Few books, he thought, were written in vain, and he had no sympathy with the constant cry of overproduction. His library was a remarkable collection of books, many of them "Fool Books," as he called them, from which he got many quaint suggestions for copy for his newspaper work.

Here is Field's first verse, written in 1879, altho he did not begin to write verse regularly till he was nearly forty:

I count my treasures o'er with care—
The little toy my darling knew;
A little sock of faded hue,
A little lock of golden hair.

which strongly suggests his later poem, "Little Boy Blue."

Mr. Wilson says it is a mistake to suppose that Eugene Field loved all children. He loved only those of whom he could make pets, for he reveled in pets, giving all his children pet names.

It is too early to determine what place the evolution of our literature will assign to Eugene Field. It remains to be seen whether or not the books of quotations, those not always infallible tests of familiarity or popularity, while giving space to Paul Moore Jones, Ellen Sturgis Hooper, Eliza Cook, N. P. Willis, and Jefferson Davis, and denying it to John G. Saxe, Stephen A. Douglas, Henry Ward Beecher, William Edgar ("Bill") Nye, James Whitcomb Riley, and W. H. Gilbert, will find a quotable line in the works of Eugene Field.

As far as can be judged from a wholly popular point of view, Mr. Wilson thinks, "A Little Book of Western Verse" will dwell longest of any of Field's writings in the hearts and minds of the multitude. But Field himself was not of this opinion. He thought "Echoes from the Sabine Farm" set down for that distinction.

"But for me," says Mr. Wilson, "the star of Eugene Field's genius shines in another heaven, and lights toward another haven." He continues:

"With all due justice to his exquisite child verse, the tenderness of which is unexcelled; with due recognition of the merits of his Horatian strains, than which nothing of their kind has appeared more graceful, nor, in a surprising number of examples, more faithful; for the ability, wit, and versatility of his newspaper productions, over which all journalists wax enthusiastic, and of which he himself was outspokenly proud, he must be conceded much and a deserved applause. But there is a little coterie of

souls, the very core of whose hearts he has touched to the very tendrils, of whose inner feelings he has penetrated, with his 'Bibliomaniac's Prayer,' 'The Bibliomaniac's Bride,' 'Dibdin's Ghost,' 'Odors which My Books Exhale,' 'Boccaccio,' the lilting 'Truth about Horace,' and the 'De Amicitiiis'; and these folks will keep green the memory of Field's 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac' as book-lovers throughout the world keep alive the 'Philobiblon' of Richard de Bury.

"The 'Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac' is the Bandusian spring which flows from the mind of the observant traveler and refined scholar. It is the story of mental growth, and it depicts the joys found in books, 'those sacred vessels of wisdom,' from the genesis of 'Robinson Crusoe' to the revelations of the 'Odes of Horace.' To the lover of books and to the lover of what they contain, upon this volume is founded the supreme hope of a place in literature for the writings of Eugene Field.

"Can this man be dead? Not, I am sure, while any of us who knew him remain alive. Only the least part of him is really gone, but how ill can we spare even that!"

ENGLISH AS SHE IS ADVERTISED.

UNDER this heading, *The British Medical Journal* (London, March 26) gives some amusing specimens of English as written by Continental advertisers. The specimens are also instructive, in that they furnish striking examples of the impossibility of writing a language idiomatically without a thorough knowledge of it. The perusal of these sentences may perhaps induce some American or Englishman who has thought of writing his own foreign advertisements in home-made French or German, to obtain the services of some one "to the manner born." Says *The Journal*:

"It is apparently a common delusion, especially prevalent perhaps in Germany, that it is only necessary to arm oneself with a dictionary in order to be able to write English. The result is not infrequently amusing. Thus, it is distinctly odd to be told of the waters of one spring that 'It stirs the dermal functions,' 'is an excellent reconstitutive of animal economy,' and has a beneficial effect on the 'ocular apparatus.' Further, we are told, 'We must also to point out their salutary action in rickecks, specially for children,' which seems to suggest that the writer is as far to seek in medicine as he is in English. As to the mode of action of these waters, we are assured: 'It is by altering the diathetical hereditary or acquired tendencies of people, or the organopathic state which can keep alive dermal lesions, that it cures these with an unexceptional quickness.' This may be very true, but it is a little difficult to know what it means. An inventor who has a curious 'fresh-air respirator for the use of indoor patients,' in the course of some didactic observations on the advantages of fresh air observes: 'Only compare the chub-cheeked country lad (living in fresh open air, who in spite of scanty food is abounding in health) with the pale-cheeked child of towns, better fed, and secured indoors against the brazing open air, and you will immediately perceive the different effects produced by fresh air on both beings.' Another advertiser, who has antiseptic capsules to sell, observes of the 'creosote of commerce' that 'owing to relentless competency' it may be had at a very low price; and the same person, in discussing the specific treatment of tuberculosis, observes that 'in this run after a bacillicid medication countless were the failures.' After this it is not surprising to be told that the preparation for sale 'is a medicament which has not its analogous in trade.' Another advertiser has 'A new Compound, Eutrophical Martial and Nevrosthentic.' Moreover, it contains an ingredient which 'is an invaluable agent against deperdition of the tissues.' This preparation is so nicely put up, we are told, that the majority of patients 'enjoy it as they would a "goody."' Another firm, also a French one, have two preparations 'which have enlarged the knowledge of therapeutic those last years, found such a success amidst French Medical men that we thought well to have them brought before the valuable appraising of English Medical men. Most scientifically prepared, they are unknown in the public, according to what, we hope, Doctor, you will do us the favor to ask for samples in order to experiment their numerous qualities through your medical practise.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A RECENT THEORY OF SLEEP.

A MODERN theory of sleep that regards it as due to a contraction of the nerve-cells, destroying the conducting power of the nerve by "breaking the circuit," as it were, between contiguous cells, is expounded by Dr. Mathias Duval in a recent lecture in the histological course of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris). The theory that the nerves consist of separate unconnected elements or neurons, which, like the primitive forms of life known as "amebas," connect with each other by putting forth branches or arms of moving protoplasm, has already been called the theory of the "ameboism" of the nerve-cells, and it is on this that the new view of sleep and awakening is based. Says Dr. Duval:

"The study of sleep and of awakening lends itself particularly to interesting considerations, to which the theory of nervous ameboism adapts itself with precision; that is to say, the non-reception or the difficult reception of exterior impressions during sleep is explained by the fact that the contiguity or the articulation of the sensitive neurons is then less intimate.

"In what does this less intimate state of contiguity consist, that produces an interruption of the nervous current? Since the articulations are the result of branches that start from two cells and interlace, the only plausible supposition is that this interlacing becomes less close by the withdrawal of the branches, either by slight backward motion, each toward its own cell, or by slight sidewise displacement. Between these two methods it is impossible to choose *a priori*, but we shall see that experimental facts indicate that the former is the actual mode.

"In ordinary sleep, the non-reception or the difficult reception of outside impressions is not absolute; certain violent excitations still reach the brain and bring about dreams; when an intense light is passed before the eyes of a sleeper he generally does not awake; but later, when he does wake up, he tells of a dream about a fire, a volcano in eruption, or a thunder-storm. At other times the excitation wakes him. These phenomena are explained by the supposition that the distance between the withdrawn cell-branches is not so great as to prevent an intense excitation from passing from one to the other; the passage of the current, whatever it may be, that constitutes nervous conduction is comparable to the electric spark, which passes or does not pass between two adjacent points, according to the intensity of the charge.

"How is this partial isolation of the cells established? In the first place it is the result of the exhaustion, by fatigue, of the nervous elements. This fact has been proved by the experiments of Manouélian on fatigued animals. But, just as by prolonged excitation we may cause a gland to keep on secreting fluid . . . so we may force the brain-cells to keep up their activity, notwithstanding their need of rest . . . but, sooner or later, in spite of our efforts, certain cells lose connection; thought ceases to have its normal coordination, and finally sleep comes on with a force that can not be avoided.

"The details of awakening agree perfectly with what we might suppose from the theory. If the wakening is sudden, under the

neurons resume their functions and the waking is complete. Slower and more hesitating is the spontaneous awakening that follows a sufficient period of rest. We may say that only a few of the neurons at first leave their state of immobility or retraction; they extend their branches hesitatingly; they establish communications that are broken almost immediately, to be again made a short time later, alternating with others at the moment of wakening. The total and energetic action of the nervous cells is thus reestablished little by little, by intermittent progress; the cellules awake each on its own account as the inhabitants of a city awaken. And often after one has left his couch and begun his toilet, a few central neurons still remain in isolation; before we can get to work we must excite these sluggards and rouse them from their idleness, like lazy schoolboys. If our rest has been insufficient the awakening is more disagreeable and takes longer; the sluggards are more numerous; the neurons have great trouble in issuing spontaneously from their state of retraction."

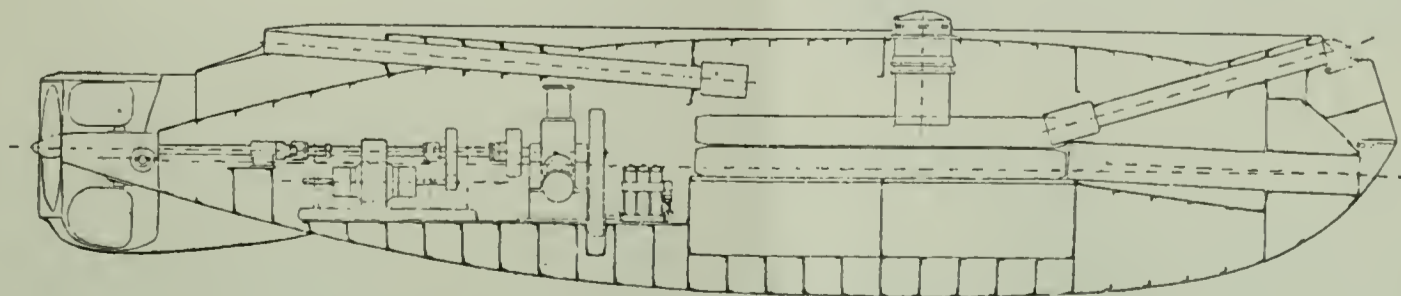
We have not space here to go over the experimental proof offered by Dr. Duval to convince us that the process which he has described is not imaginary, but actually takes place every time we fall asleep or wake up. The recent investigations of many physiologists, as quoted by him, make it pretty certain that the nerve elements are not fastened together, but merely touch or interlace, and that, when asleep or drugged, each contracts, pulling away from its neighbors. After a full description of all these investigations he goes on to say:

"We may then say that the theory of nervous ameboism has finally left or is tending to leave the hypothetical state and is approaching that of demonstration. Numerous details remain to be settled and perhaps a new hypothesis may be useful to direct our final work."

As such hypothesis, M. Duval proposes one that he and M. Manouélian have devised to account for the mechanism by which the nervous cells are made to approach or recede from each other. According to him their motion is controlled by very fine fibrous nerves to which he gives the Latin name *nervi nervorum*, or "nerves of the nerves." It would seem that this is only pushing the explanation further back, for these smaller nerves must themselves consist of chains of cells; but Dr. Duval is confident that in any case we have here the telegraph lines that control the condition of the larger cables over which orders are sent from brain to muscle. The subject is one of those that is almost sure to receive great illumination from investigation now in progress.—
Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE BOAT.

IT has been realized for many years that a nation that possesses a torpedo-boat able to run under water and thus attack its adversary will have a notable advantage in case of war. Every naval power in the world has spent time and money in experimenting in this direction, and several boats of the kind exist that



SECTION OF HOLLAND BOAT, SHOWING ENGINES AND TORPEDO TUBES.

influence of energetic excitation of a single sense-organ, it is first in the domain of this sense that the communication from cell to cell is reestablished; then, rapidly, all the articulations of the

have made creditable performances. Still the perfect and satisfactory type of submarine torpedo-boat has yet to be built, unless, indeed, the American type designed by Mr. John P. Holland, of

New York, should prove to be the one. Mr. Holland has been building submarine boats since 1877, and has made six, each of which was an improvement on its predecessor. One of the latest type, 85 feet long, is being built for the Government at Baltimore; but a smaller one is now finished and has undergone successful tests in New York bay. We quote a description from *The Engineering News*, New York:

"This last boat is 53 feet long, 10 feet 3 inches in diameter, and has a displacement of 75 tons.

"The hull, as will be seen from the illustration, is cigar-shaped and is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch steel plates riveted to steel frames. The top is flat, with two hatches and a central telescopic conning tower 2 feet in diameter and 3 feet high. Steering is done by two sets of rudders, one vertical for steering on the surface and the other horizontal for regulating the depth of submersion. There are three sources of power for propelling the boat above and below the water, expelling water, discharging torpedoes and dynamite guns, and lighting the ship internally and externally, namely, compressed air, gasoline, and electricity. The most important agent is compressed air, without which it would be impossible to operate the boat under the sea. The air-compressor is . . . driven from a gasoline engine when the boat is on the surface, and from an electric motor switched to a storage-battery when the boat is submerged.

"The most important use of the compressed air is for the respiration of the crew, numbering ten men. For this purpose the air is expanded through two reducing and one regulating valves and is set free at the normal atmospheric pressure. Six times the requisite volume of air is available, the surplus being used to counteract the deleterious effects of the ventilating pumps, which would produce a near approach to a vacuum, if the air supply from the tanks was interrupted in its even flow. The steering and diving-rudders are operated by compressed air, which also maintains the air pressure throughout the boat to equalize the pressure of the sea when the boat is submerged. The boat is quickly submerged by admitting sea-water to a series of steel tanks connected with the compressed-air system. To bring the boat to the surface air is forced into the water-tanks under high pressure, and as the water is expelled the boat rises swiftly to the surface. The air-tanks have been tested to stand a pressure of 3,000 pounds per square inch and are calculated to hold out for a



THE HOLLAND BOAT RISING.

submergence lasting ten hours; but if the supply should fail after nine or ten hours, the tanks can be replenished by means of a tube projected to the surface as a suction-pipe.

"The armament of the boat consists, first, of an aerial torpedo-ejector, at the bow, capable of throwing to a distance of one mile a projectile weighing 180 pounds and carrying 100 pounds of a high explosive. Immediately under this is an expulsive tube for a Whitehead torpedo, with the usual charge of 200 pounds of guncotton; and pointing to the rear is a dynamite gun capable of throwing 100 pounds of a high explosive 100 yards or more through the water. When equipped for service the *Holland*

would carry three Whitehead torpedoes, six shots for the forward gun and five for the after gun.

"Thus far all the trials made with the new submarine craft have been of an experimental nature conducted by the inventor to determine the best trim and the proper amount of ballast for successful operation. In these trials the vessel has proved to be



HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT RUNNING ON THE SURFACE.

perfectly manageable when running on the surface and with only her conning tower above the water. A speed of 10 knots per hour has been made easily when running with the top awash. In diving the boat has shown herself less capable of management, as would naturally be expected, but a number of runs of from 250 yards to one mile have been made entirely under water at speeds as high as six knots per hour, and as most of the trouble which has occurred thus far has been due to errors in the amount and location of the ballast, it is reasonable to anticipate that still more successful results will follow from future trials."

Some idea of the fighting qualities of a boat like this may be gained from the following extract from a paper read by Capt. W. H. Jaques, United States navy, before the Institution of Naval Architects on April 1, and published in *Industries and Iron* (London, April 7):

"In such a craft one can get close up to a ship and fire the torpedo into her, while an ordinary torpedo-boat will be simply riddled and sawed into pieces by rapid-fire ammunition. Further, a semi-submerged, armored torpedo-boat will be able to get so near her target that by greatly reducing the range she will eliminate many of the disadvantages of the present long ranges required for the Whitehead torpedo. Again, a well-disciplined crew is given a chance to do something, for their quarters will be infinitely more comfortable than those they at present occupy in the torpedo-boat; they will have a feeling of safety which they do not now enjoy, and they will know that they will land their torpedo close enough to blow up the ship. Such a craft may be compared with a large automobile torpedo, one of sufficient size to carry a crew, and yet possessing not only similar automatic devices for controlling its position, but, having them supplemented by direct mechanical contrivances under the direct control of the brain of man.

"Such a boat will be practically irresistible and invulnerable; will even resist the attack of heavy ordnance, and is a type that it will be impossible for a battle-ship to avoid.

"If one compares directly the chance of the ordinary torpedo-boat with that of a submerged boat for landing a torpedo, there certainly can be but very little doubt as to which is the more hazardous; and I sincerely trust that I have been able to present sufficient data to you of what has been accomplished to prove that, by the suggested modifications, we are getting all the advantages of attack, with almost absolute safety in the torpedo-boat itself."

The Electric Arc-Light as a Telephone.—According to *The Electrical Review*, London, the electric arc can act

either as a transmitter or receiver in a telephone system. It says, describing the arrangement of apparatus by which this can be brought about:

"The primary of a small step-up transformer was connected up in the circuit of the electric arc; a microphone and battery were put in circuit with the secondary of the transformer. When the end of a sounding tuning-fork was placed in contact with the microphone, the same note was heard distinctly at the electric arc. In order to show that the electric arc is capable of acting as a telephonic transmitter, the microphone in the above-described arrangement is replaced by a telephone, and the sound waves are concentrated on the arc by a funnel. Speech, singing, whistling, thus directed on the arc, are heard distinctly at the telephone. The explanation of this phenomenon is plain, when it is remembered that the resistance of the arc varies with the density of gases through which the current passes; the variations of the resistance will produce corresponding variations of the current which, by lateral induction in the transformer, are transmitted in an intensified form to the telephone. . . . We do not recommend this invention for commercial use; the language transmitted through the present telephone is usually heated enough; at least, there is no necessity for passing it through an electric furnace."

THE SENSATION OF "HAVING BEEN THERE BEFORE."

THIS curious sensation, which has been experienced by almost every one and which can not be exactly described in words, has been much discussed and has received divers explanations. One of these is that which supposes it to be due to successive action of the two halves of the brain. This hypothesis, tho regarded as discredited by some physiologists, is thought by others to be the most plausible that has been advanced. It is adopted by Dr. Andrew Wilson in an article on "Some Byways of the Brain" contributed to *Harper's Magazine* (April). Says Dr. Wilson:

"When one has gone to visit some place or other to which one is a perfect stranger, there will occasionally come over him a weird feeling of absolute familiarity with the features of the scene. I am not here alluding to instances in which an infantile memory has simply been revived; that is to say, where a person who in his early life has been taken to the place in question has suddenly had his inoperative and dormant memory-cells awakened to the recollection and perception of the scene before him. Nor am I speaking of show-places. It would not be surprising if on visiting, say, Shakespeare's tomb or Ann Hathaway's cottage one should experience a certain sense of familiarity with the surroundings. That to which I refer is a distinct feeling of consciousness that we have been in the place before; that it is well known to us, even if the recognition of it is also dimly appreciated; and that it is an experience of actual past familiarity with the scene, and not a mere chance recollection of the situation which is present with us. I say such feelings are not uncommon, and they have been alluded to by poets without number, and by prose-writers as well. It seems as if 'our life for the moment exists in duplicate, that we have lived through that moment before, and shall again,' as Thomas Hardy puts it. This is what Tennyson means when he says:

Moreover, something is or seems,
That touches me with mystic gleams,
Like glimpses of forgotten dreams—
Of something felt, like something here;
Of something done, I know not where,
Such as no language may declare.

Rossetti's words attest the same idea:

I have been here before,
But when or how I can not tell;
I know the grass beyond the door,
The keen, sweet smell,
The sighing sound, the lights around the shore.

Dickens, too, in 'David Copperfield,' speaks of 'a feeling which comes over us occasionally of what we are saying or doing having been done in a remote time; of our having been surrounded dim

ages ago by the same forces, objects, and circumstances; of our knowing perfectly well what will be said next, as if we suddenly remembered it.' Out of some such ideas, I dare say, the old doctrine of metempsychosis itself may have arisen; of antecedent states of being, whereof some dim remembrances have become projected into the life that now is. I well remember an elderly lady, who was persistently affected with such phases of mind, arguing with me that it sufficed to establish her in a firm belief that she had been 'somebody else' before she became her present self. What is possible to her may have been possible in the case of the ancients, merely translating an aberrant phase of brain, and translating it erroneously, in terms of the mystical.

"In this feeling of ill-defined consciousness, I think, we find merely an illustration of the irregular action of the two hemispheres of the brain. Let us suppose with Wigan that in our natural life we have practically a simultaneous action of the two halves of the brain; or, what amounts to the same thing, let us imagine that the left half of the brain, attuned in its action to the work of the right hemisphere, gives us normal perceptions, and enables us to draw normal and correct conclusions. Then, on visiting an absolutely strange place, we experience no such sense of past familiarity with it. Our consciousness exercises its functions properly and sedately, and we know the scene to be new and unfamiliar to us. But suppose, on the other hand, that one hemisphere of the brain acts ever so slightly out of time with the other lobe, what will be the result? The more active half—let us presume the left—will rapidly take in all our surroundings independently of the other hemisphere, so that when the latter has, independently in its turn, also viewed and appreciated the scene before it, it is confronted with a consciousness already ours in virtue of the quicker action of the left lobe. We have in this way acquired a double consciousness of what is seen, and the first intelligence is the cause of the sense of familiarity to the second."

REMOVAL OF GERMS BY FILTRATION.

A FILTER that is fine enough to strain out all germs and that can thus be used for sterilization is much to be desired. Several filters that purport to do this are on the market, but those that really accomplish it are slow of action and otherwise unsatisfactory. In a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, abstracted by the author for *Cosmos* (Paris, April 2), M. J. Hausser announces that a filter of prepared infusorial earth will strain out the smallest germs and with satisfactory speed. He says:

"Numerous attempts have been made to sterilize liquids by filtration. The Chamberland filters and those of Garros will sterilize completely, but they work very slowly and are difficult to clean. In these filters, earths agglomerated by partial fusion constitute the sterilizing medium. This partial fusion, by uniting the particles too intimately, considerably lessens the porosity, tho it increases the solidity.

"I have endeavored to utilize clays below their point of fusion. Experience has shown that a large number of mineral substances, calcined below their melting-point and reduced to fine powder, can by mechanical agglomeration make excellent filtering and sterilizing media. But of all those that I have studied the infusorial earth, known as fossil farina and *Kieselguhr*, has given the best results."

The earth is prepared, M. Hausser tells us, by sifting it to remove impurities, raising it to a temperature of about 1,000°, then cooling it and pulverizing it very finely. The powder thus obtained is insoluble and communicates no taste to the filtered liquid. The powder is used in the following manner:

"It is mixed with the liquid to be filtered and the mixture is poured into an ordinary filter. The liquid runs out, and the powder, because of its lightness, is deposited in a regular layer. This layer constitutes a very compact and finely porous filter. It is capable of retaining the smallest particles and the smallest microorganisms. As there has been no fusion, there is not the slightest loss of efficiency. . . . The absence of rigidity is a point in its favor, for it makes possible frequent renewal and cleansing.

When the filtering power of one layer is exhausted, it is simply washed off with a stream of water and another is formed. The rejected substance is renewed simply by washing it in acid, drying it, and calcining it again.

"Of course the first portions of the filtered liquid, not being sterile, must be passed through the filter again."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Speed of a Bird's Flight.—The Munich Association of Aerial Navigation recently listened to an account by Herr Sohnke of some observations made by Goetke, of Heligoland, on the flight of birds. The following abstract is taken by the *Revue Scientifique* from *Die Natur*:

"The rooks pass over the island of Heligoland, in interminable flocks, every autumn, on the way to their winter quarters. According to the observations noted, their flight was directed precisely from the east to the west; the first birds appeared about 8 A.M., and the line kept passing until about 2 P.M. The arrival at the English coast was noted; the first birds reached there at 11 A.M. and the last at 5 P.M. The rooks then traversed the eighty geographical miles between Heligoland and England in three hours, which corresponds to a speed of 55 meters [180 feet] a second. The observation made on the so-called 'redtails' is still more interesting. These birds, which live in Norway and Finland, pass the winter on the banks of the Nile, in the Indies, etc. At the time of their return to the North, they are captured by hundreds in Heligoland. Now it is known that they fly only during the night, and that they are almost unknown in Greece, Italy, or Germany. It seems then that they make a single trip of it—and in a single night—from their winter home. The trip from Egypt to Heligoland (more than 400 geographical miles) is then accomplished in one spring night, that is, in barely nine hours, which corresponds to a speed of 92 meters [302 feet] a second. It is well known that carrier pigeons rarely exceed 30 meters [98 feet] a second."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS CHLOROFORM DANGEROUS?

THERE is a general impression that this question should be answered with a decided affirmative, and that the action of the drug on the heart is responsible for many deaths. Dr. E. A. King, writing for laymen in *The Nineteenth Century* (March), assures us that this is not so; that chloroform does not act on the heart at all, but on the respiratory organs, and that there is not the slightest danger in it if it is only properly given. But he tells us also that it is rarely administered in the right way. In support of his views he appeals to the report of the commission appointed in Hyderabad, India, in 1890, to study this very question. To quote Dr. King:

"The objects of the chloroform commissioners, kept in view throughout their experiments, were to test the safety of chloroform as an anesthetic and compare it with ether, and with the mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether known as the A.C.E. mixture; to persevere with these anesthetics till death resulted; to note the different effects produced by the drugs and by asphyxia; and to investigate especially the alleged liability of chloroform to produce stoppage of the heart. To this end no fewer than 588 experiments were made, principally on dogs and monkeys, who passed from unconsciousness to a painless death. The report gives the fullest scientific details of each case, and embodies the results of the most lengthened and most carefully tested series of experiments with anesthetics ever made. Its keynote, recurring over and over again with added emphasis, is that *chloroform anesthesia is entirely free from risk so long as the breathing is in no way interfered with*; and that in death from chloroform *the respiration always stops before the heart does*.

"The commission has been able to demonstrate conclusively that *chloroform has no direct action on the heart*, . . . and has *proved that the sudden effects on the heart's action are not*

really due to the chloroform at all, but are the result of asphyxia or suffocation."

Now in the common method of giving chloroform, Dr. King asserts, no attention whatever is given to the respiration; the patient is allowed to choke and struggle as he breathes the pure vapor, which should be diluted with air, while the physician anxiously watches the heart. The result is that deaths under chloroform are numerous, no less than seventy-five in a single year having been reported in England, and there must have been many that went unreported. In conclusion Dr. King says:

"Doctors may dispute over the question from their own standpoint. My only object is to draw attention to the fact that there are two distinctly different methods used in administering chloroform: one on the principle laid down by the Hyderabad commission and by Mr. Syme, in which the operator is guided entirely by the respiration, watching it in such a way as never to allow it to be interfered with; the other on the principle of attending only to the pulse; and to say that, having myself taken chloroform more than once, under each system, I can from my own experience testify that under the one method there is nothing to excite or distress the patient, while under the other he is made to taste the very bitterness of death."

Automatic Collision-Preventer.—"Some little time ago," says United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*, March 19, "the French state railway gave a public trial to a new invention designed to effect automatically the stoppage of trains, with a view to prevent collisions, grade-crossing accidents, etc. The experiments took place under the direction of the inventor, near Chartres, before many railway engineers and a numerous gathering of scientists. Those present were convinced—so state the published reports—that the apparatus fully satisfied all claimed for it.

"The point chosen for the official experiments offered the greatest possible danger and difficulties. It was on the single-track line between Chartres and Orleans, at the point of divergence of the branch running to Auneau and immediately over a grade-crossing. There, at a distance of 250 yards from the station, the mechanism was placed in position. The invention consists of an immense hook or catch made of bent iron, to which, while rigid, a certain elasticity is given; it is fastened to the rails and regulated by a wire and lever from the station. When lying flat, trains pass it readily, but when raised it catches a lever hanging from the passing locomotive; the latter lever then automatically causes an air-valve on the engine to open, and the brakes are immediately in action. During the trial given, the train came to a standstill before reaching the station.

"Careful calculation has been made that the hook or catch on the roadbed should have at the same time sufficient suppleness to insure its action.

"Another ingenious arrangement connects the grade-crossing gate with the invented apparatus in such a manner that the former can not be open without the latter being in position, so that an approaching train must necessarily stop before reaching the crossing, thus avoiding all risk of injuring persons passing at the time. Further appliances are said to render the invention equally useful in preventing collisions."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A MUSHROOM cultivator in Aubervilliers, France, according to *Le Petit Journal*, quoted in *Popular Science News*, New York, recently "found a superb Lycoperdon, commonly known as the puff-ball. It measured two metres (over 6½ feet) around. In order to develop it well, its owner covered it with muslin and watered it three times daily."

A NEW india-rubber plant is described in the *Revue Coloniale*, Paris, as being "found in abundance on the Kongo, notably in the sandy regions of the Stanley Pool district. Its underground branches, sending up shoots several centimeters above the surface of the ground, produce an abundance of milky juice that is utilized by the natives for the preparation of an india-rubber of very good quality. These plants appear to be related to the creepers of the genus *Landolphia*, well known on the west coast of Africa, but their stems, instead of climbing, run along just underneath the soil, sending up at intervals aerial branches not more than a foot in height."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME FOR THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

IT appears that one of the questions to come up for discussion before the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at its coming session in October will be the old one as to a change in the organic title of the church, which is now known in law as "the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States." Many churchmen are dissatisfied with this title on the ground that it is not strictly definitive and not as clearly expressive of the character of the Episcopal Church as it should be. A number of persons have been writing to *The Church Standard* (Protestant Episcopal, Philadelphia) suggesting other names. One who signs himself "A Presbyterian of the Diocese of New York" argues in favor of the title "The National Catholic Church." Another suggests "The Catholic Church of America," and still another, "The National Catholic Church of the United States." In arguing in favor of the name last mentioned, the writer says:

"Few, if any, churchmen will deny that this church is, in fact, a national church, essentially such in its genesis and constitution. If then a national church, and there is no other national church, of, or in, the United States, it necessarily follows that it is the national church of the United States. *But there is no other denomination of Christians within our national limits which is in fact, or claims to be, national, in its name, organization, or jurisdiction.* That our own church does claim such national jurisdiction appears not only in the canon of 1859, where it declares that its jurisdiction is coextensive with the United States, but from its uniform course of legislation since its organization in 1789 to the present day.

"These facts would free us from all charge of arrogance, or of offensive exclusiveness, in the adoption of either of these names; for no one of the great bodies of Presbyterians, North or South, nor of the Methodists, North or South, has any national organization. The Baptists and Congregationalists have no territorial organization; nor do any of them deny the catholicity of this church.

"Even our Roman Catholic brethren, I think, make no claim to nationality of organization or of jurisdiction. The Roman Church in this country, if not a province under the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, may be simply a missionary church in *partibus infidelium*. It certainly is not a national church, so long as an ablegate from the Pope bears rule over its bishops. Of course, since the recent pronouncement by the Pope against the validity of our Orders they must deny our catholicity; but I presume that we care very little what they claim or what they deny."

The same topic is taken up by *The Independent* in an editorial article in which it expresses the hope that the Church may find a name which, while it will designate the separation from the old Latin Church, shall not flaunt it, nor flaunt the division in ecclesiastical government from nearer brethren. It says:

"The name 'Protestant Episcopal' is about as divisive and uncatholic a name as could be devised. The words were meant to be divisive, or, as those who selected it would have said, as distinctive as could be chosen. Whatever in a name distinguishes those who bear it from their brethren, also divides them. Thus, the word 'Protestant' was meant to divide them from their Roman Catholic brethren, if not to deny the brotherhood between them. They adopted it with the idea of declaring that they, Protestants, were of the fold of God, while the Papists were of the herd of Antichrist. The name 'Episcopal' was also selected that it might indicate that its churches were governed not by their membership and clergy, but by bishops. The name distinguished and separated them from their brethren whose ecclesiastical government was different, and was intended to do so.

"Now this purpose did not look toward church unity; it looked toward the perpetuation of division. It was good for a time of protest; it is not good for our times. The church which professes to seek the union of all Christendom no longer wants to flaunt

these two flags of division. Of course they will not desire to select a name which will seem to unchurch their brethren of other denominations; but they will desire a name which will invite instead of repel, which will be inclusive instead of divisive. Such a name would be 'The American Catholic Church.' The word 'American' includes us all; nothing can be more inclusive than 'Catholic.' The two words together will mean the American branch of the universal church; and it is conceivable that under that designation, or such a designation, the entire body of Christian believers in this country might be embraced. There is nothing in the name to repel anybody. The invitation expressed in the name is broad as Christianity; but those who wish the change of name also wish all to be included."

MUST THE CHURCH AND THEOLOGY PART
COMPANY?

FORMER generations commonly regarded theology as a handmaiden engaged in the service of the church; but under the methods of modern criticism theology has been making new departures not in harmony with the common faith of Protestant Christianity. Just what shall be done in this crisis is a problem that has vexed Christians everywhere. In Germany a determined effort has been made in recent years to bridge over the chasm that is acknowledged on all hands to exist, and such leading journals as the bimonthly *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche*, the weekly *Christliche Welt*, and the *Theologische Rundschau* recognize it as their chief purpose to effect a reconciliation.

Recently the problem has received a new solution at the hands of Dr. Bournelli, of the University of Basel, in a separate work, entitled "Die wissenschaftliche und die kirchliche Methode in der Theologie," a book that has attracted wide comment. The author is a pupil of Franz Overbeck, who twenty-five years ago wrote a work on practically the same subject, maintaining that a pastor in preaching to a congregation should be guided solely by the confessional status of his people, no matter how great a contrast to these beliefs his own theological opinions might be. Bournelli goes a step farther and declares that there can be and ought to be two legitimate theologies, one of scientific criticism and the other of the church, and that these two theologies can very properly exist side by side and need be involved in no conflict with each other. We summarize his views as follows:

Scientific or critical theology has for its aim only the investigation and appreciation of *truth* as such, and in its work can not be bound by any ecclesiastical fetters. This research is conditioned solely by the student's personal relations to God and to religion. And such research must take place entirely in accordance with the historical principle. The church, however, has other interests to subserve. Its aim is to develop churchly *life*, to realize the ideal of the communion with God based on the Gospel of Jesus Christ and appropriated by faith. And it is evident that this aim can not be attained by a scientific theological investigation along the historico-critical line. Life in general, and particularly the deepest and most intense life, the life in God, can not be produced through scientific research. In this matter the existence of faith is the absolute prerequisite to all progress and growth. It is true that theological science is indeed necessary for the permanent and systematic organization of churchly life; but this science can not be of any kind but that which is conditioned by the interests of the church.

Therefore theological science must have two parts, independent of each other. The one is *historical* theology, which covers the Old and New Testament and the whole domain of church history; and, in a wider sense, the history and character of religion in general. The other is a *churchly* theology, which includes, on the one hand, the expression of the doctrines and life of the church (dogmatics and ethics), and, on the other, the application of these to the individual (practical theology).

Practically, in the education of a theologian, these two theologies need not be entirely separated. Students should first take the historical course, which would occupy perhaps the space of

three years, especially if connected with philosophical studies. Afterward on examination the second, or churchly, course should be taken, covering a period of two years. Nor is this second course to be taken at a separate seminary. It too should be given at the university. On the other hand, the evangelical church should make it a matter of greatest importance to be represented with its teachings in the university faculties, so that in the practical workings the two courses could be fully coordinated in the education of young men for the ministry.

Quite naturally this proposed division of theology does not find unqualified approval even among liberal writers, not to speak of the conservative.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOLSTOÏ ON THE INADEQUACY OF SCIENCE.

MANY will recall the interest aroused several years ago (1895) by the article on the "Bankruptcy of Science," written by the French critic Brunetière, and assailed by the French chemist Berthelot, and others. Tolstoï has just been expressing views very similar to those held by Brunetière. He recently published in a Russian periodical a translation of Edward Carpenter's book on contemporary science, and precedes the translation with a long preface of his own. The preface appears in the *Courier de Bruxelles* (April), done into French by T. de Wyzewa, and from that we summarize Tolstoï's views as follows:

The work of Carpenter is of particular value for Russia, for the superstition which he combats is stronger here than anywhere else in Europe, viz., the belief that the only thing necessary for humanity is not religion or morality, but a knowledge of the experimental sciences. No error could be more fatal, hence no work is more useful than to spread the writings of those who are masters in the experimental sciences, yet who oppose that fatal superstition.

Carpenter shows that no science in the list, from astronomy to sociology, gives us a true knowledge of reality; that the so-called laws of those sciences have only an approximate value; that the method they follow—explaining phenomena nearest to us and most important by those more remote and less important—is intrinsically unfitted for the mission they assume. The sciences, in getting away from reality, get into a field foreign to man, which they explore, leaving the pressing and the only important problems unanswered. They act as would a man who, wishing to know the nature of an object, instead of drawing near and holding it, recedes to a point from which color and figure can not be distinguished. He then attempts to give a complete and exact description. Thus with the experimental sciences: pretending to explain reality, they despoil it of all that makes it real, and then they give us only arbitrary generalizations.

The pretense of science to be able to satisfy all the natural permanent wants of man is monstrous. Man must live, must know how to live. Knowledge of the way we should live was always, up to our day, considered the science of sciences. Only in our time has the name science been taken away from it and restricted to the experimental fields extending from physics to sociology.

The strong, sensible laborer supposes that men who study and are supported by his labor shall be able to tell him where to find happiness. Science should teach him how to live, how to act toward friends and relatives, how to control instincts and desires that arise within him, how and what to believe. Instead of telling him these things, science talks about distances in the heavens, microbes, vibrations of ether and X rays. The laborer is dissatisfied. He insists on knowing how to live.

What you ask of us, replies science, is a problem of sociology. But before answering questions of sociology, we must study zoology, botany, physiology. But we can not master these until we have mastered physics and chemistry. For the time being, we are studying the forms of atoms and how ether communicates to the world the motion whence life results.

Many are content with the reply. More are not. These latter insist that life is fleeting, that we must know at once how to pass life well. Science replies finally that it has no practical aim, that it is its own end, that it teaches all things knowable, that it is final.

Now science is wrong when it claims this. Science can not throw its light beyond the limits of observation. Just as a lamp lights poorly in proportion as objects are distant, not lighting at all the objects beyond its reach, so no human science can ever teach man except in a fragmentary way. It may explain its own direct object well; objects more remote, not so well; and those at a distance, not at all. But the essential thing on which our judgment of values must rest is the total view of life, its meaning and aims. Science can not rise to that view, religion alone can do so. Our men of science have no religion and admit none, hence their futile claim that science teaches all things and is its own end. However, it does not teach all things; it busies itself only with what is easiest to reach and study. It does not teach us how to live and be happy. Such teaching is secondary and is committed to the theologian, jurist, or economist.

This spirit on the part of science was never stronger than it is now. Science is constantly pointing to its victories over the forces of nature, to electricity, machinery, and the like; but sensible men see not those things, they see only the misery, suffering, degradation, and hardships to which so many are subjected, and the little prospect of relief that is in sight. Were our men of science to teach men more about religious, moral, and social truths, we would not see the hundredth part of suffering and hardship which are now seen on every side.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AS TO PROFESSOR BRIGGS'S CHANGE.

THE recent action of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, in transferring his church relations from the Presbyterian to the Protestant Episcopal communion (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 23) is the subject of extended comment in the religious press. Following is a copy of the letter which Dr. Briggs sent to the New York Presbytery announcing his determination:

Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Presbytery of New York:

Dear Brethren:—After long and careful reflection, I have decided to sever my connection with the Presbytery of New York, and more especially with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. I withhold the reasons for this decision in the interests of peace and quietness. I may simply say that I have remained under your jurisdiction as long as I could do so with a good conscience. I desire to act in all charity toward all my brethren, and, so far as possible, relieve them from responsibilities for my action. Therefore, I do now withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of New York, and I hold myself free to unite with that part of the holy Catholic Church into which God in His grace calls me.

Yours respectfully,

C. A. BRIGGS.

It was moved, in view of this communication, that the name of Dr. Briggs be erased from the rolls and a report be sent to the General Assembly, and this motion prevailed. Dr. Briggs has since been formally received into the Episcopal Church and has become a candidate for holy orders. He continues, however, to occupy the chair of biblical theology in the seminary, which, tho Presbyterian, is not under the control of the General Assembly. A question for the seminary is raised by this new departure of Dr. Briggs. It appears that the charter requires that members of the faculty shall be members of the Presbyterian Church.

In discussing the action of Professor Briggs, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) frankly says that it can not express any special gratification over the accession of the professor, "unless it has been attended with concessions on his part of which there has been no indication." In this connection *The Living Church* expresses the fear that there has been a tendency in recent years to seek orders in the Episcopal Church under the impression that it is "the roomiest church in Christendom," and therefore a safe refuge for men who hold loose views in theology and desire to be untrammelled in the expression of them. While it is admitted that this church has "no really adequate means of bringing discipline to bear upon erratic and faithless teachers," it is said that it does not want and does not welcome men who come into it from such motives, not on conviction, but for lack of conviction." Concluding, *The Living Church* says:

"The confirmation of Dr. Briggs has been the occasion of these remarks, tho they may not necessarily apply to him in detail. We are too ignorant of the circumstances of his conversion to be justified in classing him with such persons as we have just described. It is true that his views of Holy Scripture, as indicated in various publications, have been such as to cause much anxiety to believers in revealed religion. At the same time, he is not by any means a clear writer, and may have laid himself open to misconstruction. He appears to have energetically repudiated some of the charges on which he was tried. We shall endeavor to hope for the best, especially since we recall the fact that he can not be admitted even to the diaconate without signing the following very explicit statement:

"I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."

In spite of what has been said to the contrary, the *New York Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) thinks that Professor Briggs's action implies a very radical change of theological convictions. On this point it says:

"Presbyterianism denies the Episcopal Order as an institution of the Christian Church, while Episcopalianism affirms it. The former denies the necessity of apostolic succession, while the latter affirms it. The high-church Episcopalians, who love to call themselves Catholic and who detest Protestantism, will not take kindly to Dr. Briggs and his Presbyterianized Episcopalianism or his Episcopalianized Presbyterianism, and it is not likely that he will find his new environments more agreeable than the old."

The Christian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) takes the view that Professor Briggs has done the right thing to bring about peace for himself and peace for the Presbyterians. It makes this observation:

"The Episcopal Church, so long as there is conformity to its polity, is tolerant of doctrinal diversity, and in its communion Dr. Briggs will find the liberty which he seeks. His views of church authority are much in line with those of the church he enters, and as to episcopacy he will be in accord with many in the Anglican connection if he holds it to be desirable for the well-being, tho not to the existence of the church. In many respects he has been long in sympathy with the church he has entered, and without surrendering any of his personal belief he can find a measure of liberty impossible in the Presbyterian connection. It seems as if this action on his part would relieve as satisfactorily as possible a situation growingly intolerable to him and to the Presbyterian Church."

But *The Methodist Recorder* (Methodist Protestant, Pittsburg) has another view of the matter which it thus expresses:

"We are at a loss to understand why Dr. Briggs, in seeking new church relations, should choose to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose doctrines are so at variance with those of the church of which he has been a life-long adherent, unless it be that the attitude of that church toward the higher criticism and advanced views of biblical scholarship, as exhibited at the recent Lambeth Council, has led him to suppose he will find in that church a home more untrammelled and congenial to his peculiar and liberal views than in any other. Perhaps his views of churchly authority turned the scale from the Congregational to the Protestant Episcopal Church."

After briefly noting the heresy charges against Professor Briggs and his suspension by the Presbyterian Church, *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, St. Louis) says:

"Looking back over the Briggs case it is clear that his own combative attitude brought on him his trouble. He might have cherished and taught the higher criticism without disturbance if he had not flaunted it offensively in the face of the conservatives.

"His change of ecclesiastical relations will necessitate his reordination, as the Protestant Episcopal authorities will not recognize the validity of his presbyterial ordination. He goes therefore as a layman, and not a preacher, into the new fold. He is willing, probably, to submit to this humiliation for the sake of the larger liberty in store for him."

THE INQUISITION IN MODERN TIMES.

THE Inquisition lingered in Italy until the downfall of the Pope's civil principedom in 1870, so Mr. W. S. Lilly tells us, and even up to that date, tho a spiritual tribunal, it had the power to inflict temporal penalties. In Italy, too, not in Spain, its working may be best studied, since in the latter country, as well as in Portugal, it was to a great extent a political engine, and to that fact is attributed by many writers its unscrupulous savagery; while in the former country it was "a purely ecclesiastical court," and certainly less sanguinary. During the seventeenth century, and at least the early part of the eighteenth, it was undoubtedly popular in Italy, partly because of the religious sentiment of the people and partly because of the high character of its officials.

Mr. Lilly proceeds (*Nineteenth Century*, March) to describe the methods of operation of the Italian Inquisition of modern times. He bases his account entirely upon a scarce volume in his possession entitled "Sacro Arsenale," a sort of *vade mecum* of inquisitorial procedure, written by Father Elisha Masini, of the Order of St. Dominic, published at Rome and Bologna in 1716, with authorization of the church. "The divine, the heavenly occupation" followed by the Inquisitor is magnified by Father Masini, who enumerates among the Inquisitors Almighty God, David, Christ, St. John, John the Baptist, and St. Peter. To quote from Mr. Lilly:

"Five classes of persons against whom the holy office proceeds are enumerated in the 'Sacred Arsenal': (1) Heretics and suspected heretics; (2) fautors of heresy; (3) magicians, wizards, and enchanters; (4) blasphemers; (5) persons who oppose the holy office or its officials. A few words of explanation may be necessary with regard to the first, second, and fourth of these classes. The difference between formal heretics and suspected heretics is this: Formal heretics are those who impugn, in terms, whether by speech, signs, or writing, some tenet of Catholicism; and 'those who deny the holy faith, making themselves Turks or Hebrews' (*quelli che rinnegano la Santa Fede, facendosi Turchi, ò Hebrei*). A suspected heretic is one who, by his words or actions, gives reason to suppose that he is no good Catholic; who, for example, uses language concerning matters of faith which offends pious ears; or who abuses any sacrament of the church, or sacramental things, such as holy water or blessed candles; or who possesses or gives to others books prohibited by the Index; or who does not make his Easter communion, or observe days of fasting and abstinence; or who listens—even once—to heretical sermons; or who is on terms of amity with heretics; or who, when cited to appear before the holy office, contumaciously disobeys. Among fautors of heresy are such as defend, favor, or aid those against whom the holy office proceeds, and such as knowing any person to be a heretic, or suspected heretic, do not denounce him to the holy office. Not all blasphemers are within its jurisdiction, altho, as the pious compiler of the 'Sacred Arsenal' observes, all blasphemy is worthy of grave punishment. The holy office takes cognizance of only one kind of blasphemy, namely, *heretical*; by which is meant blasphemy that impugns some article of the faith; for example, any of the attributes of God—say His sanctity."

A trial before the Inquisition was instituted in one of two ways, by denunciation, when some one came before the tribunal as an accuser of another, and by inquisition by the tribunal into the truth of some rumor. The former was the more common way, and Father Masini's "Sacred Arsenal" gives full information on the methods to be pursued, the questions to be asked, the nature of the tortures to be administered, the distinctions between different offenses, and the reasons for everything. It even gives a model trial of one Beltramo for blasphemy. The first step is the denunciation and the interrogatories addressed to the one making it. Then comes the summoning, one by one, of the witnesses to the blasphemy, and the questions in each case. Then Beltramo, ignorant of the charge against him, each witness having been sworn to secrecy, is summoned. If he denies the charge

and makes a defense he is entitled to an advocate, but from the advocate as well as from Beltramo all the facts that might disclose the identity of the denunciator are concealed. We quote now from Mr. Lilly's translation from the "Sacred Arsenal":

"If the accused denies the offenses laid to his charge, and they are not fully proved, and if within the time assigned him for making his defense he has not stated anything in his exculpation, or, having attempted a defense, has not in any way cleared himself from the charge which results against him from the process, it is necessary, in order to have the truth of it, to subject him to *rigorous examination*, the torture having been expressly devised to supplement the oral testimony of the witnesses when they can not bring complete proof against the accused. Nor is that at all inconsistent with ecclesiastical mildness and benignity. Even when the proof is legitimate, clear, and, as the phrase is, conclusive *in suo genere*, the inquisitor may, and ought, without in any way incurring blame, to employ it, in order that the accused, confessing their crimes, may be converted to God, and, by means of this chastisement, may save their souls. It would be an unbecoming and unjust thing, repugnant to all laws, human and divine, to subject any one to torments save in a lawful way and upon evidence; and, besides that, the confession so obtained would be invalid and of no account, even tho the accused should persist in it, for we must never begin with torture but with evidence. And even if subsequently evidence should be forthcoming, such confession would not be validated. But since in a matter of so great importance errors may easily be committed, either to the notable prejudice of justice, if crimes remain unpunished, or to the most serious and irreparable loss of the accused, the inquisitor, in order to proceed cautiously, should put before the consultors of the holy office the case for the accusation and for the defense, and be guided by their learned and wise opinion—altho they have only a consultative, not a decisive voice. Or, if the matter be grave, let him put it before the sacred and supreme tribunal of the holy and universal Roman Inquisition."

The most common of the tortures applied in Italy was the strappado. The person tortured had his hands bound behind his back, then by means of a cord attached to the wrists he was elevated to the roof of the chamber and then let fall to within a short distance of the floor. The torture of fire was the exposure of the bare soles, anointed with lard, to fierce heat. The boot-and thumb-screws were also employed. Any confession thus obtained had to be ratified afterward, without the torture; but refusal to ratify would subject the witness to renewed torture. We quote again from Mr. Lilly:

"It may here be noted with what pains the jurists of the holy office applied themselves to determine equitably nice points which arose from time to time in their practise. Take, for example, the question: 'If the judge in the tribunal of examination—not in the torture-chamber—should say to the accused, 'Confess, or I will give you the strappado,' and the accused accordingly confesses, should such a confession be regarded as extorted by fear of the strappado?' 'No,' answers Father Masini, 'for it is a slight menace (*e lieve territione*), and seems rather a bit of bragging by the judge than anything else (*e sembra più tosto una cotal giattanza del giudice che altro*), always provided that the judge is not a person of terrible aspect, and accustomed to say such things and to do them; for in that case the confession should be regarded as obtained by fear of torments (*metu tormentorum*).'"

If Beltramo finally confesses to blasphemy, but denies heretical views, rigorous examination, that is, the torture, may be again applied to him to secure this additional confession. If he continues to deny heretical intentions, he does not clear himself from suspicion of heresy, but only from formal heresy. If the suspicion be light, he will escape with abjuration and a more or less severe penance; if it be vehement, seven years of the galleys is an appropriate punishment; if it be violent, perpetual imprisonment.

"Let it not be supposed," says Mr. Lilly, "that the practise of the Inquisition was peculiarly severe if judged by the standard of the times in which it existed as a coercive tribunal. Beltramo

would probably have fared worse in a French secular court." To prove this, Mr. Lilly quotes from Voltaire's account of the case of Chevalier de la Barre.

Of the character of the inquisitors themselves, Mr. Lilly writes as follows:

"There is an element of cruelty in all of us. We may all discover within us, if we search carefully enough, that *insani leonis vim* of which Horace speaks. It would be a mistake to suppose that ecclesiastics who discharged inquisitorial functions must have been abnormally hard-hearted. St. Peter Martyr, their 'egregious captain,' who achieved fame as one of the most relentless exterminators of heresy the world has ever seen, is described in the bull of his canonization as being of 'sweet benignity, of exhaustless compassion, of wonderful charity.' There is no sort of reason for questioning the accuracy of the description. No doubt an inquisitor's sensibility to suffering was blunted by the constant sight of it in the torture-chamber. I can the more readily understand that this was so, from the comparative indifference with which, as a young man, I soon came to view the execution of sentences of hanging and flogging at which it was my duty to be present when an assistant magistrate in India. For myself, I do not hold the person of the inquisitor in admiration. But we must be just—even to an inquisitor. And the present age supplies a parallel which may, perhaps, help us to be so. Science is to the vivisector what orthodoxy was to the inquisitor. . . . The vivisector is, to say the least, as indifferent to the sufferings of his victims as was the inquisitor. Curiosity as to the attainment of the desired result, not pity, is the emotion produced in his mind by the agonies and cries which, like the officials of the holy office, he carefully, perhaps complacently, notes. We are not justified in attributing to him, any more than to the inquisitor, abnormal hard-heartedness. But, like the inquisitor, he illustrates a tendency in human nature to shrink from no savagery toward others *ad eruendam veritatem*—in the attempt to elicit truth.

"That tendency I, for one, hold to be evil in itself. The doctrine so ignorantly imputed to certain schools of casuists, that a good end will justify any means, is simply false, and inconsistent with the first principles of morals. We have no right to employ physical torture in order to elicit truth, whether in judicial or scientific investigation. It is an unethical means; and that is the true objection to it in both cases."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MORE pagans, it is said, are being Mohammedanized in Africa than are being Christianized. All North Africa is Mohammedan, and there is a powerful movement southward.

CANON BURNSIDE, the editor of the official Year-Book of the English Church, has given out his annual summary of the voluntary offerings during the year 1896. The total sum amounts to over \$35,000,000, which is considerably in excess of the contributions of previous years.

THE sect of the Nazarenes in Hungary is increasing so rapidly that its growth threatens the Austro-Hungarian Government with an additional burning question. These people, whose tenets with regard to military service and swearing allegiance closely resemble those of the English Friends and the Russian Mennonites, refuse to perform the military duties imposed on them.

IN an interesting review reported in *The Methodist Recorder*, Mr. Baring-Gould was asked, "What was the origin of your great hymn, 'Onward, Christian Soldiers'?" "I'll tell you that," he replied. "When I was a curate I had charge of a mission at Horbury, one mile from Wakefield, and one Whitsuntide my vicar wanted me to bring all the Sunday-school children up to the mother church for a great festival. 'Well,' I thought, 'there's that mile to tramp, what shall I do with them on the way?' All of a sudden it struck me, 'I'll write them a hymn.' And I did. It was all done in about ten minutes. I set it to one of Haydn's tunes, and the children sang it on the way to church. I thought no more about it and expected the hymn would be no more heard of."

The Advance, Chicago, while it believes that the Congregationalists, with the exception of the Moravians, are the largest givers in the United States, finds that they fall far short of contributing the tithe. Taking the number of members as given in the Year-Book, and the average incomes as computed in the census reports, it finds that the full tithe income for this year would be \$22,050,000, whereas the actual contributions for 1897 were a little short of \$9,000,000. With the full tithe contributions \$10,000,000 could be available for home purposes, each of the three great denominational missionary societies could have \$2,000,000 a year, and there would still be left \$6,000,000 for other objects. "And if the 25,000,000 church members in the United States should give a tithe of income, the grand total would be \$750,000,000."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCONTENT OVER OUR WAR.

THE concessions made by Spain since Sagasta took the reins have produced a marked increase of sympathy with that country and a corresponding coolness toward the United States among European observers. Cuban correspondents of European papers are nearly unanimous in declaring that the insurgents meet with little sympathy among the population since autonomy has been granted, and that they would have submitted but for the attitude of the United States. Attention is called to the fact that the rebels destroy whatever crops they can reach, even within the protected zone, and this is assigned as one of the principal causes of the suffering of the *reconcentrados*. The appeal, "Remember the *Maine*," is not admitted to possess much force, inasmuch as Spain has expressed her willingness to submit that matter to arbitrators. Above all, the dissatisfaction of the insurgents with any suggestion of American rule is urged as evidence that the war is needless and unjustifiable. While the British sympathize with us in the quarrel and desire to see us maintain the prestige of the English-speaking people, there are expressions of fear in Canada lest victory over Spain will make us more aggressive toward our neighbors. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, devotes a four-column editorial to the Spanish-American quarrel, expressing itself, in the main, as follows:

The people of the United States claim to be the arbiter of the destinies of this entire continent. From a Canadian point of view this is not to be tolerated, as Canada's Southern neighbors are hardly desirable as masters. It is time for Canada to assert herself in opposition. If the United States takes Cuba, Canada must be compensated; Canada must be given Alaska. The least Canada can do is to close out American trade, to teach the United States that there is a powerful, perfectly independent country to the north of her. A Canadian doctrine must be formulated to oppose the Monroe doctrine, and a radical change must take place in the attitude of Canada toward the United States ere it is too late. The surest way for Canadians to obtain respectful treatment is to act as if they owned the continent, to ignore intervention, never to ask advice, and never to consent to anything which is called a privilege.

The editor is perfectly disgusted to think that the people of the United States, who, he says, "have had no more Christianizing influence than a goat," may possibly become more aggressive than ever after a victory over a nation so weak that it can not win in the end. *The Tribune*, Winnipeg, discussing the difficulty of creating order in Cuba, offers a suggestion which will enable the United States to prove its utter unselfishness, rid us of the danger of increasing our negro population, and please our cousins across the water. It says:

"The great difficulty will arise in settling the question of Cuba's status after the Americans have driven the Spaniards bag and baggage out of the island. How shall Cuba be governed? A Cuban republic with the present composition and in the present state of intelligence of the Cuban population would not be likely to realize the hopes of the friends of the Cuban people. Annexation by the United States and government from Washington would be attended with grave difficulties and an addition to American expenditures and responsibilities of a very serious kind. The best solution of the difficulty would be for the United States to ask Britain to assume the government of Cuba as a crown colony. This would secure to the Cubans efficient and humane government, absolutely free from extortion and corruption, and it would secure to the United States, without cost or responsibility, access to the trade of the island on the same terms as the whole world."

The Toronto *World* hits off British opinion in a cartoon picturing John Bull as he watches the duel: "Sammy, my boy," says the anxious parent with emotion, "I hoffers no opinions on

the merits of this 'ere bloomin' row, but don't—*don't* go and disgrace yourself and hall the Hanglo-Saxon family by gettin' licked!" The refusal of the United States to accept the mediation of the Pope has called forth censure in some directions. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says:

"Instead of cooling passion and extinguishing the wild spirit of hate for Spain that has flared up all over America since the *Maine* disaster, the appeal to the Pope has only intensified the war fever and made the madness of jingoism more mad and riotous than ever. . . . If this [the *Maine* disaster] be the reason for America's intervention, then all friends of liberty, tolerance, and Christianity will wish to see her get a right good smashing from the power that, with all its weakness, is not ready to lower her flag, nor afraid to face the bouncing fury of the spread-eagle party in the United States."

The Weekly Register, London, says:

"To all Europeans the papacy is a part of historical education, and, to say the least, one of the ten leading facts of history. There are, on the other hand, thousands of thousands of Americans, carrying on the expert work of modern life in all grades of society, to whom the papacy is nothing in the world but a negligible detail of contemporary European affairs. They take advantage of their position in the New World to refuse to trouble themselves to know anything whatever about the Holy See or about any other local interest in Europe. . . . To all these know-nothing people, the suggestion of referring their affairs to the arbitration of a Pope was sure to cause nothing but a blank surprise. . . . So the hope of modern civilization is deferred. The failure of pontifical arbitration is the failure of all arbitration; for there is no other respectable authority remote from politics, as the Pope is now; there is no other single authority removed by principle and character, as well as by position, from the approaches of partizan advice."

Many papers point out that Bismarck, tho a Protestant, trusted to the Pope in the question of the Carolines rather than risk a war with Spain. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"It should not be forgotten that the intervention of the Pope then led to a happy solution of the difficulty. Germany coveted the Caroline Islands, where she had, like the United States in Cuba, material interests. Leo XIII. 'split the difference.' He recognized the sovereignty of Spain, but at the same time safeguarded German interests by the most wide-reaching guaranties. There is absolutely nothing in the way of a similar solution in the present case. Spain has done everything in her power to avoid a conflict, and the responsibility now rests with the United States."

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"The Pope is venerated, not only by Spain, but by other European sovereigns; and this American slight may be resented by them, besides giving Spain a new reason for resistance to the distinctly domineering attitude of the United States. It is not of good omen in the struggle, if it comes to fighting, that Spain should be made the champion, not merely of her own sovereignty in Cuba, but also of the dignity of the Holy See.

"But the United States will also have to meet the charge that, after posing as the nation *par excellence* which advocated the blessed method of arbitration, they are the side that rejects it when their own interests are affected."

The same paper fears that we want war because we do not know what war is. It says:

"The excitability of the Americans over the soaring, screaming eagle of the great republic is apt to make them forget that on the Cuban battle-fields there have been other birds, neither so attractive nor so patriotic. This little breathing-space will give them pause to think. The Angel of Death has been abroad; will they listen to the beating of his wings?

"Spain, on the other hand, has preserved throughout a dignified attitude of calm expectancy which does her credit. Travelers in that country at the present moment are astonished to find an almost complete absence of that feverish rancor among the population which has been so strident on the other side."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, points out that, despite the encour-

agement held out by the United States, the insurrection in Cuba is fading, and adds:

"If the United States Government is still willing to give the Spanish Government another chance of establishing peace and order in the island by larger concessions of autonomy, the situation is undoubtedly brighter. But there is a third party to any bargain between the two governments, and that is the rebels themselves. Already the Cuban Junta has met and declared that the United States, before intervening, must recognize the independence of Cuba; otherwise, they will refuse to cooperate with the federal troops, and, in the last resort, will fight against them. . . . It is from the States that they have all along drawn the moral and material support without which their revolt would have been crushed long ago. The resolution of the Junta may help to open the eyes of the American people as to the intractable character of those whose cause they are so ready to espouse."

Life, London, says:

"As a field for patronage, Cuba has been to Spain what India is to us, and something of the same feeling actuates the Spaniard when he hears hints of the loss of Cuba that would thrill England were our possession of India threatened. Then even the phlegmatic, business-like Britisher would be stirred, we suspect. Whether feelings of quite such intensity actuate our American Cæsus remains to be seen. Spain will spend her last peseta in defense, not merely for Cuba but for her national pride; this is hardly likely to be the spirit with which America will conduct its war. Spain will emerge from the conflict sorely crippled, that is inevitable; political complications are almost certain to ensue, but he would be indeed rash who ventured to assert that we had yet seen the end of the once noble Spanish empire."

In Germany, while Spanish rule in Cuba is censured, and strict neutrality is promised, yet it is not thought that we have justifiable reasons for going to war, and the demeanor of the Spaniards is contrasted with that of the United States as pictured by the American papers, much to our own disadvantage. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's paper, says:

"Behind this feverish sympathy with Cuba is nothing but the most base desire for territorial aggrandizement. The behavior of the Americans is like that of the incendiary who pretends to help in extinguishing the flames in order to hide his own guilt. This notoriously disreputable republic has the assurance to pose as judge of the morals of the old monarchies of Europe. We advise the United States of North America to sweep before its own door before it undertakes to ply a broom for others."

Radical comments are hardly less strong than this very conservative one. The *Nation*, Berlin, which has always maintained that the people, in the long run, will do the right thing, says:

"The war will ruin Spain and badly hurt the United States. Not only can a single well-officered cruiser do much harm to American shipping, but it is not at all impossible that some of the badly defended American ports may temporarily be made to pay tribute. The end is not doubtful. The United States is a continent in itself, Spain an impoverished country. But why this war? . . . If the United States Government enters into it, the hopes which have so long been placed in the republican form of government must again be shaken. This war, for which no weighty political reason exists, is a frivolity, and we find that the frivolous wars of the cabinets have been replaced at the end of the nineteenth century by equally frivolous wars caused by the low politicians of democracy."

The following is taken from an editorial in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich:

"The average American, like the average Frenchman, is eminently peaceful. His press belies him, for jingoism is the bone which for years the newspapers have worried, for want of something better. The 'politicians' also deal very largely in this commodity in order to delude the gullible masses. To the politicians patriotism is merely a catchword, for war enables him to fish in troubled waters. Just as the Civil War created 'generals' by the bushel out of shyster lawyers, so another war will do it. The country has to depend upon citizen soldiers, and this gives a chance to professional politicians to swagger around and recom-

mend themselves as commanders. The Mexican War and the Civil War gave some strong characters a chance to distinguish themselves—such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan. On the whole, however, war weighs the country down with a mob of pensioners, who draw its very heart's blood. A war with Spain will produce the same results—a dearly bought victory for the country, and cheaply earned laurels for the professional politicians, who can pose as 'saviors of their country,' rake in 'glory' in the shape of a pension, and make their bravery the stepping-stone to office."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

TWO years ago the German Emperor pointed to the necessity of increasing the German fleet. His Parliament did not agree with him. A year ago they even refused to grant a single additional cruiser. The Emperor was urged to follow the example of his grandfather, dismiss the Parliament, and rule, as well as build his fleet, without it. Instead, he set about convincing the people that Germany must have a larger navy or be content to sink into insignificance. He organized the agitation for the fleet himself. He edited comparisons between the different navies of the world. He drew diagrams of all the battle-ships and cruisers in the world, showing their armor and armament, their tonnage, speed, and coal capacity. His work has been crowned with success. No German party has dared to refuse the ships asked for this year, for the elections are near, and the representatives feared to meet constituencies thoroughly alive to the needs of the country and unwilling to support men who, for party purposes, continually oppose the Government. In 1903 the German fleet will contain 69 armored ships: 19 heavy battle-ships, 8 second-class battle-ships, 12 first-class cruisers, and 30 second-class cruisers. At present there are only 53 of these ships, and if it is taken into consideration that, in addition, ten or twelve ships will be built to replace those which are more than twenty-five years old, the German navy will be more than twice as strong in tonnage and armament six years hence. In England this increase of the German navy has not created much satisfaction. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"What moral is to be drawn from this manifest probability that our old equality to any two or any three may be impossible to maintain? It is no good shutting our eyes to the fact. France, Germany, Japan, and the United States are either equal or superior to us in population. All are industrial in various ways, and all turning their attention more and more to their fleets. What course are we to follow? Are we to call upon the colonies to build to the level of their populations and to make a Sepoy navy in India? There are very material difficulties in the way of doing either of these things; and they might not be enough when done. But if we can not count on keeping equal to two or three forever, nothing remains except that we should begin seriously to consider whether a 'splendid isolation' will be forever possible for us, and to ask ourselves whether for us also it will not be necessary to do what Germany has done—band ourselves with others, since it is perilous to stand alone and there is a danger that others will league against us."

The Spectator says:

"The rather ridiculous incidents which have attended Prince Henry's voyage to the East have deepened the impression in favor of the bill, the public saying, with justice, that if their old war-vessels are in such bad condition new ones must be built. . . . Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Center Party, declared that altho he had no enthusiasm for the bill, the public had; and Dr. von Bennigsen, the old and respected leader of the National Liberals, who once supported the Kulturkampf, declared that commerce must be protected, that Kiao-Chou must be 'held fast,' and that any grievances of the Clericals ought to be removed because 'they had accepted the empire.' The Emperor is, in fact, forming a majority out of the Tories, Clericals, and jingoes, and after the next elections will probably be more powerful than ever."

The Speaker thinks the German battle-ships could not stop British vessels from bombarding German towns. *The Home News* says:

"Big war-ships need coaling-stations and harbors of refuge. At whose expense are these to be obtained? Great Britain will go on constructing ships and augmenting her navy, but the strain of competing practically with the whole world is one which, even with her world-wide resources, must ultimately prove serious beyond all present anticipation."

The *Nation*, Berlin, replying to the taunt that Germany has no coaling-stations, says, "then we must get them." The same paper, whose editor is a Radical-Progressist and usually in the opposition, acknowledges that "the increase is really very moderate, especially as the finances of the empire are in such a condition that an increase of taxation is not necessary." Against the bill were only the uncompromising Radicals and Socialists and those elements which take in the German Parliament the place of the Irish Nationalists, such as the Danes, Poles, Alsacians. The *Rundschau*, Berlin, says:

"It is a pleasure to see that, despite the efforts of party politicians and their press, even such determined enemies of Imperial Germany as the Guelphs* were forced to admit that an increase of our naval power was necessary. Germany is, indeed, becoming more and more united, more and more a nation. The navy will do much to teach the people of the country that their interests go beyond their own village, city, or state. Much is due to the wise management of Admiral Tirpitz as representative of the navy in Parliament, but the best part of the work has been done by the Emperor himself. With the energy characteristic of his race, William II. has pursued his aim, and his people have not left him in the lurch."

The Emperor has, indeed, gained much more than an increase of the fleet. His popularity is much greater than before, especially in South Germany, where his willingness to work is greatly appreciated. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, says:

"Just as his grandfather could call the army reorganization his own work, so William II. may regard the strengthening of the fleet as due to his efforts. He understood that Germany could not maintain her position without a fleet. His greatness was, however, shown most in his moderation. He knew that he must restrict his demands to the most necessary ships, and he has doubtless given up many wishes out of consideration for the finances of the country. This moderation disarmed the opposition and insured the speedy passage of the bill."

The additions to the navy will cost something less than \$50,000,000. The *Temps*, Paris, comments on the significance of the bill as follows:

"The passage of the German naval bill insures that Germany will be in the near future a naval power of the first rank. This is a new departure on the part of our neighbors, and of great importance to Europe. It means that the German Empire is mobilizing its forces for the great struggle which is to be fought for economic interests. It is a new factor to be reckoned with by England, if the latter wishes to retain her naval supremacy and the rule of the sea."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Anglo-Russian Rivalries in Arabia.—Conscious of the fact that other nations are increasing their naval armaments and that an attack upon her widespread empire is not an impossibility, England is increasing her influence in every quarter of the globe to the utmost extent, "so that if much is lost, much may remain," as the *Hamburger Nachrichten* expresses it. The latest is an alleged attempt to possess herself of Arabia. Her

* Adherents of the royal house of Hanover. Its last reigning sovereign was deposed by Prussia in 1866, when he sided with Austria. Backed by English influence, a few Hanoverian nobles still oppose the Hohenzollerns, but their influence is not very great, altho the Guelph movement gained strength when Queen Victoria's son became Duke of Coburg-Gotha.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

efforts in this direction are, however, watched by Russia. The *Viedomosti*, Moscow, says:

"The first step of a British conquest of Arabia has been made by the building of a railroad designed to connect the Red Sea with the Persian Gulf. The road is intended to pass over Sinai to Akabach, from there through Yemen to Mecca, and through the desert to El Gofud. The road will certainly pay, as it would give England a monopoly in the Tigris and Euphrates valley and in Southern Persia. From a sanitary point of view it would also be advantageous, for it would somewhat lessen the danger emanating from epidemics which the Moslem pilgrims carry to Bosnia, Bulgaria, Albania, Constantinople, West and Central Asia, etc.

"Another question is, however, how Russia will view this attempt on the part of England to unite the Red Sea with the Persian Gulf. Strategically, it means the same thing to England as the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to Germany. Just as this canal enables the German fleet to pass from the North Sea to the Baltic—and *vice versa*—unhampered, so England would be enabled to move her forces from and to Egypt. The Red Sea would guarantee to her the possession of the Persian Gulf, the latter would enable her to defend the Red Sea. But Russia will have need of the Persian Gulf, tho not, perhaps, in the near future. England can not be permitted to build a road across the Arabian peninsula until she has ascertained whether Russia agrees to it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PARTITIONING OF CHINA.

THE Chinese complain bitterly that they have hardly a port left for their new fleet, and certainly no fortified one. For, while the port Germany has acquired is an almost bare spot, which will not be valuable until work has made it so, Russia has "leased" Port Arthur, China's best naval station, and now England has obtained the right to "lease" Wei-hai-Wei, another naval port with arsenals, docks, forts, etc. It is reported that Japan, whose troops are now at Wei-hai-Wei, will turn the place over to the English as soon as China has paid the rest of the war indemnity. On the whole, the English are satisfied, altho they protest that they have never taken territory in this way before, and blame the Germans, "whose greed for foreign possessions has endangered China's existence," for corrupting English morals. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The presence of the English flag, supported by an English garrison, is at any rate the outward and visible sign of our will and our power to make our voice heard, and extort regard for our wishes. Apart from every other consideration it will serve to safeguard, or, if the extreme critics of the Government will have it so, then to restore our *prestige*. There will always be people who will be satisfied with nothing less than a perpetual attitude of defiance on the part of England against the whole world. From their point of view nothing has been done until we have warned Russia off Manchuria, without the slightest regard to her power, her resources, her geographical position, and our own material interests in those parts. This, however, is merely our equivalent for the 'yellow' patriotism of America. The vast mass of sensible Englishmen will be perfectly satisfied."

Money, London, thinks that the far East might settle down now, were it not that France also wants something, which may force England to make fresh demands. The paper says:

"The leasing to England of Wei-hai-Wei is an excellent instance of the modern policy of grab which has now been forced upon us. . . . This move on our part has naturally caused a good deal of irritation in St. Petersburg, and the value of the whole thing may perhaps be judged by that fact. In Germany our act of reprisal will not be unwelcome, and we have obtained the assent of Japan. . . . There is only one disquieting piece of news from the far East at the moment. It is a rumor to the effect that France will demand a coaling-station in the immediate neighborhood of the treaty port of Fu-chau, a step which would create an extremely awkward situation. Indeed it is now stated that China has actually promised France not to alienate any part of Yunnan or the two Kwangs, the three great provinces which form the

south of China and lie opposite Burma, Tongking, and Hongkong; the right to build a railway to Yunnan-fu; and the lease of a coaling-station."

The Home News, London, says:

"History supplies no instance of a great empire going to pieces in the way that China is going. China has never received a blow in a vital part, but bit by bit it is decaying, and it is powerless to resist the feeblest attack made upon it. It is a spectacle, said Mr. Balfour, such as the world has not hitherto seen. We have heard from time to time that China was awakening from her long sleep. Events have shown that it is impossible to rouse her. England, France, Russia, Japan, and Germany have handled her roughly from time to time; the huge carcass has not even quivered under the treatment, and China has been castigated again and again, only to continue in a state of coma. England was the first to seek to rouse her, and in doing so built up the gigantic interests which to-day it is the business of British statesmen to defend."

The Westminster Gazette nevertheless thinks that Great Britain weakens herself by these continual additions to her empire, already too large for adequate defense. This is also the opinion of the correspondent who writes to the *London Times* under the pseudonym "Miles." He says:

"To make the place secure a garrison of about 10,000 men will be required. To create here a well-equipped naval station will require immense expenditure diminishing *pro tanto* the sum available for the fighting fleet. . . . Behind Wei-hai-Wei lies the province of Shantung, in which Germany is already established and has obtained important concessions. A glance at the map shows that Kiao-Chou bay is much nearer to the valley of the Hoang-ho than Wei-hai-Wei, which, together with Chifu fifty miles to the west, can have no commercial value in the future. Our reported new acquisition is 300 miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, but the near neighborhood of a great military power which will begin by having 60,000 troops at hand must apparently impress the Government of Peking more directly than an isolated British naval station 1,200 miles from Hongkong. . . . Wei-hai-Wei will be a permanent source of expenditure and of weakness to the empire. The step announced to-day is only another instance of our inability to realize facts, and our disposition to grasp at shadows while neglecting substantial interests. Unquestionably the process of saving one's face leads to curious results in other countries than China."

The Russians are beginning to catch the knack of justifying their advances as essential to the welfare of humanity in general. *The Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:

"The occupation of Port Arthur could not be made a reason for the dismemberment of China. Port Arthur and Talienswan are absolutely necessary for the exploitation of the Siberian railway. This is well understood throughout the world, and it is also understood that the entire world will benefit by this railway. It will open up the far East in earnest and become one of the most necessary channels of trade. None but English papers actuated by competitive jealousy have ever misunderstood the aims of Russia's attitude in China. The British press would like China to be bled by British trade only. Sensible people, however, appreciate Russia's peaceful policy."

"We do not think the Russians believe it themselves, when they talk like that," remarks the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, refuses to throw the garb of unselfishness over Germany's seizure of Kiao-Chou. It says: "We have taken a morsel because we would have been shut out altogether if we had no base for a fleet." "The presence of the British in Shantung is no pleasure, but it must be borne with," says the *National Zeitung*. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* remarks that Germany has long been laughed at because she, despite her strength, refrained from grasping territory. A glance at the map will show that she has not stolen riches, but has settled down in places which are almost valueless and can not become valuable without work. Many German papers express disdain for the idea that the late change in Great Britain to a more friendly attitude for Germany can gain for the former country the support of the

"young" Emperor whom the British have often called "witless." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says "England is tactless enough to attribute to Germany a complete change of front." The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"England expects Germany to sacrifice the Transvaal, to give up the friendship of Russia, to back her in all sorts of undertakings, and merely because Englishmen for the moment think it prudent not to rail at us. Surely, one might expect that the English have too much sense to attribute such foolishness to the country which has had the greatest statesman of the century at the head of its affairs and is determined to continue the traditions of his policy in future."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Matrimonial Problem in Africa.—Single-blessedness, so-called, is often due, in this country, to inability to meet the expenses of married life. So, at least, we are told by the social economists, who advance this reason to explain why so many American men remain single. But the Pondo, according to *South Africa*, finds his matrimonial problem far different. With one wife, it is true, he feels poor, as civilized man often does. But with two, he is as rich as the American with none. With three or four, he is still more affluent, and with ten or a dozen he is rolling in wealth. Here is the simple explanation of the paradox:

"Whereas civilized man is expected to support his wife, the Pondo leaves to his women-folk the privilege of supporting him. This shows that a savage is not necessarily a fool. Mr. James O'Haire, missionary of the Catholic Church in Umtata, explains the working of the system in a letter. 'Polygamy,' says he, 'is the very life's support of the Pondos; the number of wives a man has settles the question as to his previous wealth, for each wife was bought, and for her he must have paid her father from eight to thirty oxen; and now his wealth may be estimated by the number of wives and children, because the whole affair may be simply described as natural human farming. Each daughter is worth, say, ten oxen; if she is well built and pretty, she may sell for forty; then, too, the sons work in the care of cattle, for the whole of the Kaffir property consists in cattle. The wives work, and so do the daughters. But the head of the family, the man, works no more after marriage.' The 'dignity of labor' is so noble a thing that one can not but admire the complete self-abnegation of the polygamous Pondos in leaving it all to the females. And yet the absence of work does not seem to prey upon their spirits. They are as happy as the day is long; they all smoke tobacco and drink beer, and eat mealies and beef, or the flesh of wild animals or wild birds. They sleep a great deal, then rise and laugh and sing and dance, and play and work a little, and are without a solitary care, without sadness or sorrow."

FOREIGN NOTES.

An amusing story is told of the British court in 1864. It was said that a royal visitor at Windsor asked Princess Beatrice what she would like for a present. The Princess stood in doubt, and begged the Princess of Wales to advise her. The result of a whispered conversation between the two was that the little Princess declared aloud that she would like to have Bismarck's head on a charger!

The Hamburger Nachrichten evidently has not a particle of respect for the Monroe Doctrine. It says: "It is not true that the world is divided up. It never is. The whole of South and Central America is at present to be had for the right nation. Mexico alone, perhaps, must be excepted. German emigrants can, if they are so minded, create a German empire there. We need not directly attack any of those countries, unless they attempt to exclude the Germans. It is, however, fairly certain that they will, one after another, cease to be independent states, simply because their people can not manage their affairs."

The Ost-Asiatische Lloyd quotes the following from the *Hua Pau*, a Chinese paper, which proves that the Chinese journalist still holds the record for the "yellow" tendency to distort facts: "When the Germans occupied Kiao-Chou, General Chang Rau Yuan was brimful of fight, but he did not dare to disobey his Emperor. He could not, however, sit still. So he went to the German Admiral with a small retinue and some interpreters to give the Barbarians a piece of his mind. For two whole days he harangued the German, who was so much impressed that he sent a squadron of cavalry to see our general safely out of the German lines. Such conduct must surely increase our prestige and lower the courage of our enemies." The idea of a naval commander being jawed by a Chinese general until he sends him away under the care of the horse marines is certainly worthy of a comic opera.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. STANTON'S SURVEY OF HER LONG LIFE.

UNDER the title "Eighty Years and More," Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has published an entertaining volume of reminiscences of her long and busy life. The book is an interesting record of its author's active efforts in various reform movements, and is, perhaps, even more valuable as a contribution to the social history of the American people.

For more than twenty years Mrs. Stanton was closely identified with the anti-slavery agitation, and was an intimate friend and associate of many of the prominent abolitionists. For at least fifty years she has been the foremost leader of that zealous band of women who have struggled to secure for woman rights denied her by our laws. Thus she has not only been a student of the social movements of more than half a century, but has had the advantage of seeing the many changes of that period from the inside point of view of one who helped to bring about the changes.

Not the least charm of Mrs. Stanton's retrospections is their frankly personal nature. Few autobiographies have succeeded better in holding the reader's interest in the small details. Even the chapters on "Childhood," "School Days," and "Girlhood," in which one would not expect so much of her own personal recollection, abound in pleasing details. One incident will serve to show the influences that helped at this stage to shape her future life-work. When she was eleven years old her father—Judge Daniel Cady of Johnstown, N. Y.—was deeply grieved by the death of his only son. With his arms around his little daughter, he said, sighing: "Oh, my daughter, I wish you were a boy." The girl of eleven was so affected that she threw her arms around her father's neck, and replied: "I will try to be all my brother was." How she undertook to keep her promise is thus told:

"Then and there I resolved that I would not give so much time as heretofore to play, but would study and strive to be at the head of all my classes and thus delight my father's heart. All that day and far into the night I pondered the problem of boyhood. I thought that the chief thing to be done in order to equal boys was to be learned and courageous. So I decided to study Greek, and learn to manage a horse. Having formed this conclusion I fell asleep. My resolutions, unlike many such made at night, did not vanish with the coming light. I arose early and hastened to put them into execution. They were resolutions never to be forgotten—destined to mold my character anew. As soon as I was dressed I hastened to our good pastor, Rev. Simon Hosack, who was always early at work in his garden.

"'Doctor,' said I, 'which do you like best, boys or girls?'

"'Why, girls, to be sure; I would not give you for all the boys in Christendom.'

"'My father,' I replied, 'prefers boys; he wishes I was one, and I intend to be as near like one as possible. I am going to ride on horseback and study Greek. Will you give me a Greek lesson now, doctor? I want to begin at once.'

"'Yes, child,' said he, throwing down his hoe, 'come into my library and we will begin without delay.'

"He entered fully into the feeling of suffering and sorrow which took possession of me when I discovered that a girl weighed less in the scale of being than a boy, and he praised my determination to prove the contrary. The old grammar which he had studied in the University of Glasgow was soon in my hands, and the Greek article was learned before breakfast.

"Soon after this I began to study Latin, Greek, and mathematics with a class of boys in the academy, many of whom were much older than I. For three years one boy kept his place at the head of the class, and I always stood next. Two prizes were offered in Greek. I strove for one and took the second. How well I remember my joy in receiving that prize. There was no sentiment of ambition, rivalry, or triumph over my companions, nor feeling of satisfaction in receiving this honor in the presence of those assembled on the day of the exhibition. One thought

alone filled my mind. 'Now,' said I, 'my father will be satisfied with me.' So, as soon as we were dismissed, I ran down the hill, rushed breathless into his office, laid the new Greek Testament, which was my prize, on his table, and exclaimed: 'There, I got it!' He took up the book, asked me some questions about the class, the teachers, and spectators, and, evidently pleased, handed it back to me. Then, while I stood looking and waiting for him to say something which would show that he recognized the equality of the daughter with the son, he kissed me on the forehead and exclaimed, with a sigh, 'Ah, you should have been a boy!'"

While attending the Johnstown Academy, Elizabeth Cady spent much of her time when out of school in her father's law office, listening to the discussion of cases concerning women's interests in property, and reading laws relating to women. Finding that the feudal ideas of women and property prevailed in those laws, she became convinced of the necessity for taking some active measures against their unjust provisions. Her first thought was to cut all the laws discriminating against women out of her father's law-books, but before she had an opportunity to do this her father explained to her how laws were made and enforced, adding: "When you are grown up and able to prepare a speech, you must go down to Albany and talk to the legislators; tell them all you have seen in this office—the sufferings of women robbed of their inheritance, and left dependent on their unworthy sons, and if you can persuade them to pass new laws, the old ones will be a dead letter." "Thus," writes Mrs. Stanton, "was the future object of my life foreshadowed and my duty plainly outlined by him who was most opposed to my public career when, in due time, I entered upon it."

In 1840 Miss Cady, who, after graduating from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, had become an ardent abolitionist, married Henry B. Stanton, one of the most eloquent anti-slavery orators. The account of their wedding journey to England, where they attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, gives some interesting descriptions of that memorable gathering and of the notable English and American abolitionists who took part in it.

Returning to America at the end of 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton lived for a few years in New York city, removing to Chelsea, Mass., in 1843. Here they enjoyed the friendship of Garrison, Phillips, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, Theodore Parker, Lydia M. Child, Maria Chapman, and many others identified with the anti-slavery movement. From the recollections of a visit to Whittier we quote:

"I enjoyed the morning and evening service, when the revered mother read the Scriptures and we all bowed our heads in silent worship. There was at times an atmosphere of solemnity pervading everything, that was oppressive in the midst of so much that appealed to my higher nature. There was a shade of sadness in even the smile of the mother and sister, and a rigid plainness in the house and its surroundings, a depressed look in Whittier himself that the songs of the birds, the sunshine, and the bracing New England air seemed powerless to chase away, caused, as I afterward heard, by pecuniary embarrassment, and fears in regard to the delicate health of the sister. She, too, had rare poetical talent, and in her Whittier found not only a helpful companion in the practical affairs of life, but one who sympathized with him in the highest flights of which his muse was capable. Their worst fears were realized in the death of the sister not long after. In his last volume several of her poems were published, which are quite worthy the place the brother's appreciation has given them. Whittier's love and reverence for his mother and sister, so marked in every word and look, were charming features of his home life. All his poems to our sex breathe the same tender, worshipful sentiments.

"Soon after this visit to Amesbury, our noble friend spent a few days with us in Chelsea, near Boston. One evening, after we had been talking a long time of the unhappy dissensions among anti-slavery friends, by way of dissipating the shadows I opened the piano, and proposed that we should sing some cheerful songs.

'Oh, no!' exclaimed Mr. Stanton, 'do not touch a note; you will put every nerve of Whittier's body on edge.' It seemed, to me, so natural for a poet to love music that I was surprised to know that it was a torture to him.

"From our upper piazza we had a fine view of Boston harbor. Sitting there late one moonlight night, admiring the outlines of Bunker Hill Monument and the weird effect of the sails and masts of the vessels lying in the harbor, we naturally passed from the romance of our surroundings to those of our lives. I have often noticed that the most reserved people are apt to grow confidential at such an hour. It was under such circumstances that the good poet opened to me a deeply interesting page of his life, a sad romance of love and disappointment, and that may not yet be told, as some who were interested in the events are still among the living."

Mrs. Stanton's story of the first woman's-rights convention, for which she was mainly responsible, held at Waterloo, N. Y., in 1848; of her long association with Miss Susan B. Anthony in the agitation for woman suffrage, temperance, women's right to their property, and other reforms; of her work as an anti-slavery lecturer, when her meetings in nearly all the principal cities of New York State were broken up by rowdies; and of her twelve years' experience on the lyceum lecture platform, when she traveled many thousands of miles each year, speaking in a dozen different States, is told with the same richness of incident and observation to which we have already referred. Of some of the results of her varied activities she writes as follows, in connection with the celebration in 1895 of her eightieth birthday:

"Naturally at such a time I reviewed my life, its march and battle on the highways of experience, and counted its defects and victories. I remembered when a few women called the first convention to discuss their disabilities, that our conservative friends said: 'You have made a great mistake, you will be laughed at from Maine to Texas and beyond the sea; God has set the bounds of woman's sphere and she should be satisfied with her position.' Their prophecy was more than realized; we were unsparingly ridiculed by the press and pulpit both in England and America. But now many conventions are held each year in both countries to discuss the same ideas; social customs have changed; laws have been modified; municipal suffrage has been granted to women in England and some of her colonies; school suffrage has been granted to women in half of our States, municipal suffrage in Kansas, and full suffrage in four States of the Union. Thus the principle scouted in 1848 was accepted in England in 1870, and since then, year by year, it has slowly progressed in America until the fourth star shone out on our flag in 1896, and Idaho enfranchised her women. That first convention, considered a 'grave mistake' in 1848, is now referred to as 'a grand step in progress.'

"My next mistake was when, as president of the New York State Woman's Temperance Association, I demanded the passage of a statute allowing wives an absolute divorce for the brutality and intemperance of their husbands. I addressed the legislature of New York a few years later when a similar bill was pending, and also large audiences in several of our chief cities, and for this I was severely denounced. To-day fugitives from such unholy ties can secure freedom in many of the Western States, and enlightened public sentiment sustains mothers in refusing to hand down an appetite fraught with so many evil consequences. This, also called a 'mistake' in 1860, was regarded as a 'step in progress' a few years later.

"Again, I urged my coadjutors by speeches, letters, and resolutions, as a means of widespread agitation, to make the same demands of the church that we had already made of the state. They objected, saying, 'That is too revolutionary, an attack on the church would injure the suffrage movement.' But I steadily made the demand, as opportunity offered, that women be ordained to preach the Gospel and to fill the offices as elders, deacons, and trustees. A few years later some of these suggestions were accepted. Some churches did ordain women as pastors over congregations of their own, others elected women deaconesses, and a few churches allowed women, as delegates, to sit in their conferences. Thus this demand was in a measure honored, and another 'step in progress' taken."

Lady Somerset's Tribute to Miss Willard.—The warm friendship existing between the late Miss Frances E. Willard and Lady Henry Somerset lends to the interest of the latter's tribute to her friend in *The North American Review*. We quote but a paragraph:

"It should be the pride of America that no other country could have produced her and on other age understood her, but it will be for future generations to realize what her life has meant to humanity. It is not because Frances Willard toiled for twenty years in the temperance cause that she is famous, not because she gathered round her an association of women more fully organized and with probably a stronger *esprit de corps* than any other woman's society in the world; but rather because she was a woman who saw ahead of her time, who realized that the evils that were round her must be grappled with by an entirely new conception of woman's responsibility to the world. She has discovered that legislative results were not worth the paper they were written on unless the same moral forces that had succeeded in obtaining them had also a voice in choosing the executive that was to carry them into effect. She realized that the religious feeling of a country was of little use unless it permeated its whole executive life, and that the divorce that has existed so long between the church, in the widest, truest sense of the word, the government of nations and the framing of the laws, was wholly disastrous to the best interests of any people. In order to endeavor to educate the coming race she did not set about a system of reform that meant a sweeping down of all existing barriers, a destruction of all that is, in order to make room for that which was to be; but she realized that, to effect great reforms, it is the home circle that must be first touched with a deep sense of responsibility for that wider circle beyond, which we call the nation. 'God in government' was the motto of all the public work she did. The Sermon on the Mount was to her the Christian decalog by which the world was to be governed, and if she was visionary and idealistic she resembled in this only the great Founder of Christianity, who has set the highest before us in order that we might ever strive after the noblest and the best."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Sense of Feeling in a Lost Limb.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

The article, "Sense of Feeling in a Lost Limb," published in your issue of March 19, interests me very much, and, thinking that a brief statement in regard to the same from a personal standpoint might interest your readers, I make it.

My left leg was amputated at the middle third of the thigh over thirty-four years ago. The sensation of knee, foot, heel, hollow of foot, and toes being present is stronger than in the other limb. In fact, when at rest, one is not conscious of any sensation in his limbs in a state of health; but in the stump the sensation is ever there, sometimes painfully so. This is no hallucination, but is due to anatomical and physiological reasons.

Nerves of sensation pass out from the spinal column to every part of the surface of the body, each nerve having its own particular part to supply, and each conveying to the nerve-center knowledge that its terminal point is being irritated. Thus, a nerve terminating in the end of the big toe, no matter where it is irritated between the nerve-center and the end of the toe, will say to the nerve-center, "The end of the big toe is touched or hurt." When a leg is amputated all these nerves are gathered together and covered in by the healing of the stump, and it sometimes happens that they are firmly bound down by the cicatrix, and as it hardens, pressing upon them, sensations of pain occur, *not* at the end of the stump, but *at the point where each nerve terminated*. Just before storms, when the barometric pressure is light, the air within the tissues expands and presses on these nerve-ends, causing intense pain sometimes, and there is no relief but to reamputate the limb and see that the nerves are not caught in the cicatrix. It is generally the stump that perishes away and becomes small that gives the most annoyance.

My leg was amputated in such a position that when I stand it seems to be flexed with the foot behind me, and I have often tried to remove it from the way of persons passing, and have even tried to put it out to prevent the slamming of a door behind me, and much to my surprise the door did not stop. I have had many a fall in trying to walk, when springing up quickly I tried to put my foot to the floor. I have seen comrades whose legs were amputated below the knee, when on crutches, try to put the foot down and so come heavily on the end of the stump.

As I grow older there is a sense of shortening in the leg, the foot seeming to come nearer the body. If I move the muscles of the stump, as in the effort to extend the knee, a sensation of great heat occurs at once in the stump, when it may be almost frozen with cold. Dry heat sometimes relieves pain in these stumps, but nothing will relieve permanently except an operation, as above stated.

H. A. DOBSON, M.D.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

During the past week general trade and speculation, "while exhibiting most of the characteristics which have become popularly associated with the near approach of hostilities" (*Bradstreet's*), yet "in commercial lines much interest and activity have been manifested in the speculative and actual demand for leading staples, such as wheat, corn, oats, flour, coffee, sugar, most pork products, and cotton. A reflection of this active demand, which had its rise, so far as wheat and cotton are concerned, among foreign buyers who wish to anticipate any possible interruption of supplies, is found in the movement of prices, which, for the first time for many weeks past, shows a general upward tendency."

Silk, Wool, and Cotton.—"The silk manufacture is enjoying a period of unprecedented demand, and has never been more prosperous and busy. . . . In woolsens the heavy cancellations recently reported prove to be in large measure requests for deferred deliveries, but a better demand has been seen during the past week, in some quarters on account of large Government orders. In cotton goods the resumption of work by several large mills has increased the output, and the demand does not appear to have diminished. The print cloths are at the lowest point ever known, sales are of considerable volume, and there is at least enough demand for other goods to prevent any agreement of manufacturers as to a decrease of working capacity."—*Dun's Review*, April 23.

Bank Clearings and Failures.—"Bank clearings this week are slightly larger than those of last week, due entirely to a gain in New York City clearings. The total for the week aggregates \$1,113,000,000, 2.6 per cent. larger than the preceding week, 19 per cent. larger than the corresponding week last year, 10 per cent. larger than 1896, 12 per cent. larger than 1895, 30 per cent. larger than 1894, but 10 per cent. smaller than this week of 1893. There were 224 business failures in the United States this week, against 215 last week, 216 in this week a year ago, 240 in 1896, and 223 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, April 23.

Wheat and Other Cereals.—"The check to export trade at some ports, notably at the South, is reflected in temporarily smaller shipments of wheat, corn, and flour. The total shipments of wheat (flour included) this week aggregate 3,223,106 bushels, against 4,525,302 bushels last week, 1,654,668 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,286,000 bushels in 1896, 2,431,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,727,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports this week aggregate 3,363,000 bushels, against 4,666,000 bushels last week, 4,769,000 bushels in this week last year, and 981,000 bushels in 1896."—*Bradstreet's*, April 23.

Canadian Trade.—"A good average trade is reported throughout the Dominion of Canada. At Toronto large orders from the Northwest are a

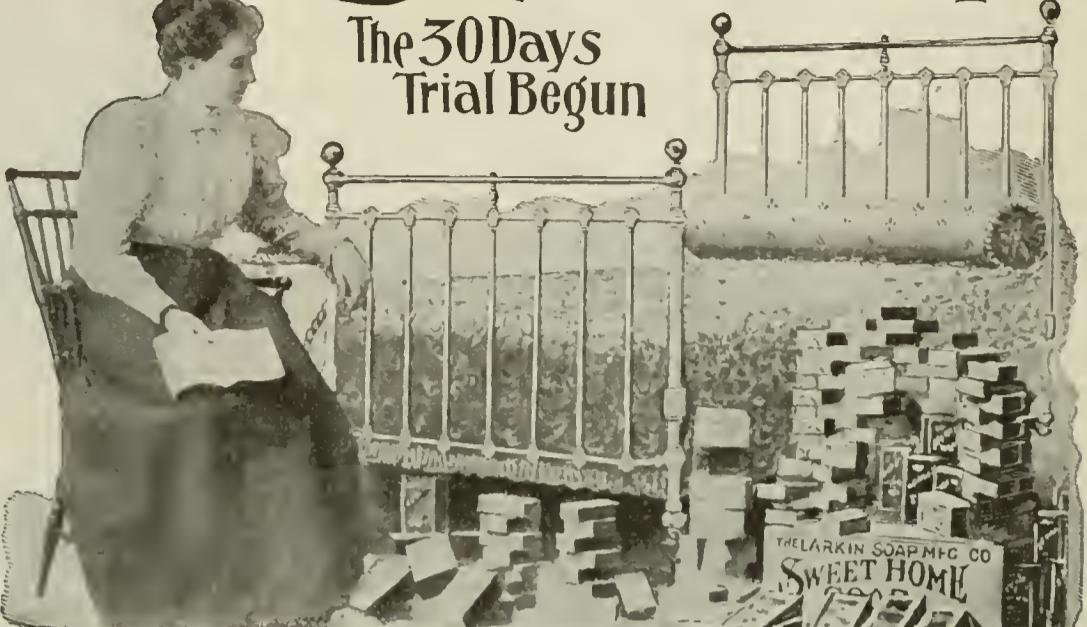
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feature, and many wholesale houses report the business done this spring as the best on record. Good effects from preferential tariff duties are reported, and the shipment of American products by Canadian routes is a feature. A good business of this sort is confidently expected as a result of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Bank clearings at Canada this week aggregate \$24,437,000, an increase of 32 per cent. over last week, and of 40 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 15, against 27 last week, 22 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1896, and 32 in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, April 23.

Current Events.

Monday, April 18.

A ship-load of Spaniards sails from Tampa, Fla., for Havana. . . . The patrol fleet will be placed in command of **Commodore Howell**. . . . **Russia** has ordered two battle-ships from the Cramps. . . . Arrangements to move troops south are made in various parts of the country. . . . Congress—an Agreement is reached on the Cuban resolutions by the Senate and House conferees, the resulting resolution being the general Senate one, with the recognition clause stricken out; the Senate adopts the report.

The Spanish Cabinet council discusses the draft of the **Queen Regent's speech** opening the Cortes, which is submitted by Premier Sagasta. . . . A heavy drop on the Bourse, and a corresponding rise in exchange, show the effect of the war preparations in Madrid. . . . The anti-American riots at Malaga are resumed, the negro servant of the American consul there being killed, and a number of persons wounded.

Tuesday, April 19.

Regular troops from all parts of the country are concentrated at the four southern points, Chickamauga, Tenn., Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala. . . . **Benj. J. Guerra**, treasurer of the Cuban Junta, issues a statement as to the charge that the Junta has used Cuban bonds for bribery purposes. . . . **George Parsons Lathrop**, author and editor, dies. . . . Congress—Senate: Vice-President **Hobart** signs the joint Cuban resolutions. House: **Speaker Reed** signs the Cuban resolutions.

The Spanish Cortes begins assembling in Madrid. . . . All parties are united in supporting the Government, and Premier Sagasta declares that Spain will not yield an inch to the demands of the United States. . . . The cruisers *Vizcaya* and *Almirante Oquendo* join the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde Islands. . . . The United States cruiser *Topeka* leaves Falmouth, England, under urgent orders for America. . . . **Ex-President Crespo**, of Venezuela, is killed during a battle with the insurgents in that country.

Wednesday, April 20.

President McKinley signs the Cuban intervention resolutions, and sends an ultimatum to Spain, demanding the withdrawal of her forces from Cuba; an answer is called for by Saturday morning. . . . **Señor Polo de Bernabé**, the Spanish minister, demands his passports, and leaves Washington, placing the interests of Spain in charge of the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister. . . . The State Department announces officially that this Government will not resort to privateering. . . . Governor **Culberson**, of Texas, orders the entire Ranger force to the Mexican border to repel any attempted Spanish invasion. . . . **Consul-General Baldasano** closes the Spanish consulate in this city, and turns over Spanish interests to the French consul. . . . Congress—House: The bill empowering the President to call for 100,000 volunteers is amended and passed without opposition.

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The Cortes of Spain assembles in Madrid, and the Queen Regent reads the speech from the throne; it is defiant in tone to the United States, and is received with great enthusiasm. . . . **President McKinley's ultimatum** reaches **General Woodford**. . . . **Don Carlos**, the pretender to the Spanish throne, arrives at Ostend, Belgium, having been requested to leave Italy. . . . It is officially announced from Rome that the powers, including Great Britain, have agreed to exclude war from European waters. Spanish securities fall heavily on European exchange. . . . **Spurgeon's Tabernacle** in London is destroyed by fire.

Thursday, April 21.

The Administration begins its plans for intervention in Cuba. . . . The blockade of Cuban and Philippine ports is decided upon. . . . The State Department announces that, in its view, a state of war already exists with Spain. . . . The text of the ultimatum is made public. . . . **Senator Walthall** (Dem., Miss.) dies in Washington. . . . **Postmaster-General Gary** resigns on account of ill-health, and the President nominates **Charles Emory Smith**, editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, to succeed him. . . . **Mr. Smith's nomination** is at once confirmed by the Senate. . . . Congress—Senate: The volunteer army bill, a resolution placing an embargo on coal and other war supplies destined for Spanish ports, and the sundry civil bill are passed. House: The embargo resolution is passed.

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The Spanish Government, without waiting for the delivery of the American ultimatum, sends Minister Woodford his passports, and declares that it regards the ultimatum as a declaration of war. . . . General Woodford leaves Madrid, having placed American interests in Spain in the hands of the British embassy. . . . Riots occur in Madrid. . . . The budget statement of the British exchequer shows a surplus, and promises a reduced tax-rate. . . . The Storting votes universal male suffrage for Norway.

Friday, April 22.

President McKinley issues a proclamation declaring an effective blockade of the principal ports of Cuba, the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Sampson, having blockaded all the northern Cuban ports, and Cienfuegos on the southern coast; the ports not blockaded are those not having railroad communication with Spanish Cuba. . . . The first vessel captured is the Spanish lumber steamer *Buena Ventura*, which is taken to the Gulf of Mexico by the gunboat *Nashville*. . . . The President signs the voluntary army bill. . . . Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, dies at the age of 77. . . . Charles Emory Smith, the new Postmaster-General, takes the oath of office. . . . Congress—Senate: An adjournment is taken in respect to the memory of the late Senator Walthall. House: The contested election case of Patterson vs. Carmack is decided in favor of Mr. Carmack, sitting member. . . . The Republican members of the ways and means committee complete a war revenue measure which, it is estimated, will raise between \$95,000,000 and \$100,000,000 annually.

The American squadron at Hongkong, under command of Admiral Dewey, sails for Manila. United States Minister Woodford and his suite reach Paris, having narrowly escaped violent treatment at the hands of the Spanish mob at Valladolid. . . . The Madrid newspapers announce that Spain will not adhere to the declaration of Paris, but will resort to privateering. . . . The American liner *Paris* sails from Southampton, and Spanish cruisers will try to intercept her. . . . Captain-General Blanco revokes all the pacific decrees issued in Cuba, and declares the existence of a state of war.

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National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York

Saturday, April 23.

President McKinley issues a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. . . . The last of the submarine mines, except those to be exploded in direct contact, are laid in the channels of New York harbor. . . . The United States court at Jacksonville appoints by telegraph a prize court at Key West to act in the cases of the *Buena Ventura* and the *Pedro*. . . . A censorship of press despatches has been established by the Government at Key West. . . . The Ohio senate has adopted the committee's majority report on the evidence taken to show a conspiracy to elect Marcus A. Hanna to the United States Senate by bribery. . . . It is announced in Washington that Secretary of State Sherman will resign in a few days. . . . Congress—Senate: The session is given over to funeral services over the late Senator Walthall. House: The army reorganization bill is passed unanimously.

Captain Sampson's squadron begins the blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports. . . . The cruiser *New York* captures the Spanish steamer *Pedro*, of Bilbao. . . . The Queen Regent of Spain declares her confidence in Sagasta and says there are no fears of a ministerial crisis. . . . It is reported that the American ship *Shenandoah*, for Liverpool from San Francisco, has been captured by the Spanish. . . . Early Saturday morning the batteries at Morro Castle fired upon the United States flag-ship *New York*, but none of the shots were effective, and they were not returned.

Sunday, April 24.

The cruisers *Minneapolis* and *Columbia* leave Hampton Roads under sealed orders. . . . The report that Admiral Miller of the United States navy had seized the Hawaiian Islands in the name of the United States is denied at Washington.

Spain issues a decree recognizing a state of war with United States. . . . Spanish troops are leaving the interior towns of Cuba, burning and pillaging as they go toward the coast. . . . The *Mangrove* leaves Key West to cut the cable from Cuba to Jamaica. . . . Spanish steamers *Miguel Jover* and *Catalina* are captured by the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. . . . It is reported that Spain will contest the legality of the seizure of the *Buena Ventura*, claiming that it was made before a state of war actually existed. The British Government proclaims a formal declaration of neutrality. . . . Mr. Gladstone's condition has changed for the worse, and he is reported to be sinking fast.

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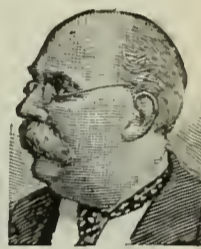
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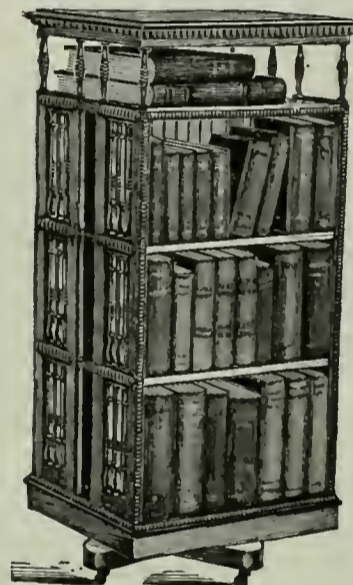
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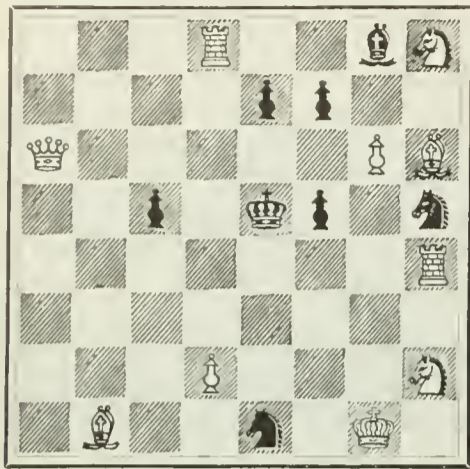
CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 278.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

First Prize Birmingham Daily Post Tournament, Black—Eight Pieces.



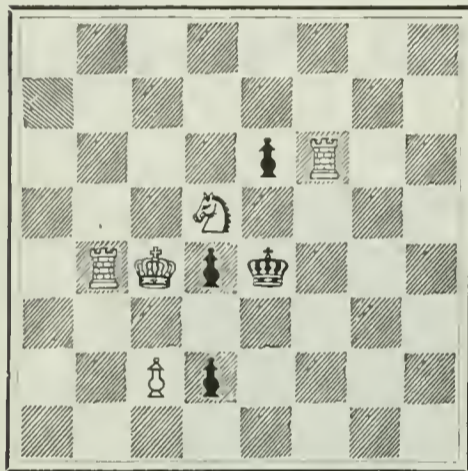
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 279.

BY J. C. WARNER.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 272.

Key-move B—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; D. W. W., New Orleans; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; W. J. Conoly, Lakefield, Que.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; Z. T. Merrill, Milwaukee; the Rev. E. V. Stevens, Oakland, Me.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; E. E. Bramlette, Fort Worth, Tex.; B. J. Campbell, Danville, Va.; J. P. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. B. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, Mich.; H. B. Munson, Hartford, Conn.; I. H. Pengelly, Durango City, Mex.; Mrs. S. W. C., Sing Sing, N. Y.

Comments: "The combination of the double check and the pinning of pieces hard to beat"—M. W. H. "Good"—F. H. J. "Easy, but pretty and ingenious"—C. W. C. "Key-move very unpromising"—R. M. C. "Neat, but not hard"—D. W. W. "Dextrous, deceptive, and difficult"—I. W. B. "A pretty pincushion"—W. R. C. "Worthy of a prize"—W. J. C. "Not a difficult prize-winner"—H. W. F. "The best one yet"—W. S. W. "A superb two-mover"—F. S. F. "Excellent"—W. G. D. "A

very difficult two-mover"—G. A. L. "Easy"—S. B. D. "Well deserves a prize"—J. H. P.

No. 273.

- 1. Kt-Q 2 2. B-B 6 3. Q-B 6, mate?
K-Q 3 Any Q-K 5, mate
..... Q-K sq Q-K 5, mate
1. K-Q 5 2. K-B 4 3.
..... Q-R 2 ch B x P, mate
1. K-B 5 2. K-K 6 3.
..... Q-R 4, mate
2. K-Kt 5 3.
..... B-B 7 ch Q-K Kt sq, mate
1. P-B 3 2. K-Q 5 must 3.
..... Q-K 4 ch Q-Q 4, mate
1. P-B 5 2. K-Q 3 must 3.
..... Q-K Kt sq Q-Q 4, mate
1. P-Kt 4 2. K-Q 3 3.
..... Kt-Q 3! mate
2. K-B 5 3.
..... B-B 7, mate
2. P-B 3 3.
..... Q-B 5, mate
2. P-B 5 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, F. H. Johnston, C. W. C., R. M. Campbell, D. W. W., the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Dr. Frick, C. R. Oldham, W. R. Coumbe, Dr. Moore, A. R. Hann, C. Q. De France; C. J. M. Grönlid, Elon, Iowa; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

Comments: "The White Ps betray the Key, but the sequel is exquisite"—M. W. H. "Very clever"—H. W. B. "A very strong problem"—F. H. J. "An extraordinarily fine problem"—C. W. C. "The easiest three-mover I have tried"—R. M. C. "A very difficult problem"—D. W. W. "Intricate, versatile, and very perplexing"—I. W. B. "Superb"—Dr. F. "Key-move is obvious, but the variations are very ingenious"—C. R. O. "Key-move difficult to find"—Dr. M. "Exceptionally fine"—C. Q. De F. "A problem with many traps, and Key-move hard to see"—C. J. M. G.

D. W. W., C. Q. De France, and E. E. Bramlette got 271. T. C. Kuralf, San Francisco, found the way of doing 270.

The United States Championship Match.

SEVENTH GAME.

French Defense.

- PILLSBURY. SHOWALTER. PILLSBURY. SHOWALTER.
White. Black. White. Black.
1 P-K 4 P-K 3 18 P-Kt 3 Kt-B 6
2 P-Q 4 P-Q 4 19 Kt-B 2 P-B 5 (h)
3 Kt-Q B 3 Kt-K B 3 20 Q-K 2 P-Kt 5 (i)
4 B-K Kt 5 B-K 2 21 P x B P Kt P x B P (k)
5 P-K 5 K Kt-Q 2 22 P x Q P Kt-Kt 5
6 B x B Q x B 23 B-Kt 3 P x P (l)
7 Q-Q 2 (a) P-Q R 3 24 R-Q B sq Q-Q B 2 (m)
8 Kt-Q sq P-Q B 4 25 Kt-Q 3 (n) P-Q R 4 (o)
9 P-Q B 3 Kt-Q B 3 26 Kt x Kt P x Kt
10 P-K B 4 Castles 27 B x P ch K-R sq
11 Kt-B 3 P-B 3 28 B x R P-B 7
12 B-Q 3 B P x K P (b) 29 P-K 6 R-K sq
13 Q P x K P P-Q Kt 4 30 B-Q 5 Q-B 6 ch
14 B-B 2 Kt-Kt 3 (c) 32 Q-Q 2 Q x Q ch
15 P-K R 4 Kt-B 5 32 Kt x Q B x P
16 Q-Q 3 P-Kt 3 33 B x B R x B ch
17 P-K Kt 3 (f) Q K-Kt 2 (g) 34 K-B 2 (p) Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

- (a) More conservative, and, in all probability, stronger than Kt-Kt 5 or Q-Kt 4.
(b) Black obtained a satisfactory development and he has some chances for a Queen's-wing attack. He might have played P x Q P first, but the text-move seems more aggressive.
(c) Better, perhaps, was P-B 5, followed eventually by Kt-B 4 or R-Q sq and Kt-B sq. The move selected enables White to start a King's-side attack.
(f) The fact that White had time to make this defensive move proves that his opponent's attack on the Queen's wing was not very dangerous.
(g) Black, in all probability, had some sacrifice like Kt x K P in view, otherwise he would have selected the quite obvious B-Q 2 and B-K sq continuation, which would have afforded a pretty good defense.
(h) Had he moved P-Kt 5, White might have answered P-B 4, and there was but little chance for a successful attack.
(i) Black could not adopt conservative tactics, since White's King-side attack was quite threaten-

ing. Among others, White had the Kt-Kt 4, Kt-B 6 ch and P-R 5 continuation on hand. The best play, however, seems hasty. B-Kt 2 might have been played, threatening P-Q 5.

(k) Q P x B P, it seems, was much better. The play selected leads to the weakening of Black's Q P, which finally causes the loss of the game.

(l) Much safer was Kt x Q P.

(m) Black's game at this stage was compromised. The text-move does not give ample protection. Better, perhaps, was B-Kt 2, followed by R-B sq, giving up the Q B P or P-B 7 at once.

(n) A powerful move; by forcing the exchange of the Black Kt (Kt 5) White will win the Q P.

(o) A disastrous oversight, which loses the game. Black should have played R-Kt sq or Kt x Kt ch, followed by B-Kt 2 or B-K 3.

(p) After this move Black surrendered; he is a Rook behind, with no possible chance of escape.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTIETH GAME.

Scotch Game.

- O.E. WIGGERS, N.B. ANDERSON. O.E. WIGGERS, N.B. ANDERSON.
Nashville. SON. White. Black. White. Black.
1 P-K 4 P-K 4 17 B-B 2 Kt-Kt 3
2 Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3 18 R-B 3 B-B sq
3 P-Q 4 P x P 19 R-K sq P-K B 4
4 Kt x P B-B 4 20 Kt-Kt 3 B-K 3
5 B-K 3 Q-B 3 (a) 21 Kt-Q 4 Q-B 4 (g)
6 P-Q B 3 Kt-K 2 22 Q-K 3 Q-R-K sq
7 B-Q Kt 5 Castles 23 R-R 3 B-B sq
8 Castles B-Kt 3 24 K-R sq Kt-K 2
9 B-R 4 P-Q 4 25 Q-Kt 3 R-B 2
10 Kt x Kt P x Kt 26 Kt-B 3 P-K Kt 4 (h)
11 Kt-Q 2 Kt-Kt 3 27 Kt x P R-Kt 2
12 B x B (b) B P x B 28 P-K 6 Kt-Kt 3 (i)
13 P-K B 4 B-Kt 2 (c) 29 Kt x R P Q-K 2
14 P-K 5 Q-K 2 30 B x P Kt-B sq
15 Q-B 3 (d) Kt-R 5 (e) 31 Kt-Kt 5 Q x Kt (j)
16 Q-Q 3 P-Q R 4 (f) 32 P x Q Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move usually gets Black into trouble. The Kt should occupy this square; and it is always unadvisable to get the Q out until the minor pieces are developed.

(b) While it may seem necessary to get the B from this file, yet, there was no need to hurry matters, and the exchange is better for Black.

(c) P x P is evidently best. The text-move permits White to establish two very strong Pawns.

(d) Very bold and risky, to say the least.

(e) Throwing away a move. P-Q 5, followed by P-Q B 4, gives White something to think about.

(f) Driving the B where he will do the most good. At R 4 he wasn't threatening anything.

(g) Evidently a bad move, accomplishing nothing.

(h) An amazing move. As if White didn't have enough pressure on the K side, Black helps him to some more.

(i) Notice how this Kt hops around without doing anything.

(j) Nothing to be said.

SIXTY-FIRST GAME.

French Defense.

- A. S. HITCHCOCK, C. G. ROYCE, A. S. HITCHCOCK, E. G. ROYCE.
Manhattan, Kan. Tilton, N. H. White. Black. White. Black.
1 P-K 4 P-K 3 19 Q-Q 3 B-Kt 4 (e)
2 P-Q 4 P-Q 4 20 P-Q B 4 Q x Q
21 P x Q B-R 5
22 P-Q 5 Q-R-K sq
23 R-Kt 4 P-Q Kt 4 (f)
24 P x P P x P (g)
25 B-Q 3 Castles
26 R-K 4 K-B sq
27 R-B 2 R-Q sq
28 R x R K x R
29 R-K 2 ch K-B 3 (h)
30 R-K 4 R x P
31 P-Q 4 P-Kt 4
32 K-B 2 R-Q 2
33 K-K 3 P-B 3
34 R-K 8 B-Q 8
35 B x P Q-R-Q sq
36 Kt-Q 3 R-B 2
37 Kt-Kt 4 P-B 4 (i)
38 P-B 3 R-K 2 38 Kt-Q 5 ch Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Kt-K B 3 is the accepted move.

(b) There does not seem to be any necessity for this. B-K 2 is better.

(c) B-R 4 is indicated, altho he wins a P by this move.

(d) This is too apparent. He has R-Q 4 which gives a good game.

(e) The P is there, making all the difference. Hence, the move is lost.

(f) R x Kt is more than an exchange of pieces, for White comes out best, with a P ahead, and Black's Q side in a most demoralized condition.

(g) Bottling up his B in great style.

(h) Should not get in front of his P.

(i) Which blunder costs the Rook and the game.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW WAR WAS DECLARED.

MINISTER WOODFORD informed our State Department, April 21, that the Spanish Government had notified him (Señor Polo having withdrawn from Washington) that diplomatic negotiations were at an end, and that this notification reached him before he had an opportunity to make formal presentation of the ultimatum forwarded by this Government. Thereupon he received his passports, and our State Department announced that further diplomatic action on the part of the United States was rendered unnecessary. On the same date a semi-official note was issued in Madrid saying:

“The Spanish Government, having received the ultimatum of the President of the United States, considers that the document constitutes a declaration of war against Spain, and that the proper form to be adopted is not to make any further reply; but to await the expiration of the time mentioned in the ultimatum before opening hostilities. In the mean time, the Spanish authorities have placed their possessions in a state of defense, and their fleet is already on its way to meet that of the United States.”

The time limit of our ultimatum did not expire until two days later, April 23. But accepting the attitude of Spain as equivalent to a declaration of war, the President issued a proclamation of blockade for Cuba, April 22. The United States navy signalized the opening of hostilities by capturing a Spanish merchant ship, and on April 23 the President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers.

On April 24, the *Gaceta Oficial*, Madrid, printed a proclamation by the Spanish Government declaring that “a state of war exists” between Spain and the United States, and announcing that the treaty of 1795, the protocol of 1877, and all other conventions “are null and void.” The decree began as follows:

“Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States, and, the state of war being begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because the injustice and provo-

cation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict.”

The body of this decree dealt with the question of privateering and the general conduct of the war (see topic, “Privateering and Neutral Rights,” on another page).

In a brief message, April 25, President McKinley reviewed the developments since the enactment of the congressional resolutions April 20, calling “for the recognition of the independence of the



ACTING REAR ADMIRAL (COMMODORE) GEORGE DEWEY,

Commander of the Asiatic Squadron, reported to have defeated the Spanish fleet at Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1.

people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect,” and asked Congress for a formal declaration of war, which was promptly given in the following form:

“A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain. Be it enacted, etc.

“(1) That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A.D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

“(2) That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the active service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.”

The State of War.—“The use and purpose of the various formal declarations and proclamations by belligerents and neutrals is to establish the technical status of war, and to bring the rules which govern the conduct of both neutrals and belligerents during its continuance into operation. Like most modern wars,

this has come about by drift of events, without formal declaration. A declaration is needful now, not to begin war, but to put into effect the rules of the game. First it was thought enough for this country to declare its policy and method of conducting war. This would have been sufficient for international purposes, since the world will fix for itself the technical date of beginning of hostilities, but it has been found necessary, in order to bring some domestic laws contingent upon a state of war into operation, to make a formal declaration.

"Spain, having begun war by dismissing our Minister, has less need for a formal declaration, and is content with issue of a declaration of the principles and methods she will adopt in carrying it on. This declaration is more vague and reserved than that of the United States, and its meaning will have to be interpreted by the later practise of Spain. For example, the declaration that all treaties with the United States are null is an empty form, since war always suspends treaties, unless it means that Spain means to disregard the treaty provisions, made with special reference to a state of war, protecting the life and property of Americans domiciled in Spain and Cuba. This would be rather barbaric and would call for unpleasant reprisals."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Declaration that War Exists.—"The act of yesterday was not the beginning of war. It was the *pro forma* recognition of the existence of a war already begun. The declaration of war was in the resolution of the war-making power, instructing the President to use force, if needful, to put Spain out of Cuba. The beginning of the war was in the acts of the Spanish Government on Thursday last in dismissing the American Minister, and in announcing that it considered war had been declared and that its fleet was already on the way to meet ours with hostile intent. The act of yesterday was thought desirable, partly as a matter of record, partly as a means of investing the President with the fullest war powers of the Constitution, and partly as a formal notification of belligerency to this nation and to all neutral powers.

"The practise of formally exchanging declarations of war between nations, once regarded as necessary for the legalization of hostilities, was long ago abandoned. The modern practise is to proceed to war without any such declaration, and then, after the war has actually been begun, to announce that fact and state the causes thereof in a domestic proclamation. Announcement of the fact is also made to neutral powers, in order that they may have no excuse for not observing the requirements of neutrality. But no such notice is required to be given to the enemy, and acts of war occurring before the notice is given to neutrals are just as legitimate as those occurring afterward. It will be remembered that in our last foreign war, more than fifty years ago, two important battles were fought before Congress passed the resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war. There is, indeed, scarcely any principle more definitely established, by practise and by the highest judicial decision, than that the United States may be engaged in war, in law and in fact, and have all the rights of a belligerent, without any declaration on the subject by Congress. It has thus been engaged in war for the last five days. It yesterday recognized and recorded the fact, more promptly than nations usually do, and nothing now remains but to press the war with all possible vigor to a triumphant and honorable conclusion."—*The Tribune, New York.*

Ministers and Passports.—"It has been asked what is the difference between asking passports and having them sent, in the case of Ambassadors and Ministers resident. There is just the difference there is between the act of a guest who calls on the host, stating that he finds it inconvenient and possibly unpleasant to remain longer, and that he wishes to pay his respects and say good-by, and that of another to whom the host says he is not wanted any longer and there is the door; go. There is no cause of war in either case, tho the representatives are usually withdrawn or dismissed before hostilities begin. Venezuela and England did not renew relations for years after the dismissal of their respective Ministers, nor did war follow. But it indicates a state of high irritation, strained relations. Spain has taken the responsibility both ways. She asked passports for her ambassador near Washington and dismissed ours from Madrid. We, therefore, have a right to assume that she will not answer our ultimatum, or, if she does, it will be defiance. This is a just inference.

It means war. But the withdrawal of the Ministers of itself is not a hostile act. It is a pointer. During the absence of the national representatives in peace or in war, and even when there is none stationed at the point, it is customary for some friendly nation to offer its services in looking after the rights and liberty of the citizens of the country not represented. Thus our consular business in Spanish lands is turned over to English consuls and that of Spain in this country to French or Austrian consuls. Communication between Spain and the United States can be had directly through their respective Ministers at any neutral court or through the representatives of a friendly, a neutral, government."—*The Journal, Milwaukee.*

CHANGES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

JOHAN SHERMAN, Secretary of State, surrendered his portfolio last week, and First Assistant Secretary William R. Day succeeded him. Owing to physical infirmities, Mr. Sherman's retirement has been mooted in the newspapers ever since he took office at the advent of the McKinley Administration (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 23 and August 21, 1897). Mr. Sherman's long and active public career, thus closed, affords opportunity for renewed eulogy and criticism, mingled with consid-



Number of islands, over 400.
Area, 116,000 square miles.
Estimated population, 7,500,000.
Chief products: hemp, sugar, coffee, copra, tobacco, and indigo.
Exports in 1893 amounted to \$39,500,000, of which sugar furnished \$18,000,000 and hemp \$10,000,000. Imports in 1893 amounted to \$25,000,000, chief imports being rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, and coal.
Chief islands, two in number, Luzon and Mindanao.
Luzon: area, 40,024 square miles; population about 4,500,000.
Mindanao: area, 36,000 square miles; population, 732,800.
Manila, chief city and capital of the Philippine Islands; population (1887) 154,062.

MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

erable expression of regret for the display of failing powers in so exalted a position.

Mr. Day was made Assistant Secretary about a year ago, and the active and important work of the department has devolved upon him since that date. He had taken no prominent part in politics before taking that office, altho he was elected judge of the common pleas court in Ohio by both political parties in 1886. Failing health prevented him from accepting office as district court judge under President Harrison. He had been an intimate personal friend of Mr. McKinley at Canton, and is forty-nine years of age.

The successor of Mr. Day as First Assistant Secretary is John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University, New York. He entered the State Department as a clerk in 1885, was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State by President Harrison, and has been frequently called for consultation at the State Department since his acceptance of the chair at Columbia in 1891. He is known politically as a National Democrat, is a native of Delaware, and is thirty-eight years old.

Sherman's Retirement.—"No one can regard his record in the State Department as a success, but the responsibility for putting him where his age and his lack of aptitude for the duties of the office made him a mere figurehead should be placed on those who induced him to leave the Senate for that position. If it was necessary to have him in the Cabinet his career, his abilities, and his fame qualified him for the Treasury; and while his age undoubtedly would have been a great drawback there, it would have been no greater than it was in the State Department, while it may also be questioned whether he would not have been more practical as the financial minister than the present incumbent of that position. It is beyond dispute that his retirement from the State Department is necessary now, both for his sake and for that of the public business. But it is not possible to contemplate with satisfaction the political motives by which he was taken from the Senate and put in a position from which he is obliged to retire in something like discredit to his abilities.

"The nation, however, in estimating the public services of John Sherman will not count the year which he spent as figurehead in the State Department as anything more than a misfortune. His real character consists of his long legislative services and his work in raising the credit of the Government to the foremost rank among the nations."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, *Pittsburg*.

A Remarkable Career.—"For about forty-five years Mr. Sherman has been prominently identified with the administration of the Government, beginning as a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He served eight years in the House, was thirty-two years in the Senate, four years a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes as Secretary of the Treasury, and for a little over a year he has been Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President McKinley.

"When Mr. Sherman accepted the position of premier of the present Administration he did so with the understanding that he should be relieved of the details of the work of his department. His health had even then begun to fail, and it is now apparent that he feels he can no longer bear the strain of his official duties. Mr. Sherman is seventy-five years of age.

"In the retirement which the venerable statesman purposes to seek at his home in Mansfield during the summer, and at his winter home in Washington, he will continue to have in the same degree the confidence and respect of the people which he has enjoyed during his long career as a public man."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, *Cleveland*.

"Neither the distinction of his young manhood nor the fame of his prime was due to accident or to the arts by which commonplace politicians work their way into a place that becomes the cynosure of all eyes. On the contrary, his distinction grew into fame with the expansion of the powers of a naturally great intellect, until they comprehended almost every field of activity open to a public man of the first rank. This is an age when talent specializes itself rapidly, and tho Mr. Sherman wrought strenuously at every task to which he addressed his powers, it is as a master of finance that he will ever be remembered. The histo-

rian of the future will ever associate Mr. Sherman's name most honorably with the establishment of the national-bank system and the resumption of specie payments—two great measures which have given to our financial system whatever of stability it now possesses."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, *Boston*.

Statesman in a Narrow Field.—"For forty years John Sherman has been a great statesman in a narrow field. Had the field been widened he would have grown smaller. He was conspicuous because by comparison he towered above his party followers, but in a forest of Clays and Websters and Calhouns he would have been a dwarf oak. Early in his political life, Mr. Sherman fell under the influence of the money class and he never emerged from it. He was called a great financier when he, as Secretary of the Treasury, provided for the resumption of specie payment, but it was cunning, not great financiering, for it was deliberately accomplished by degrading and demonetizing one of the nation's money metals. And since he himself, as well as his friends, point to his record on the money question as the over-

towering statesmanship of his life, let him be measured by that, and let the measure be the distress and sorrow and poverty on the one hand, and the wrong accumulations of wealth on the other, which the demonetization of silver has wrought.

"Only once in his public career did John Sherman show signs of cutting away from the influence of the money kings. That was in July, 1890, when he prepared, introduced, and had enacted into law the silver-purchasing act, but his conversion did not last



JOHN BASSETT MOORE, OF NEW YORK,
First Assistant Secretary of State.

long. In 1893, from his place in the Senate, he denounced the act of 1890 and vehemently advocated its repeal, and not only so, but insisted that the coinage of silver dollars be permanently suspended and the word 'coin' be interpreted to mean 'gold.' Mr. Sherman is not gathering in to himself much sympathy from the heart of the American people in his enforced exile from the councils of his party—a party that he helped make possible."—*The Times (Dem.)*, *Kansas City*.

Sherman, the Opportunist.—"John Sherman's life can not be fairly written by any of his contemporaries because he was both statesman and politician. The successful politician is never a character to be admired by all classes of men. Opportunism, the one invariable instrument of the politician, involves lines of conduct that can not at all times be brought to the tests of the highest standards of the right, and the opportunist Sherman has received his full share of popular criticism in his day. . . . He was a war greenbacker, was the pilot who guided the Treasury in the resumption of specie payments, and was the creator of the compromise that has borne his name under the designation of 'the Sherman act of '90.' He always acted on the exigency of the moment, and never thought of the inconsistencies that might be charged to him. He took the world as he found it and shaped politics to the conditions regardless of abstract theories. In all the elements of success, few if any American statesmen have been as successful as John Sherman."—*The News (Ind.)*, *Detroit*.

"He was brushed out of the Senate to reward the manager. He is brushed out of the Cabinet now that the reward is secured. The man who might have been President but for the chicanery of the man who sat at the council table with him as War Secretary, ends forty years of eminent service as a mere pawn in Hanna's game of politics. The ending of the careers of Clay and

Webster did not equal in pathos that of John Sherman."—*The Globe (Dem.)*, *St. Paul*.

Promotion of Judge Day.—"Judge Day has handled the delicate and difficult problems growing out of our present international complications in a manner that has won the confidence and respect of every member of the Cabinet and every Senator and Representative.

"A few carping critics of the Administration lay great stress upon the fact that Judge Day is 'a country lawyer.' This fact is urged against him as tho it were a reproach or a disqualification. If being a 'country lawyer' had been a bar to service in the responsible positions of the Government the annals of our country would have been deprived of many of its most illustrious names. The strongest men in war and in peace have been country lawyers. The country court-house has contributed the brains of our diplomacy and the glory of our statecraft.

"Judge Day left a law practise at Canton which brought him annually four times as much as the salary of a Cabinet officer to serve his faithful and lifelong friend. He has been the trusted adviser of Mr. McKinley through all his public career, and the latter has leaned upon this tried and true-hearted counselor in every important crisis in his life since he was first elected to Congress in 1876. He is a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and a man of scholarly attainment. To the accomplishments of a widely read lawyer he adds the graces and the quiet reserve of a polished gentleman and the mental poise of a cool, level-headed man of affairs who has had wide contact with men."—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

"It is no reflection upon Mr. Day to assume that the position should have been filled by one of three men who stand out so preeminent in point of character, fitness, and world-wide fame, as to specially qualify them for the duties of Premier during the present war with Spain, that is certain to involve the most complicated diplomatic problems. The three men to whom the President should have limited himself in the selection of a Premier are ex-President Harrison, ex-Senator Edmunds, and ex-President Cleveland. The appointment of either of these men would have been a proclamation to the world that our relations with all governments would be maintained on the highest plane of liberal and enlightened statesmanship."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, *Philadelphia*.

PRIVATEERING AND NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

IN a war which promises to be principally a naval duel, international interest centers upon the question of privateering, which directly affects the commercial rights of neutral nations as well as those of the combatants. Neither Spain nor the United States joined the other powers in signing the declaration of Paris upon this subject in 1856. In the present case Spain makes certain "absolute reserves" in a decree promulgated April 24. We quote from a cable despatch:

"We have observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. The Government is of the opinion that the fact of not having adhered to the Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The Government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserves on this point, in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient, first, by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy.

"Clause 1. The state of war existing between Spain and the United States annuls the treaty of peace and amity of October 27, 1795, and the protocol of January 12, 1877, and all other agreements, treaties, or conventions in force between the two countries.

"Clause 2. From the publication of these presents, thirty days are granted to all ships of the United States anchored in our harbors to take their departure free of hindrance.

"Clause 3. Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the Declaration of Paris, the Government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe, and hereby orders to be observed, the following regulations of maritime law:

"First—Neutral flags cover the enemy's merchandise except contraband of war.

"Second—Neutral merchandise, except contraband of war, is not seizable under the enemy's flag.

"Third—A blockade to be obligatory must be effective, viz., it must be maintained with sufficient force to prevent access to enemy's littoral.

"Fourth—The Spanish Government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with the vessels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, which will cooperate with the new navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control.

"Fifth—In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations, which will be published.

"Sixth—Included in contraband of war are weapons, ammunition, equipments, engines, and 'in general all the appliances used in war.'

"Seventh—To be regarded and judged as pirates, with all the rigor of the law, are captains, masters, officers, and two thirds of the crew of vessels which, not being American, shall commit acts of war against Spain, even if provided with letters of marque issued by the United States.

"The fourth is the most important clause, in which Spain maintains the right to grant letters of marque, which right she reserved to herself in her note of May 16, 1857, contained in her reply to France.

"Spain defines contraband of war as 'cannon, quick-firing guns, shells, rifles, all patterns of cutting and thrusting weapons and arms of precision, bullets, bombs, grenades, fulminates, capsules, fuses, powder, sulfur, dynamite, and explosives of all kinds, as well as uniforms, straps, pack-saddles, and equipment for artillery and cavalry, marine engines, and in general all appliances used in war.'

"The Government reserves liberty of action relative to the question of coal being contraband of war."

President McKinley's proclamation on the same subject (dated April 26) officially declares against privateering, and adheres to the rules of the Declaration of Paris:

"*Whereas*, It being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by their recent practise, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the Declaration of Paris;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

"1. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"2. Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

"3. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective.

"4. Spanish merchant vessels in any port or places within the United States, shall be allowed till May 21, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officer in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited, or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Spanish Government.

"5. Any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port, bound for any port or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port and to discharge her cargo, and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

"6. The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade."

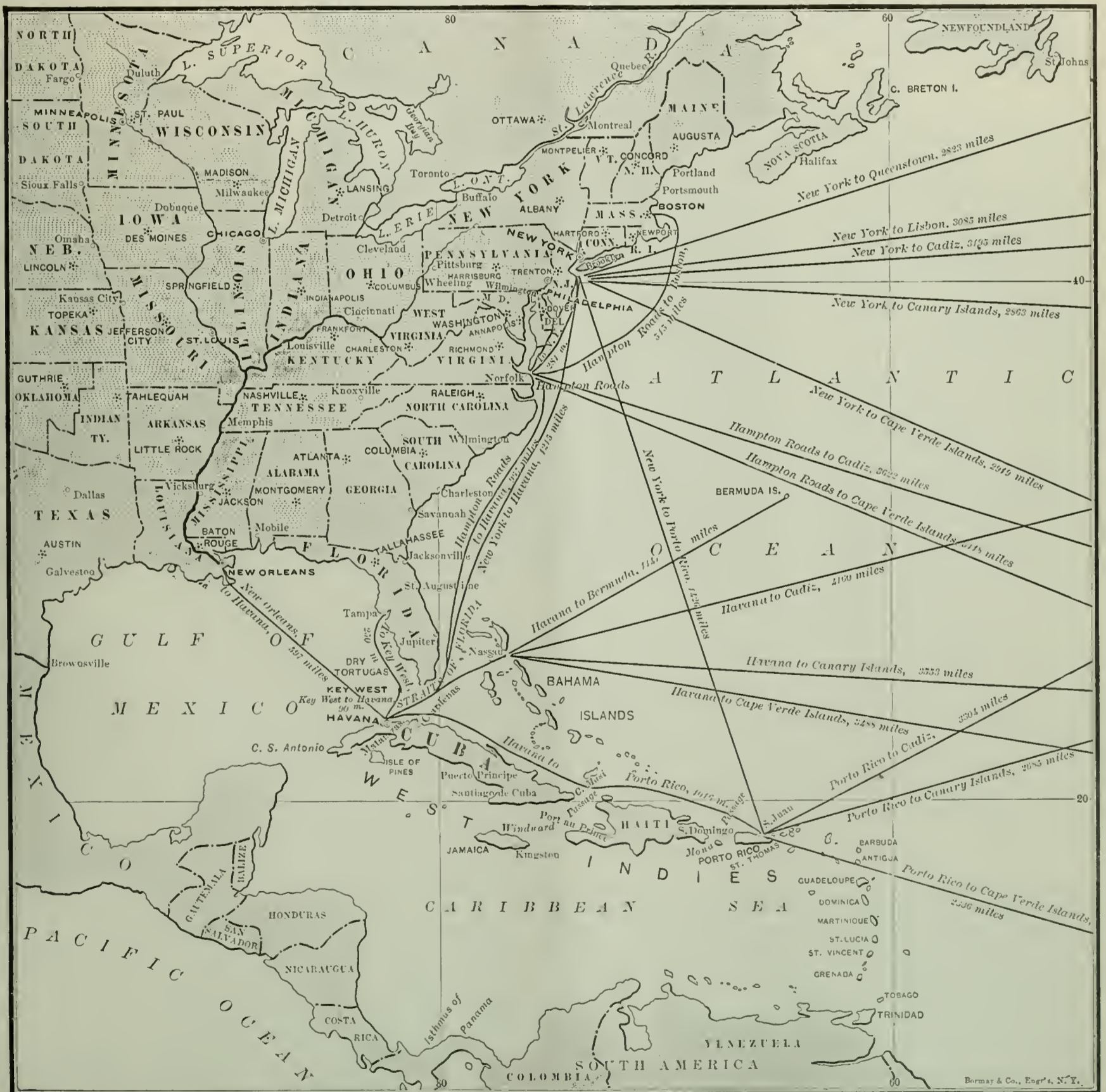
What a Privateer Is.—"It is a ship owned and manned by private persons, but specially empowered by a state to wage war against that state's enemy at sea. The commissions from a government granting this war power to private vessels are called letters of marque. Privateers are generally too light in their armament, for they are equipped at private expense, to fight warships of a regular navy, and they confine their operations almost exclusively to capturing the enemy's defenseless merchantmen. Privateering is generally conducted for the money there is in it, since when an enemy's ship and cargo are captured they become very largely the property of the privateersmen. As privateering is a war simply on commerce, and easily degenerates into sheer

piracy, the interests of the commercial world have demanded its extinction, and it has become substantially extinct. In the Declaration of Paris of 1856 England, Russia, France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia (Italy) agreed that 'privateering is and remains abolished.' The United States never signed the agreement, nor did Spain, but the United States is against privateering, and has already announced that it would not be the President's policy to grant letters of marque in this war. If Spain commissions privateers she will do it in defiance of all the great maritime powers." —*The Republican, Springfield.*

The Declaration of Paris.—"The Declaration of Paris was drawn up at the close of the Crimean war by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, by whose signatures it became binding upon these seven powers on April 16, 1856. The declaration contained four articles. The first declared privateering abolished; the second, that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war; the third, that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag; and the fourth, that blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

"All civilized nations have since accepted these articles except the United States, Spain, Mexico, China, Venezuela, and a few minor states. There seems to have been no serious objections raised by any of the non-signatory powers against any of these provisions, except the one regarding privateering. So far as the United States are concerned, it has been the practise even if not the theory, to abstain from privateering ever since the Declaration of Paris. Indeed, John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State in 1823, proposed to the governments of England, France, and Russia to enter into a convention to exempt all private property from capture on the open sea. So that this Government, altho it declined to sign the Paris convention of 1856 for what it considered good and sufficient reasons, has nevertheless always taken an advanced position in practise."—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

"When this declaration was prepared, it was signed by all of the great European governments, but was not signed by those representing the United States. The reason for our declination was stated to be that we did not think that the international affirmation went far enough; that if it extended the exemption



DISTANCE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE WEST INDIES.

from capture on the high seas to all private property except contraband of war, whether enemy's property or neutral's property, whether taken by privateers or by regular war-vessels, then we should be prepared to sign it. We imagine, however, that the form which we wished to have adopted did not include the right to ignore the requirements of a blockade. But our position, whether taken with entire good faith or taken, as some assumed, on the ground that we did not care to sign the proposition as drawn up, and thought this would be a good way of relieving ourselves of the odium of not doing so, because we were well aware that the great governments of the world would not accept our amendment, relieved us from the necessity of imposing any new restriction.

"For the last forty years we have been at liberty, if engaged in war, to send out privateers and to seize the goods of an enemy, even tho these might be on board the vessels of a neutral, and this without regard to whether these goods were or were not contraband of war. It would probably have been better for us to have signed the declaration in 1856, as in this way we might have avoided the misfortune that came to us through the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, and other Confederate privateers."—*The Herald, Boston*.

The Right of Search.—"Spain's proclamation of war declares that her auxiliary cruisers, organized out of the mercantile marine, will, like her regular navy, 'exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction.'

"There is no doubt that the right of searching neutral merchant ships in such seas and waters is accorded to a belligerent by international law. The reason is that, until the belligerent searches, he can not know whether there is any contraband of war in the cargo, or what the destination of that cargo is. In other words, the right of search is a corollary of the conceded right of maritime capture; and yet, being a burden to the neutral ship, it must be conducted with as little harshness as is possible, and with neither insult nor injury to the neutral. If, however, the neutral neglects the customary warning by signals, hailing, or a gun, to heave to, and resists search by a lawful cruiser, it is liable to confiscation.

"War-vessels of neutrals are, of course, free from search, because they are government vessels, and because they do not carry merchandise. But a mail steamer is not a government steamer in the sense of being relieved from that examination of its papers which is part of the right to search. A more difficult question to determine is whether a neutral merchant vessel under the convoy of one of its government's war-ships is exempt from search, and hence that matter is often regulated by treaty. Our country, true to its policy of favoring neutral trade, has provided for such exemption of convoyed ships in more than a dozen treaties with other states, and France has taken the same ground in various treaties, while Germany, Austria, Italy, and other European powers, Spain notably among them, provide that the word of the officer commanding the war-ship shall be taken in place of search. Our navy regulations instruct officers not to allow ships under their protection to be searched, and yet to satisfy themselves that no contraband is being carried to a belligerent port. Great Britain, unlike other nations, insists on the right of search in such cases; but, so far as the present war is concerned, it is enough to know that both Spain and our country favor the exemption of neutral ships under neutral convoy.

"If search reveals cause for detention, the captured vessel must be sent for adjudication to some port as soon as possible, and if this can not be done at all, the neutral must be released."—*The Sun, New York*.

Spain's Evasive Decree.—"Avoiding a direct declaration of war, the Spanish Government has, in its official decree, recognized the existence of a state of war between itself and the United States. The situation demands an unequivocal declaration of policy from Spain, and it certainly can not be said that the decree is as explicit and satisfactory as were the spontaneous assurances to the powers on the part of the United States.

"England's 'confident expectation' that Spain, like the United States, would renounce the technical right to privateering—that is, to issue letters of marque to private vessels authorizing preying upon our commerce—has been dashed. . . .

"It remains to be seen how Europe will treat Spain's insistence

on her right to practise piracy, for privateering is now regarded in no other light. Those private merchants and owners of vessels who apply for letters of marque deserve little consideration and pity, for they are prompted by greed rather than patriotism. They are after the prize-money, and have no higher purpose in view. The right of the auxiliary force to search for contraband can not be disputed under international law, but the Spaniards are likely to abuse that right, and then they will doubtless hear from the neutral powers. But the organization of this auxiliary force is merely a transparent evasion of the strong sentiment against privateering. Spain does not care to offend civilized sentiment by issuing at once letters of marque to these merchantmen, and therefore professes to confer upon them 'equal distinction in the work of our navy.'

"The very grave threat to treat American privateers as pirates is as impudent as it is farcical, since Spain knows very well that our Government has officially renounced the right to issue letters of marque. Spain attempts a distinction between American vessels operating under letters of marque and foreign vessels so operating, but this will deceive no one honestly opposed to commercial piracy. We shall not resort to privateering in any form, while Spain, if she does attempt it, may find herself speedily embroiled in serious trouble with England and Germany."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

CAPTAIN MAHAN, INTERNATIONAL UNREST, AND AMERICAN DESTINY.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has called Captain A. T. Mahan (retired) from Rome to serve on the Naval Strategy Board during the war with Spain. Captain Mahan's first three books on "Sea Power in History" have given him the reputation of being scarcely less than the greatest authority in the world on naval strategy. His essays on the "Interest of America in Sea Power" have suffered considerable foreign criticism, to which Captain Mahan, in at least one instance, took occasion to reply in the newspapers. The British "Looker-On," in April *Blackwood's Magazine*, goes so far as to attribute the extreme unrest of the whole world at this moment chiefly to the writings of Captain Mahan. He pointed out to England so clearly the necessity of sea power, says this writer, that the Government has not been slow to seize his every suggestion. Likewise his books on sea power have incited the whole world to action, and stimulated the spirit of aggression and colonial expansion. Cuban complications from this point of view are neither an unexpected nor unnatural omen of a new career for the United States.

Speaking directly of the volume, "The Influence of Sea Power in History," the "Looker-on" characterizes it as an admirable book, "but the most incendiary of modern times":

"If I could do so reasonably, I would say that its publication was wrong. But tho that can not be said, I do find it reasonable to think that it is working a deal of mischief. The book would be all very well if written in a language which only Americans and English could understand, tho better still, of course, were its drift intelligible to Englishmen alone. . . . We have much to thank Captain Mahan for, no doubt. He has praised, justified, glorified us as a heroic seafaring people. What is more, at a critical time, at the last moment, he put heart into the resolve of our Government to build a great navy and reign again at sea. If at the same time he fixed the attention of the Americans upon the defenseless state of their seaboard, we ought not to complain of that, considering that he is himself American. The misfortune is (let us be serious) that his teaching was as oil to the flame of 'colonial expansion' everywhere leaping into life. Everywhere anew sprung ambition to go forth and possess, and enjoy reading its sanction in the philosophy of history, ennobled by the glory of conquest,—above all, of naval conquest; so that at this moment, speculation can think of no enterprise more alluring than to build war-ships for chance customers.

"I doubt whether this effect of Mahan's teachings has gone deeper anywhere than in the United States. Before his book was heard of many were the signs of a new uneasy spirit working like a ferment in the public mind over there; and all that

was thought particularly sound and true in what Mahan had to say, justified it much and emboldened it more. The restriction imposed upon political action by the founders and establishers of the United States, restriction which limited the interests of the people to home affairs almost entirely, was most wise for their day and generation; and wise it remains. But time passes; conditions alter; and the conditions which made obedience to the curbing of national ambition more inviting than indulgence at the beginning of the century are passing away at the close. Pride in being nothing but a nation of farmers and traders was upheld for a great part of the interval by the gospel that deified Work, built altars to the Pile, and had its Bible written by the venerable Dr. Smiles. But (Mr. Cobden's generation would have groaned to hear it) that doctrine fails to satisfy young countries long. There is still an irrepressible 'old Adam,' in tribes and nations as in individual sinners; and to put the matter plainly, it is against all experience that a strong, numerous, capable, proud, and stirring people should be content forever with a historic past such as an American citizen consciously brings to Europe with him.

"It is all right, his historic past, and entirely honorable; yet he feels more and more that it is wanting in much that his forebears affected to despise and he can not. Widening his vision and fixing his imagination, the culture which by hypothesis should help him has the opposite effect as often as not. Argue and moralize as he may—his argument and his moralizing being unimpeachable—he can but feel a difference of inferiority in his citizenship. It is destitute of the splendid tradition, the glory of conquest, and far-reaching governance that give to some nations a renown, which no one dreams of matching with anything else—the glory of the greatest literature excepted. And it is Captain Mahan, an American, who has done more than any other man of our time to uphold and vivify the glories of the conquering nations. He does so, when all the world is wildly astir with fighting ambitions; and as a consequence, or whether as a consequence or not, the great American republic begins a new career.

"Not that the momentous departure starts from the Cuban temptation, or was originally due to Mahan's inspiring influence, or provoked by the apparent desire of the European powers to fix the republic with its long cherished policy of non-interference beyond the Monroe boundary. All these things work to the same end strongly, no doubt; but the change was determined long since by the most constant impulses, passions, and affections of mankind. They have their way. It was never likely that the American republic would continue to repress the longing for distinction, which no scheme of government could root out from the minds of the people individually. The intention over there was to be a great nation in an entirely new and superior way. The new way works on to nothing that either is or seems superior, and, with a right-about-face, the citizens of the United States are turning to the old ways of national ambition. Their pride in everything American that is truly historic; their pleasure in remembering, recounting, picturing that there was a time when three-cornered hats, long waistcoats, ruffles, and buckle shoes were ordinary American attire; their cherishing of ancient mansions built in 1790; above all, the unceasing repetition of stories of the awful war that was waged upon each other and yet are told in triumph, rather than in sorrow—these are among many long-standing signs of an uneasy sensibility to the lack of nearly all that stamps a nation with high achievement and historic greatness.

"It is a sensibility that others may smile at—I do not. Prove it weak, plead that the first American ideal was nobler than that

which it is giving place to, and I say nought to the contrary. Preach that there can be no perfect or tolerably peaceful world as long as the old rapacities of dominion contend and the old conceptions of glory flourish and there will be no hasty nay word from me. But English, Americans, Russians, French, we are what we are, which is that we are what we were; and the old rapacities of dominion do contend and no glory lifts the heart so high as the glory of battle nobly won. Words will not hide these truths nor wishes drown them. When something indistinguishable from a sense of home-keeping inferiority calls upon America to come forth and take part in the shaping of the world's destiny, it is perfectly natural and all in the expected order and development of things."

The writer does not think that jingoism is a sufficiently respectable name for the rising spirit of affairs in America which, with its fleets building and its enthusiasm kindling and its hidden spark in the heart of the most orthodox citizen, is preparing as

much of a change as we saw in Japan the other day and perhaps as sudden. Even at this early time accidents are conceivable which would definitely alter the relations of the United States with the rest of the world in the small space of a week.

WAR REVENUE MEASURE.

TO meet the extraordinary expenditures of war the House of Representatives last week passed a bill imposing emergency revenue taxes and authorizing the Treasury Department to issue bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The increase of taxes, framed to produce between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000, is distributed, in the main, as follows:

One dollar per barrel additional tax on fermented liquors, estimated to yield an increased revenue of \$35,000,000.

Six cents per pound additional tax on tobacco and on tobacco in stock, \$15,000,000.

A special tax of \$1.80 per annum on dealers in tobacco and cigars, etc., \$5,000,000.

An increase of \$1 per 1,000 in the tax on cigars and cigarettes, \$5,000,000.

A stamp tax on documents, instruments, checks, proprietary medicines, etc., substantially as existed in 1866, with certain additions, \$30,000,000.

A stamp tax on wines, mineral waters, and beverages sold in bottles, unestimated.

An increase in the tonnage tax on vessels in the foreign trade, \$2,000,000.

These taxes are to take effect July 1, 1898.

The loan provisions of the bill provide that—

the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States the sum of \$500,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to issue, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of \$50 or multiples of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form under state, municipal, or local authority, and are at first to be offered as a popular loan. The Secretary of the Treasury is au-



CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN, U.S.N.

thorized to borrow at the market rate of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, such sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures and to issue certificates of indebtedness, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$25 or some multiple thereof, the certificates so issued to be payable at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of issue, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed \$100,000,000.

The final vote in the House of Representatives, passing the bill as reported by the majority of the ways and means committee, was 181 to 131. Two Republicans voted in the negative and six Democrats in the affirmative. The opposition attacked the bond-issuing features of the bill, and proposed amendments for an income tax, coinage of the seigniorage on silver bullion in the Treasury, and an issue of greenbacks. Propositions to substitute an income tax were defeated by votes of 143 to 123 and 173 to 134. Controversy in the Senate is expected to follow the lines of that in the House.

Reasons for the Bill.—"There is no doubt that if peace conditions had continued, the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the revenue for the next fiscal year would reach \$390,000,000—exclusive of postal receipts—\$63,000,000 in excess of the revenue for the fiscal year 1896, and more than that sum in excess of what the revenues for the next fiscal year, 1897, would have been realized if it had not been for anticipatory importations in the last four months of the latter year to avoid the increased duties of the new tariff; and these receipts would have fully met the expenditures for the next fiscal year if it had not been for the increase caused by the difficulties with Spain, inasmuch as the expenditures for the fiscal year 1896, exclusive of postal expenditures paid by postal revenue, were only \$352,000,000 and for the fiscal year 1897 only \$365,000,000.

"The apparent cash balance in the Treasury when the joint resolution appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense was passed was about \$225,000,000, including the \$100,000,000 gold-redemption fund, or \$125,000,000 excluding that fund. But this balance was only apparent, inasmuch as \$13,000,000 consisted of fractional silver, largely uncurrent, and minor coins, leaving only \$112,000,000. Of this amount \$14,000,000 consisted of receipts from sale of Pacific railroads, held in the Treasury for payment of that amount of Pacific Railroad bonds due January 1 next, and \$33,000,000 of the bank exemption fund held for the payment of the notes of national banks failed, in liquidation or reducing circulation. Deducting these amounts and the actual available cash in the Treasury at that time belonging to the

Government, exclusive of the greenback-redemption fund, was only \$65,000,000.

"Inasmuch as a working balance of about \$40,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the Government, there remained only \$25,000,000 belonging to the Government available for use in meeting the \$50,000,000 appropriation. It will be necessary, in order to meet all of the expenditures under the \$50,000,000 appropriation—all of which will have been expended within a few weeks—to use \$25,000,000 of the bank-redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the close of the present calendar year.

"Inasmuch as the difficulties with Spain have plunged the country into a war whose magnitude and length can not now be intelligently forecasted, it is necessary that measures should be immediately taken to provide ways and means to carry on naval and military operations on a scale and with a promptness which will exert an important influence in shortening the conflict. As the expenses of the preparations for defense that have been going on for nearly two months are at the rate of \$25,000,000 per month, or \$300,000,000 per annum, and the expenses of actual war will be much more, your committee are of the opinion that the necessities of the country as well as the early successful conclusion of the war call for such ample provision, both by taxation and authority to make loans for means to carry on naval and military operations, as will impress the great powers of Europe as well as Spain with the conviction that the people of the United States are united in the determination to prosecute the war on a scale and with a vigor that make prolongation of hostilities useless.

"With this object in view, your committee recommend the levying of internal-revenue taxes either on articles of voluntary consumption or on objects that will make such taxes fall mainly on persons able to contribute to the national defense, which will in the aggregate yield from ninety to one hundred millions of additional annual revenue.

"These are all taxes on objects which were assessed during or subsequent to the Civil War, with one exception, and therefore open up no new and untried system of taxation. They are all internal-revenue war taxes that can be collected by the existing internal-revenue officials, slightly increased, with a small additional expense, and with the minimum disturbance of trade, altho they are all taxes which are unwelcome, and which it would not have been necessary to impose if war had been avoided. While all of the additional taxes are war taxes which would be naturally repealed or modified when the necessities of the war and the payment of war expenses have ceased, yet it is impossible now to place a limit on them, not only for the reason that no one can intelligently forecast the length of the war, but also for the reason that war always brings a train of extraordinary expenditures which do not terminate with the close of the actual hostilities. It is evident that it will be necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the Government from time to time, as the public necessities will require.

"We have given, therefore, authority to issue and sell not exceeding \$500,000,000 of 10.20 3-per-cent. bonds, to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such bonds will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people. We have fixed ten years as the period after which the bonds authorized may be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States, not only because we regard it necessary to do this in order to secure subscriptions at par for the later issues, but also because the fact that the \$100,000,000 5-per-cent. loan of 1904, and the large 4-per-cent. loan of 1907 would inevitably be paid or refunded by the Government before a 3-per-cent. bond would be redeemed, makes a bond that can be redeemed at the end of ten years as desirable to issue as one that can be redeemed at the end of five years.

"In view of the fact that it will be necessary in a very few weeks, before the proposed war taxes can bring results and before the loan authorized can be placed, to provide means to meet the rapidly augmenting war expenditures, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily borrow money, in no case exceeding one year, by the issue of 3-per-cent. certificates of indebtedness. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have this authority in any exigency that may arise in the future."—*From the Report of Chairman Dingley accompanying the Presentation of the Bill.*



GHOST DANCE CHARLEY: "Aha! I've been looking for you since 1492."
—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

Position of the Minority.—"Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) opened the debate for the minority of the committee. He claimed for himself and political associates as much patriotism and as great a desire to press the war to a triumphant conclusion as the Republicans possessed. 'But,' he added, 'we are not to be led nor driven by outbursts of patriotic impulse into the support of measures which do not meet the approval of our consciences and judgments. We reserve the right to criticize and intelligently examine the measures you propose, be swift to vote for those that commend themselves to us, and to vote against those that do not.'

"Mr. Bailey said the majority of the committee had refused to reenact that provision of the law of 1866 which imposed a tax of half of 1 per cent. on the capital and deposits of banks. This would produce \$10,000,000 of revenue. They had produced a bill that taxed consumption \$100,000,000 a year, and to meet the additional expenditures of the war proposed to issue bonds, thus burdening the children of those whom they taxed in this generation. The Democrats offered to add to the proposed revenue of \$100,000,000 a year another \$100,000,000, and thus provide enough money to pay the expenses of the war. That would be sufficient, he said. This additional revenue was to be provided by the enactment of the income tax. Besides this, \$100,000,000 of immediate funds could be secured by the issue of notes upon the \$42,000,000 of seigniorage on the silver bullion in the Treasury, and the extension of the government currency by the sum of \$54,000,000. His belief was that the first issue of government obligations should be upon its untaxed credit. When the point of safety in that direction had been reached, it would be time enough for Congress to authorize the issue of interest-bearing obligations. The Democrats would ask the House to strike out the bond provision and insert the income-tax proposition. They believed it better to tax the rich men now rather than to mortgage the industry of the poor men in future generations. But if that could not be done, then they would ask that it be added so as to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Republicans were so anxious to sell by the proceeds of the income tax. 'The gentleman from Maine,' he said, 'can not then say that we propose to send the nation to war on a lawsuit.'

"Mr. Bailey proceeded to discuss the income-tax decision of 1896, asserting that with the subsequent changes in the *personnel* of the Supreme Court, no one could now tell what would be its decision upon the question of the constitutionality of the law. Anyhow, he wanted the court to have another try at it. In the light of the declaration by the court at that time, Mr. Bailey said, the pending bill would not stand the test of constitutionality. The court had said that the income from personal property could not be taxed; that being so, how could that property itself be taxed? If the income derived from the sale of tobacco could not be taxed, how could the tobacco itself be taxed, as this bill proposed?

"Concluding, Mr. Bailey said that the argument that an income tax ought not to be passed because men would perjure themselves in avoiding it had never appealed to him. 'It is nothing but an effort to save the souls of perjured rich men from hell, where they ought to be if they seek to avoid the payment of their taxes.' In a time like this, he said, if he were a rich man, he would not want history to record that poor men were willing to give more freely of their blood than those of his class were to give of their treasure."—*Washington Correspondence to the New York Sun.*

Secretary Gage on "Coin" Bonds.—"The question is raised as to the advisability of attempting, under present conditions, to

change the form from that heretofore used, and which is the form of all bonds now outstanding. I am led to conclude that such a proposition at this time would be inadvisable for the following reasons:

"It would certainly meet with violent opposition, and thus introduce a subject of discord and contention into the national councils at the time when all matter upon which there is radical disagreement had better be held in abeyance.

"It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the Administration, desiring the united and cordial support of the whole country against a foreign foe, not to raise an issue so irritating and provocative of passion, and which involves an important difference between political parties. This is no time for side issues. It would be said that advantage was sought in an hour of the nation's need to coerce a policy which might not otherwise obtain approval. It would be characterized as an effort to exact special terms, whereas the truth is that the sound-money program is to keep all the currency of the country as good as gold, and thus protect every wage-earner, as well as every holder of a government bond.

"We avoid misrepresentation by making our contests on a broad issue. Those who think that the United States ought not to change its standard of value, and that it should, for its own advantage and the interests of people, plainly affirm its purpose not to do so, can not afford to lie under a false imputation. Their policy requires the support of patriotism and the sense of public honor, and they not only can not afford to have their motives misrepresented, but they can afford to trust the case for the money standard with the people upon its own merits.

"While the provisions for maintaining our various kinds of currency at par with gold are not as complete as they should be, there is a better way to make them so. We believe that the cause for which this money would be borrowed is popular with the people of the United States. They are willing to bear taxes for this purpose and to pay in money of equal value the last cent of money advanced for the Government's use.

"While some saving of interest would doubtless be made by making the bonds payable in gold, I believe that it is better not to complicate the question by such a proposition at this time, but rather to let the proposed bonds stand upon the same basis as other public obligations, and remain identified with all the private obligations, wage agreements, and other business contracts of our people. We must not divide in this hour, or distract the people from their patriotic purpose."—*Signed Article by Lyman J. Gage, in The Independent, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WAR may be hell. But what was "peace" in Cuba?—*The Journal, Providence.*

THE bulletin face has taken the place of the bicycle face.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

WHO says the United States fired first? Didn't Spain fire Minister Woodford?—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

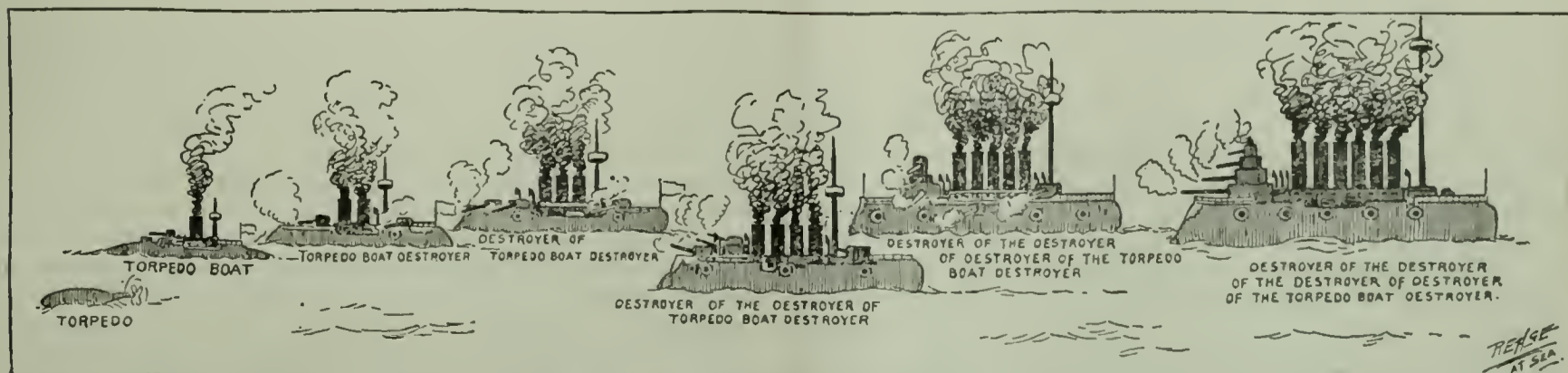
IN all crises this nation has two great sustaining forces—its sense of honor and its sense of humor.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE first dread calamity to overtake us after the cruel war is over may be a lecture tour by General Gomez.—*The Post, Denver.*

THIS is just the time for passing an income tax and giving Justice Shiras another opportunity to reverse himself.—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

SPEAKER REED might assume command of the House Republicans and take the field. Their discipline is not surpassed.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

WOULD it not be well to postpone building more battle-ships until the coming naval battle has demonstrated whether or not they are the proper things to build?—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*



THE COMING NAVY.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

TOLSTOÏ'S REVOLUTIONARY THEORY OF ART.

COUNT TOLSTOÏ is now engaged on a philosophical work which he firmly believes will effect a revolution in current conceptions of art. One chapter of the work has been published in a Russian magazine and is exciting considerable discussion abroad. A writer in *The Dial* (Chicago), Mr. Victor S. Yarros, describes Tolstoï's views as expressed in that chapter, and enters briefly into an analysis of them. What Tolstoï most objects to is the assumption that there is a close and vital connection between art and beauty. Art for art's sake is to him something abhorrent. We quote from Mr. Yarros:

And what, in brief, is his [Tolstoï's] revolutionary theory? This: That art is one of the necessary conditions of social existence, an essential means of intercourse between man and man; that all art activity is founded on the psychological fact that a man who assimilates an expression of emotion by a fellow man is made to undergo the same psychological experience as that of the other man. The origin and beginning of art, Tolstoï proceeds, may be referred to the moment when man, conceiving the purpose of imparting to others feelings experienced by himself, first reproduces these feelings in himself, and then, by means of signs and symbols, manifests them so as to affect others. Where feeling is imparted, and the object is this conveyance, we have art. The means are found in movements, lines, colors, sounds, images, and words; but in every case the purpose is to excite before-experienced feelings and emotions.

"All emotions, the strong as well as the faint, the noble as well as the mean, the significant as well as the trivial, constitute the subject-matter of art. Take the feeling of self-abnegation and resignation to the decree of fate produced by the drama; or take the ardent joy and ecstasy of love depicted in romance; or the enjoyment of nature excited by a painting; or the inspiration and courage conveyed by martial and triumphal music; or the infectious gaiety of the dance; or the gratification of the sense of humor by an anecdote; or, finally, the sense of peace and serenity excited by a quiet evening scene—what is there essentially in common in these various manifestations of art? The answer is, the reproduction and conveyance of feeling. And what is the object of such reproduction and conveyance? The promotion of mutual understanding and sympathy by means of artistic forms of expression. Human intercourse would be crude and inadequate if we were confined to the ordinary means; to convey the more intimate and delicate emotions art is needed—music, poetry, painting, sculpture, movement, the drama. Instead of originating in the 'play impulse,' as some scientists teach, instead of affording a channel for the expenditure of excessive vitality, art originates in the need of perfect intercourse; hence its transcendent importance in man's intellectual and moral life."

Mr. Yarros, in analyzing this position, questions whether *in every case* the purpose of an artist is to reproduce in himself and convey "before-experienced" emotions, but admits that Tolstoï has uttered an important and new word on the subject. Granting the importance of the thought of art as a "condition of social existence," however, what necessary antagonism, Mr. Yarros asks, is there between this conception and the conception that art aims to reproduce or represent beauty? He continues:

"That art yields pleasure, Tolstoï does not deny; he merely insists that the pleasure is incidental, just as the pleasure from the absorption of food is incidental to the deeper object of sustaining life. But Tolstoï's principle leaves us without a guide so far as the choice of subjects for artistic treatment is concerned. Art, as he says, *may* convey low and ignoble emotions as well as noble and high ones; but what emotions *ought* the artist to convey? Here, clearly, the old quarrel between the literary realists and romanticists presents itself in a wider aspect. The artist has many experiences; which among them shall he select for reproduction and conveyance? Is not the real answer, which Tolstoï could not escape if pressed, that he is bound to select the finest

and most exalted? In other words, is he not to select that which embodies physical, intellectual, or moral beauty?

"Such an answer would reconcile the Tolstoï view with that he vehemently combats. Indeed, in rightly saying that without art the most intimate and delicate emotions could not be expressed at all, does he not imply that the object and value of art lie in refining and elevating human nature by conveying the most exalted feelings of which the most sensitive and receptive of us, the artists, are capable? On Tolstoï's own definition the highest art is necessarily the most beautiful, the truest, the profoundest. Why, then, is it false and degrading to say that the object of art is to promote the appreciation of beauty as a means of spiritual culture and social improvement?"

ANOTHER AMERICAN CONQUEST IN LONDON.

THE chief event of the Easter season in theatrical London, according to the dramatic critic of the *London Outlook*, is "the invasion of England by America." He is surprised that the London press has not made more of it, and by way of compensation he himself devotes a page to it.

The invasion this time is by "The Heart of Maryland," which



DAVID BELASCO.

has scored a conquest like to that won by "Secret Service." Says *The Outlook's* critic:

"'The Heart of Maryland,' a drama in four acts, is the work of Mr. David Belasco, who may or may not have sat at the feet of Mr. Gillette, the author of 'Secret Service.' The pieces are at least akin. Both authors have cried ha! ha! among the javelins; both discourse of the war (Walt Whitman), spies, soldiers, scouts, sentries, exchanged prisoners, to speak with the program at the Adelphi, and secret service is with both as the stuff of their conscience. But there the resemblance ceases. Mr. Gillette's was a drama; the human beings in it 'muttered'; you thought of something more than the background. Whoever was responsible for the flaming posters blazed abroad to herald its successor probably knew better than to nourish a similar delusion about 'The Heart of Maryland.' The spectacle in the third act, hanging in mid-air from the clappers of a great bell, may have represented in his mind the strength of the piece. As a matter of fact, the bell epi-

sode was not impressive. The heroine for one thing was not content with mere swinging; she must seize on an opportunity to induce a gymnastic exercise with her feet, and once more, as in ancient story, 'the position was ridiculous.' But if the bell was not up to the advertisement the rest of the furniture quite 'came off.' To be fair to Mr. Belasco, one uses furniture here in a Pickwickian or Easter-holiday sense to mean the entire system of mechanical effect which Adelphi melodrama permits its authors, and the tact and invention with which Mr. Belasco availed himself of that license. Mr. Gillette's was another sort of appeal.

"However, if 'The Heart of Maryland' does not stir us very much for the sake of its *personæ*, that effect may be accounted for in a very flattering way. The excellent critic of *The Daily Mail* has already discerned in Mr. Belasco an eye for detail and 'a ruthless realism worthy of Zola's "Debauché,"' and this does not mean, as you might suppose, that A. A. B. has been looking on the wine when it is red. The fact is, not out of the literature and conversation of an ex-guardsman, who happens to be a scholar and artist as well, has one received such an impression of the confusion and frenzy of modern war. The playwright has achieved this by a form of 'treatment of suggestion' (not in the medical sense). Our home-grown melodramatists would have played the game differently; all the fighting, all the details of war, would have been shown us on the stage, and those glories of our birth and state would once more have achieved a record of dulness. But Mr. Belasco knows how to omit. He shows you little enough, but he suggests everything. The cannon roars; the rifle-bullets whine—but they roar and whine off the stage. A. D. C.'s and orderlies come riding up to the general's quarters, but do not make themselves absurd by riding on the stage, and somehow war is in the air. Naturally the interests of the spies and lovers can make but a very poor show against the formidable ghost, their competitor. The 'plot' by now has probably been taken to the great heart of the people and it is superfluous to dwell upon its contortions, which indeed are nebulous to the degree of madness. That a single actor here should be named at all is due to the remarkable vitality of the actors. It is some time since we have seen anything like it in London. Mrs. Carter as the heroine makes plenty of mistakes. In particular her method—on Saturday night at least, when she was pardonably nervous—is something obvious. But she has temperament—a quality sufficient in the sacred phrase to 'draw London.' Mr. Barrymore as the hero, a terribly romantic person, has returned to his country, stagey and ineffective. But Mr. Barrymore's is a hopeless part. Mr. Edward Morgan's was a very different appearance. His villain was curiously real and manly. The rest were all vivid with a note that is somehow new to us. They have a certain nervous vitality which would make them interesting even in the melodrama of the late Mr. Pettitt. But Mr. Belasco, as one trusts it has been made clear, is more than Mary Pettitt's, and his play is put on the stage with a completeness and yet with a restraint in detail which the lessees of the Adelphi may take to heart."

The Two Things that Make a Poet.—It is a reviewer in *Literature* that gives us the recipe (not by any means a new one):

"Two things go to the making of a poet—something to say and a way of saying it. Each of the two things, thought and expression, must be personal and distinctive; poetry must be something more than adequate—it must arrest attention, or the world has no need of it; we are always eager to hear new stories, but the old songs and lays suffice us. In short, we go out into the highways and the hedges to look for a fresh novelist, but a poet has got to impose himself upon a somewhat reluctant audience. Of course, he may tell stories cleverly and forcibly in verse, but unless the central emotion interests more than the facts, his ballad remains a mere piece of clever writing. For instance, Mr. Stedman tells you how a lady lion-tamer revenged herself on a fickle lover by pushing him in among her beasts, and it is an effective tale, but one classes it simply among short stories. The same thing could be done as well, or better, in prose, and that is its final condemnation as poetry. The truth is that we read a novel or a tale for the story itself, but poetry for the sake of the man who is behind it. The essential thing in a poet is temperament, the charm or the force of his personality. He has got to say the same things that countless poets have said before him, yet he has to say them

as if they were new discoveries and say them in a way that is impressive and beautiful. The thing is possible, because the world is new to each one of us and because nature never repeats herself exactly; it is extremely difficult, because the world is very old and because every man is extremely like his predecessors, and the resources of language are familiar. Neither temperament without style nor style without temperament will save you."

"PARIS": THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ZOLA.

"PARIS" is the last of the three books in which Émile Zola seeks to proclaim the decay of the Christian religion and the advent of the religion of work and justice. The first of the trilogy was "Lourdes," the second "Rome." It seems like a grim illustration of the irony of history that the book should appear at the moment when the author was flung into prison, after a trial which was a travesty of justice and in obedience to the dictates of the army, which certainly can not be regarded as a working body. "Paris" is a topical romance, the main purpose of which is to show that Christianity, which to M. Zola means chiefly Roman Catholicism, has failed utterly as a saving power. As a background for the ethical teaching, he gives a picture of contemporary Paris which is extraordinarily vivid, and in which may be discerned, under the fictitious names, a number of the best-known actors on the political and social stage of the France of to-day. The work has received immediate and careful attention from the English critics, but the interest of the book, according to *The Daily Chronicle*, is psychological rather than literary.

The whole story is simply the illumination of a homily the text of which is furnished by the words Zola puts into the mouth of M. Betheroy, one of the characters of the book:

"Paris was the world's brain. Its past so full of grandeur had prepared it for the part of initiator, civilizer, and liberator. Only yesterday it had cast the cry of liberty among the nations, and to-morrow it would bring them the religion of science, the new faith awaited by the democracies. And Paris was also gaiety, kindness, and gentleness, passion for knowledge and generosity without limit."

The world is to be reformed religiously, politically, socially by a "formula of salvation," which is to germinate and develop in the city on the Seine. From the Heights of Montmartre, Guillaume gazes down on Paris at sunset, and says:

"May the crop soon sprout from the good ground of our great Paris, which has been turned up by so many revolutions and enriched by the blood of so many workers! It is the only ground in the world where ideas can germinate and bloom. Yes, yes, Pierre is quite right; it is the sun sowing Paris with the seed of the future world which can only sprout up here!"

The book abounds in these "apostrophes to Paris," which *The Athenæum* characterizes as "truly eloquent" and "by far the best parts of the novel."

William T. Stead gives a lengthy review of the book in the English edition of *The Review of Reviews*. We condense his summary of the plot as follows:

The story opens in a working-class quarter in northern Paris. The Abbé Pierre Froment, the priest whose pilgrimages have already been described by Zola in his previous books, "Lourdes" and "Rome," has been saying mass at the church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, where one of his charitable brother priests gives him three francs to be taken to a poor old man lying sick in the Rue des Saules. After hunting through "a pestilential barracks built around a stinking quagmire of a court," the good priest finds the man he is seeking, lying in a corner on a pile of filthy rags in a narrow garret room. The state of utter misery in which the man (La Veuve) is lying makes a profound impression upon the good father, and he at once resolves, if possible, to secure the poor wretch's removal to a hospital. So he hastens off to the house of Baron Duvillard, whose wife is one of the patronesses of the Asylum for the Invalids of Labor.

At the baronial mansion we are introduced to the baron, his

wife, and her daughter Camille. The baroness and her daughter are in love with the same person, one Gérard de Quinsac. The mother has become Gérard's mistress, and is horribly jealous of her daughter, whom he is about to marry for the sake of her fortune. The priest finds them all absorbed in the discussion of the scandal of the African railway concession, Sanier, in the *Voix du Peuple*, having threatened to print a list of the senators and deputies who had been bribed by Duvillard for the purpose of securing the concession in question. As for Duvillard himself, his mind is completely taken up by his infatuation for Silviane, a courtesan "with the face of a Madonna and the morals of a Messalina." This girl has set her mind upon being admitted to the Comédie Française to play in "Polyeucte." The minister of fine arts has refused her request, altho it had been indorsed by the baron. The unhappy Duvillard, therefore, finds it necessary to bring about a ministerial crisis to gratify the whim of his mistress. Naturally the priest gets very little sympathy from this company, and the baroness sends him to M. Fonsèque, an editor, who manages the asylum. This brings the abbé to the Chamber of Deputies. There Fonsèque, absorbed in the complications of the African railway scandal, cares little for the priest's entreaties. He puts him off by telling him to secure the support of some of the patronesses of the asylum. This brings him first to the apartment of Silviane, where he finds Duvillard, and then to a meeting at the Princess de Harn's, where all fashionable Paris has congregated to witness the disgusting dances of six Spanish dancing-girls. "The priest found himself in one of those luxurious unearthly dens of the flesh, such as the pleasure world of Paris only can produce."

From here he makes his way to the church of the Madeleine, where he had promised to meet the priest who had sent the charity to La Veuve in the morning. His good brother informs him that all his labor has been in vain, for the poor mendicant has already died alone on his heap of rags. Dismayed at his failure to comfort the last hours of the poor pauper, and foreseeing the doom of the social system under which such things are possible, the abbé goes back to the Duvillard mansion. On the way he meets Salvat, the anarchist, and then his own brother, Guillaume Froment. The latter follows the anarchist, dogging his footsteps until he reaches the baron's residence. As Salvat enters the doorway, he throws a lighted cigar-stump into the gutter, then immediately comes out and disappears. Suddenly there is a thunderous roar, "a hellish flame fires the street," and the entire front of the Duvillard mansion is wrecked. No one, however, is hurt, except Guillaume, who is slightly wounded by the explosion. Pierre takes his brother off and hides him until he has recovered from his wound. From Guillaume he learns that Salvat had been employed in his brother's workshop for a few days, and that he had stolen a cartridge of the new explosive, by which Guillaume had hoped to revolutionize the world. It was this that had wrecked the front of the Duvillard mansion. Fearing to venture out of his retreat, Guillaume sends his brother to his home on Montmartre, where his mother-in-law, his three sons, and his fiancée have been living "a life of happy and contented industry in absolute disregard of the sacrament of matrimony." The influence of this household upon the priest affords M. Zola an opportunity of preaching his doctrine as to the gospel of justice and work.

Up to this time Pierre's shipwreck of faith was unknown to any one. But soon he makes a clean breast of it, and tells his brother that he has "ceased to believe in anything." To cure him, his brother bids him "live, love, and work." This prescription is accepted in a rather startling fashion, for the priest soon falls violently in love with Marie, Guillaume's sweetheart, and she with him. Out of loyalty to his brother, however, he does not declare himself, but the mother of the two, who is a very finely drawn creation, forces a confession from the pair, and Guillaume, with heroic resignation, surrenders his claim and insists that Marie shall wed his brother.

Meanwhile the interest in the African railway scandal has revived. Sanier fulfils his threats and publishes a list of the bribed senators and deputies, at the head of which are the Prime Minister, M. Barroux, and M. Monferrand. A socialist deputy is about to make an interpellation on the subject, and the fall of the ministry is imminent, when, just in the nick of time, the police capture Salvat, and Zola describes very skilfully how Monferrand uses the *éclat* of the capture of the anarchist to break the force of the exposure of his complicity in the railway frauds. M. Bar-

roux confesses to having bribed the newspapers, but M. Monferrand stoutly denies having received anything. The Barroux ministry is overthrown, and a fortnight is spent in vain endeavors to constitute a new one. At last Monferrand succeeds, and Duvillard again reigns supreme. There now being a new minister of fine arts, the baron can carry out his promise to Silviane that she shall play in the Comédie Française. Salvat's capture is very vividly described in a chapter entitled "The Man Hunt." After trial, the result of which was of course a foregone conclusion, he is condemned and executed.

The rest of the story is soon told. Duvillard's daughter marries Gérard, and, on the evening of the same day, Silviane makes her *début* in "Polyeucte." Strange to say, she achieves success, but, after the performance, declines to have anything to do with Baron Duvillard. This is his reward for having overturned a ministry. Guillaume presently goes out of his head. Instead of placing the secret of his great explosive in the hands of the minister of war, he decides that he will first blow up some famous edifice, and then transmit the secret to all the war offices of the world. He decides upon the great Basilica of the Sacre Cœur, on Montmartre. Gaining access to the foundations, he lays a deadly mine under the central column, and proceeds to blow up the church while it is crowded with more than fourteen thousand worshipers. Pierre, his brother, follows him, and protests against the deed. Guillaume, maddened at a possible frustration of his plans, attempts to murder Pierre. The latter, however, is not seriously hurt, and the brothers leave the catacombs, Guillaume's madness having left him in the excitement of his intended murder.

The book ought to have ended here, but Zola gives us another chapter in which we find that Pierre and Marie are married, and have a child. The terrible explosive, instead of abolishing war, is now utilized for the purpose of driving motor carriages.

Most of the leading figures in this drama, observes Mr. Stead, are drawn from living models:

"M. Zola of course will be justified in denying that any one of them was intended to reproduce any particular living notable; but the resemblance between those who have served him as his models and the characters who figure in the book is sufficiently close to render it possible to identify some of the originals behind their fictitious counterparts. The following key to 'Paris'—which has been drawn up for me by a friend in France—illustrates the amusement which readers behind the scenes find in discovering resemblances between the characters in the romance and the actors on the political and social stage":

Salvat	Vaillant.
Victor Mathis	Emile Henry.
Abbé Froment	Emile Zola.
Guillaume Froment	Elisée Reclus and Krapotkin.
Duvillard	Baron Reinach and Baron Soubeyran.
Duthil	Saint Martin.
Monsignor Martha	Père Didon and Papal Nuncio.
Fonsèque	Hebrard, of the <i>Temps</i> .
Sanier, of the <i>Voix du Peuple</i>	M. Drumont, of the <i>Libre Parole</i> .
Mège	Jules Guesde.
Barroux	M. Floquet.
Monferrand	M. Rouvier.
Vignon	M. Bourgeois.
Chaigneux	Senator Levret.
Gérard de Quinsac	{ Duc de La Rochefoucauld and Duc de Richelieu.
Amadiou	Quesnay de Beaurepaire.
Barthes	Blanqui.
Jansen	A Russian Nihilist arrested in Paris.
The Cabaretier	Aristide Bruart.
Princess de Harn	Princess de Chimay.
Silviane	Liane de Pougy.

In the African railway concession may be seen a reproduction of the Panama scandal, and the general politics of the Third Republic are satirized *in extenso*. The English journals generally regard "Paris" as ranking below both "Lourdes" and "Rome." "It is a disguised pamphlet or sermon," says *The Athenæum*, "not a work of art." *The Westminster Gazette* holds the same view:

"There was, in spite of obvious faults, a human interest which redeemed those books ['Lourdes' and 'Rome'], and made them something more than tracts for the times, or pictures of the nineteenth century in the lurid medium of M. Zola's imagination. But 'Paris' is a laborious effort to cover the ground in a manner

which can not be artistic as a whole, and which in detail is for the most part highly disagreeable."

The critic of *The Daily Telegraph* finds evidence of padding:

"Descriptive details, personal details, political details, business details—details *ad nauseam*, exuberant, bewildering, and wearisome—furnish M. Zola with materials for the padding-out of his stories to unconscionable dimensions. 'Paris' compels its readers to become intimately acquainted with scores of personages—mostly ignominious—who are to the leading characters of the romance exactly what walking 'supers' are to the 'principals' of an historical play."

Of the philosophy of the book the critics have many hard things to say. Thus *The Critic* (New York) for instance:

"Its argument is old—very old now, when all of us are occupied with the overshadowing question of misery and poverty—and it offers no new points of view, contains no suggestions of a possible solution other than those theories already so often proposed to mankind. A religion of science is foreshadowed in the closing pages of the book—a religion that will have to germinate for many centuries before its sprouts, now visible, will bear fruit, before the 'admirable ideas of some Fourier will be seen expanding and forming a new gospel, with desire serving as the lever to raise the world, work accepted by one and all, honored and regulated as the very mechanism of natural and social life, and the passions of man excited, contented, and utilized for human happiness!' Meanwhile the enemy of mankind, according to Zola, is Christianity, which has for nearly two thousand years delayed its progress toward happiness by preaching charity instead of justice—more still by practising it and by promising an illusory reward in a future world to the victims of the injustice of the rich and the great with whom the church has always sided. . . . It contains nothing that is new to the observer of social conditions to-day. We all know exactly what M. Zola tells us; we all feel our responsibility for the injustice that we find it so hard to remedy; we all dream of a new dispensation that is to bring sweetness and light to even the humblest and least favored by nature; and we all are ready to hail the prophet who will solve the mighty riddle. We all have heard the voices in the wilderness announcing the advent of the 'gospel of science'; but that gospel 'will have to germinate for many centuries before it can bear fruit.' Meanwhile we will do well not to go too fast; it will be time enough to throw overboard Christian charity when anarchy shows us secular justice on her throne; and it may be wise to cling to what is good and elevating in the old Gospel until we know exactly what will be the new religion that is to come."

FRANK R. STOCKTON'S METHOD OF WORK.

MANY people who made their conjectures years and years ago on "The Lady or the Tiger" question, may be surprised to learn that many other people, in all parts of the world, are still discussing it. The famous story has twice been translated into Japanese, once literally, and again in the words of a Japanese story-teller, and the story-tellers of Burma still find it one of the best in their repertoires. The Burmese say its "local color" is correct. Mr. Stockton is fond of relating how a missionary once told the story to a tribe of Karens up in the north of Burma. When she came back, a year later, the tribe surrounded her and wanted to know if she had found out yet whether it was the lady or the tiger.

Cromwell Childe, of the staff of *The Times*, New York, recently visited Mr. Stockton at his home at Convent Garden, N. J., and gives an interesting picture of his methods of work:

"In all probability this remarkable, magnetic man stands alone in his methods of work. Without making a note, without a scrap of guiding synopsis or scenario (as they say in stage matters), he carries his new novels in his head, letting oftentimes the story build itself up there over a period of years. When he is ready to write it he calmly speaks it off to the young girl [a typewriter], who, always in readiness, comes down each morning from the tower room. And this first draft, made by the head alone, he

never touching pen to paper, is practically the final draft, the revise as well, Mr. Stockton seldom caring to touch, in the way of correction, the typewritten sheets. . . .

"There was no litter of proofs and manuscripts, no heaps of reference books, none of what is usually thought the stock in trade of the modern author. There were not even books. This novelist's library is elsewhere in his house. His study has only its easy-chairs, its hammock, a desk for correspondence, a table or two, a famous old cabinet, and a simple bookcase, which holds the various editions of his own works and an encyclopedia, this novelist's guiding star and mentor in matters of science."

Mrs. Browning's Preeminence.—A new edition of Mrs. Browning's poetical works inspires the *London Saturday Review* to the following effect:

"No faults of style—and they are more serious and offensive than exist in any other poet known to fame—no deficiencies as an artist, no errors of undisciplined energy, no lack of breadth, of sanity, of repose, can shake Mrs. Browning's claim to a first place among British poetesses. . . . She stands alone, alone in her extraordinary gifts, alone in her unparalleled fertility and many-sidedness. A scholar whose attainments astonished all who knew her, she resembled Macaulay in her devotion to books, being not only versed in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, but, as her poems, prefaces, letters, and dissertation on the Greek Christian poets prove, in their literatures as well. Her knowledge of our literature, particularly our poetry from Chaucer to Scott and Wordsworth, was as minute and extensive as Southey's. And if she touched Macaulay on one side, she touched Jacob Boehmen and Swedenborg on the other. She was a Mystic, and never since Norris of Bemerton had rapt mysticism found such a voice as it finds in 'The Seraphim' and in 'The Rhapsody of Life's Progress.' But she was neither a pedant nor a dreamer. She entered heart and soul into all the social and political questions of her time, both in England and in Italy. A religious devotee, it would not be going too far to describe her as the poet-missionary of the creed which for her summed up all spiritual and ethical truth. In the 'Inni Sacri' of Manzoni alone have we any modern parallel to the fervor and rapture of her sacred poetry. But, above all things, she was a woman—'very woman of very woman,' and here lies the secret of her real power and charm as a poetess."

NOTES.

Truth, London, notes that Kate Greenaway's drawings have revolutionized the dress of the children of this generation, and continues: "The late Mr. Du Maurier did much to popularize black stockings for a while among little girls. The late Sir John Millais, too, to some extent, affected feminine fashion by the costumes he painted in certain of his pictures. Mr. Marcus Stone, Mr. George Leslie, and Mr. Luke Fildes have, doubtless, given hints in some of their paintings which milliners and modistes have been glad to avail themselves of; but Miss Kate Greenaway, as I have already said, has done much more than this." The critic remarks that she might proudly say, with Sir Christopher Wren, "If you seek for my monument, look around you."

"ALL admirers of Japanese art," says *St. James's Gazette*, "will regret to hear of the death of Natsuo, the great worker in metal, who died on the 2d of February last at the age of seventy-two. He was certainly far and away the most skilled of all the modern producers, and evidence of this was afforded in the high prices which his work attained. Those who are familiar with Japanese metal workers will indorse the opinion that there is no one, with perhaps the exception of Kanéiyé, who was his superior in technical achievements or artistic power. In these days of shoddy production, of which, unfortunately, so much has emanated from Japan, he did his utmost to maintain the reputation of the craftsman for perfect work, and in this respect the majority of that which emanated from his hand was matchless."

IN our issue of March 12 we reproduced from the *Springfield Republican* what purported to be part of a lecture by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, in which Kipling was severely handled. *The Critic* copied the same extract from our columns, and Professor Phelps writes a disclaimer saying: "I have never written for publication a single line about Mr. Kipling, whose works—especially those in verse—I have from the first greatly admired. The paragraph containing my 'views' gives, unfortunately, a very different impression from that which my real opinions would produce; and as for the English which you criticize, that does not belong to me at all. It is true that I believe Kipling ought not to be indiscriminately praised. I think there are serious faults in his earlier prose work. But I have always counted myself among his enthusiastic admirers; and I am not 'slanging' either the quick or the dead."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ELECTRICAL ENGINES OF WAR.

WAR being now actually upon us, the versatile American inventor has turned his attention to devising all sorts of ingenious devices for the discomfiture of the public enemy. A flood of applications for patents on such inventions, we are told by *Electricity* (April 20), has been pouring in at Washington. We quote from that journal the following descriptions of some of these, leaving the reader to judge for himself whether he is ever likely to see any of them in actual operation. The first on the list is from one of the officials in the Patent Office itself. We are told:

"Examiner Seely, chief of the electrical division of the Patent Office, is credited with having devised an electrical dynamite gun for throwing a large number of projectiles in an exceedingly short space of time. The weapon consists of a tube made up of a series of coils of wire—a solenoid in short—which is fed with the explosive shells from a hopper. Along the tube there runs a copper channel, and wires are so arranged as to connect the two ends of the gun with a suitable electric battery. The spherical projectile, as it runs through the tube, closes the circuit at a number of points, its velocity being gradually augmented until it is finally projected from the mouth of the gun with sufficient force, so it is claimed, to throw it a distance of six miles. There are several important advantages claimed for a gun of the above description. It could, in the first place, from behind an embankment, pour a steady stream of bursting projectiles upon a ship at sea without in any way informing the enemy of its location, owing to the absence of both smoke and noise. As the shell in being thrown receives no shock, the chances of a projectile exploding in the tube is reduced to a minimum."

Another device, the suggestion of two Russians, we are told, is "original . . . but scarcely practicable." It is as follows:

"Their method consists in utilizing the tremendous heat generated by the electric arc for boring holes in the hull of an enemy's ship. There are various ways in which this could be accomplished, in their opinion, but preferably a submarine boat should be employed. They propose operating as follows: Having reached a point immediately beneath the vessel that is to be attacked, the operator would attach a copper wire to her bottom (it is not stated how this would be done). This wire would then be connected to the negative pole of a powerful electric battery, a second wire being attached to the positive pole and terminating in a carbon stick similar to those used for arc-lighting purposes. By then causing an arc to be formed between the metal hull of the vessel and the carbon, the former would be melted, leaving an opening through which water would enter. According to the inventors, it would take but a very short time to bore a sufficient number of such holes as to cause the vessel to founder."

Several of the inventions noted in *Electricity* have for their object the use of the electric spark to discharge cartridges in a rifle, thus doing away with the usual percussion devices. Says the writer:

"One of these devices is the invention of a Philadelphian, and consists of a magazine gun with a small storage-battery in the stock. Each cartridge to be used in a weapon of this nature has two short wires embedded in the powder, the points of which project out of the rear end. The act of pulling the trigger causes these points to be brought into contact with another pair of wires connected with the battery; the circuit being thus closed a spark is communicated to the powder and the cartridge exploded. The main apparent objection to such an arrangement is the necessity of an army carrying a dynamo plant with it during a campaign for the sole purpose of recharging the storage-batteries in the stocks of the rifles."

But the crowning invention of all, provided it shall prove a success, is, we are told, a device for causing artificial lightning to strike a hostile ship. The rash inventor who would thus usurp the functions of great Jove himself is Gen. E. W. Serrell, already

known as the patentee of a hydraulic gun-lift. The description of the general's thunderbolt-wielder is distressingly vague. Says *Electricity*:

"The exact nature of General Serrell's invention is not as yet generally known. It is understood, however, that the device calls for the erection of two towers on opposite banks of a river or bay high enough to allow of a vessel passing under a cable stretched between them. On the latter will operate the electrical engine of destruction, which will be under thorough control from the shore. In connection with the device, and in order to show the exact position of the vessel, there will be an instrument somewhat resembling the range-finder. When a vessel enters a certain zone, a discharge of electricity will take place, so it is claimed, striking the ship's deck and tearing its way through the water. General Serrell, it is said, perfected his device several years ago, and entrusted the plans and specifications to the Government, which has had them in its possession ever since. So far the details of this new electrical engine of war are known only to General Serrell and certain government officials, who will not make them public."

THE SERUM TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER.

THE fears that yellow fever may be introduced into this country again by the free communication with Cuba incident to approaching military operations, and the certainty that our medical staff will have to deal with the disease in the island itself, give special interest to the accounts of successful efforts made by Dr. Sanarelli in Brazil to treat it by injecting immunized serum. Dr. Sanarelli has described his results in a lecture delivered before the Society of Medicine and Surgery of Sao Paulo, and noticed editorially in *The British Medical Journal* (April 16). To quote from the editorial:

"He gave no details as to the preparation of the serum beyond the statement that it is based on the methods and general principles of immunization, and is distinguished from that of better-known serums only by the exceptional difficulty with which animals tolerate strong doses of the virus, and can be made capable of supplying a serum possessing trustworthy curative and preventive properties. Such a serum can generally be obtained from horses after intensive treatment carried out continuously from twelve to fourteen months. The serum can act effectively only when the quantity of poison already formed in the organism has not reached the amount required to kill the patient. It acts only against the microbes, and not against their toxins; hence, in the treatment of yellow fever in the human subject, it is efficacious only when it is used in an early stage of the disease. When the toxin has profoundly affected the renal apparatus or the central nervous system, the serum can have no beneficial effect."

After a detailed statement of the symptoms of a number of cases treated by the method, the writer sums up as follows:

"Of twenty-two cases in all treated by the serum, five died. Sanarelli is careful to guard himself against basing general conclusions on so slight a statistical foundation, but having regard to the facts that the epidemic was of a very severe type, that in the first series he was, as it were, groping his way to the proper dosage, and that some of the cases treated were hopeless from the beginning, he thinks an average mortality of only 27 per cent. of good augury for the future. The official statistics of the capital of Brazil show that in epidemics of moderate intensity the mean mortality is about 50 per cent. When abundant supplies of serum more active than the present stock, which is now almost exhausted, are available, and a more extended practical experience has made it possible to determine the indications and contraindications of the treatment more accurately, still better results may, he believes, be looked for."

"The prophylactic power of the serum has as yet been tested only on a relatively small scale, but the success of the method was very encouraging. An outbreak of yellow fever occurred in a prison in S. Carlos do Pinhal, and in spite of isolation and disinfection was making steady progress. The 'antiamarillic' serum

was injected into all the prisoners and warders, with the result that not a single case occurred afterward.

"Dr. Sanarelli has already made mankind his debtors by his persevering efforts to combat one of the worst diseases of warm climates, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry his labors to a successful conclusion. The Brazilian Government and the authorities of the state of S. Paolo are also to be congratulated on the enlightened spirit in which they have encouraged and helped the distinguished investigator in what is in the fullest sense of the words a work of mercy."

IS THE DOUBLING OF THE CANALS OF MARS AN OPTICAL ILLUSION?

AMONG all the peculiarities of the strange markings on the surface of the planet Mars that have been given the name of "canals," none has piqued astronomers more than their curious periodical doubling, which has seemed to defy explanation. Those who regard the phenomenon as real are obliged to account



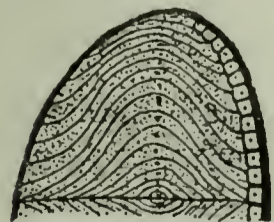
DRAWINGS OF MARS BY SCHIAPARELLI, SHOWING THE DOUBLINGS, BELIEVED BY MOREUX TO BE OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

for the sudden creation of a second "canal" parallel to the original one and about a hundred miles from it, and for its sudden disappearance later on. Mr. Percival Lowell's idea that we have to do in this case with the growth of a long line of vegetation on the bank of an irrigation channel has already been set forth in these columns. But the explanation is easier if we regard the doubling as simply an optical illusion. Some have regarded the illusion as produced by vapors on the planet's surface; others have thought that it is due to our telescopes or to the human eye itself. Of the latter is the Abbé Th. Moreux, who explains his views in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 26). He says:

"Notwithstanding the difficulty of constructing a hypothesis that will correspond to the observed facts and will explain them, a step has been taken in advance on this subject.

"The doubling of the canals of Mars is nothing but pure illusion. Our telescopes, and, more than all, our eyes, deceive us.

"I will try to present some of the proofs of this assertion. The phenomenon is excessively complex. We shall see that it depends on physiological optics."

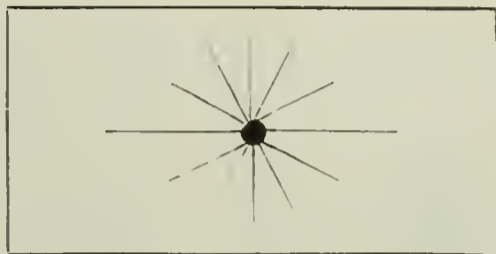


SECTION OF CRYSTALLINE LENS OF THE EYE, SHOWING LAYERS.

Before M. Moreaux undertook his study, it had been suggested that the doubling was due to an inexact adjustment of the focus of the telescope, which is almost always present, as the focus can never be precisely correct. This ap-

peared at first to be the case, since a chart of Mars observed through a telescope out of focus showed the doubling plainly. But when M. Moreaux tried to photograph the effect, it did not appear on the plate, showing that the eye was a necessary factor. That the eye alone is capable of producing the effect he soon proved in the following manner:

"Both my eyes being without sensible astigmatism and having great range of accommodation (objects being seen clearly from about one-half inch up to infinity), I could observe the phenomenon of doubling by holding very near my eye a fine line traced on a white background. Anybody can repeat this very simple experiment. It can be done thus without fatiguing the sight. Pierce in a visiting-card a small hole, forming the center of straight lines radiating in all directions like this:



Now hold this card vertically at about a quarter of an inch from one of the eyes, keeping the other shut, and look through the hole at a very distant object. Immediately all the lines will be enlarged, some presenting the appearance of a grayish, elongated rectangle while others will be doubled; in certain directions we have three, four, or five parallel lines."

M. Moreaux finds a reason for this effect in the anatomical structure of the crystalline lens of the eye, which is not homogeneous, but made up of different layers, like an onion. It thus has numerous focal points instead of one, and hence a line, under certain circumstances, is seen doubled. This theory explains also, the writer believes, why the doubling often occurs so suddenly, and why observers do not agree in their reports of the appearance of the planet's surface.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE STRUCTURE OF BACTERIA.

IN spite of the increasing study of bacteria, little is known of their internal structure. Investigations have been made on the subject, says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, chiefly on the continent of Europe. In the *Annales de l'Institut Pasteur*, M. Duclaux sums up what has been discovered and finds that there are great discrepancies in expert opinion, owing to the fact that bacilli are commonly studied either when old and beginning to disintegrate, or with the aid of coloring-matters. This is necessary because normal and unstained bacilli are transparent and show no structure, but the question must always present itself whether the appearances observed are normal or not. Some of the facts noted by Duclaux are published in *The Era*.

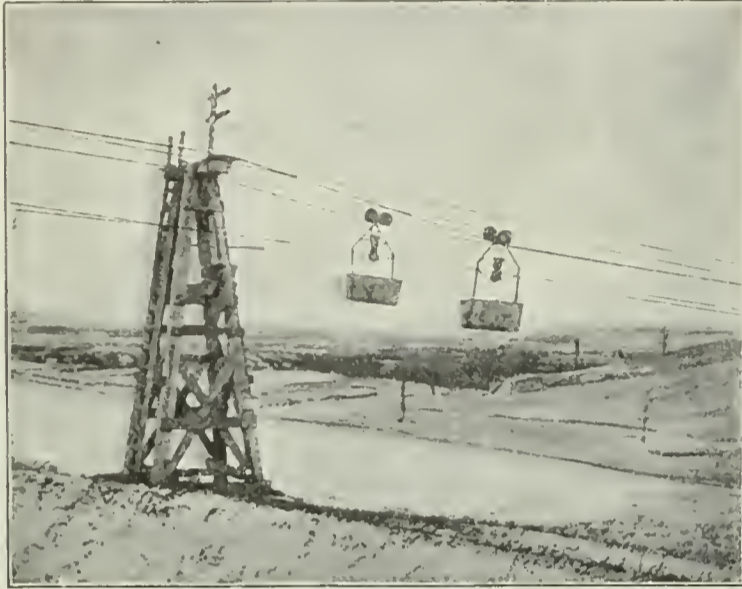
The plasma of the bacteria, he finds, is a gelatinous substance, readily coagulating with the aid of heat or reagents. The ease with which the jelly coagulates under different circumstances is one of the main sources of difficulty in its differentiation. One set of observers regards a bacillus as consisting of a membrane containing a mass of protoplasm with a central vacuole, but no nucleus. Butschli, on the other hand, distinguishes a bacterium into three parts, a membrane which does not take the stain at all, a faintly staining peripheral zone, and the much-discussed deeply staining central body. He considers this central body to be, if not a nucleus, at least allied to one in its nature. This assumption that a bacterium consists practically entirely of a nucleus, with the nutritive protoplasm reduced to a minimum, has not been generally accepted by bacteriologists. Duclaux suggests that protoplasm is, so to speak, the kitchen for the nucleus, which when in a very active state, can take in its food raw.

Another disputed question, we are told, is regarding the purpose and nature of certain minute particles seen in some bacteria, and thought by some observers to take part in the formation of

spores. Altogether much remains to be learned of the structure and life of bacteria, and information on these points, as it may practically mean life or death to thousands of human beings, can not be obtained too soon.

ACROSS CHILKOOT PASS BY AERIAL CABLE.

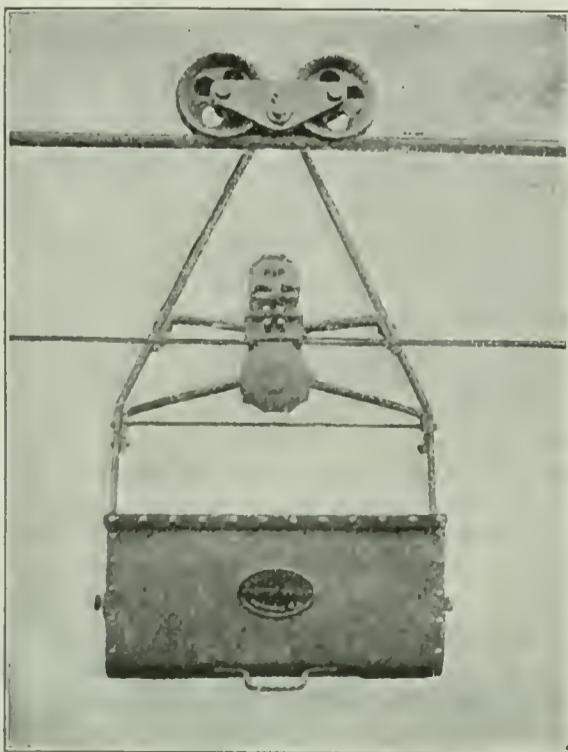
WE recently alluded in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST to some of the curious schemes of electric transportation proposed for the Klondike. One of these—an aerial cable that is to carry passengers as well as freight—is said by William Hewitt (*Cassier's Magazine*, April) to be already partially constructed and in a fair way to be in complete operation



A USUAL FORM OF TIMBER SUPPORT.

by July. After telling us that this method of traveling, in which each passenger will be slung from a moving overhead cable, is the nearest thing to aerial navigation that has yet been devised, he says:

"Few perhaps are aware of the extent to which this method has been applied, especially in mountainous sections, where a surface road of any kind would be practicable only by long and expensive detours, or might be altogether impracticable. The adoption of this method of transportation for surmounting the

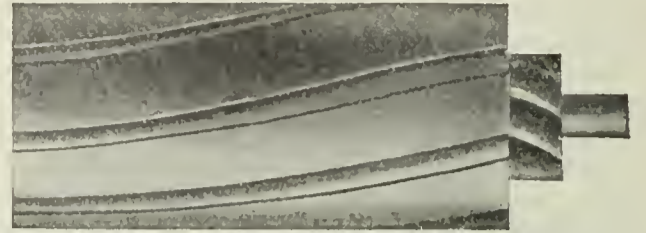
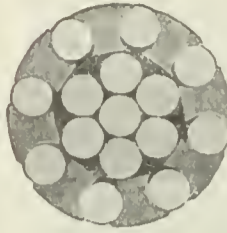


ONE OF THE ROPEWAY CARS FITTED WITH A WEBBER COMPRESSION GRIP.

terrors of the Chilkoot Pass and opening a pathway to the Klondike has brought the subject into considerable prominence. . . .

"The idea of transportation by receptacles suspended from a

wire cable may seem, at first glance, simply an extended application on a large scale, of the mechanism involved in the wire cash carriers used in many modern American department-stores; yet experience has demonstrated, as it has in most other undertakings on a large scale, that many things must be taken into account to

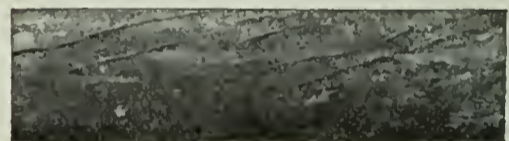


A LOCKED-COIL TRACK CABLE.

insure their successful operation, and it has been just this experience, added to years of careful study of every detail, that the present high standard of excellence in equipments of this kind has been reached.

"The buckets, or other receptacles, in the Bleichert system [the one adopted for Chilkoot] are suspended from carriages which run on stationary cables, and are moved by a light endless rope, known as the traction rope, to which they are attached, and which travels continuously about terminal sheaves. This is the general distinguishing feature of the system and has led to its being known in many localities as the 'double-rope' or 'fixed-rope' system, in contradistinction to the 'single-rope' system, in which one rope performs both functions."

The track cables in this system, Mr. Hewitt tells us, are usually of peculiar construction and are called "locked cables," the outer wires outerlocking with each other as shown in the illustration. Ordinary twisted cables soon break under the rolling of the little wheels. These "locked" cables, however, are too expensive for Chilkoot, and another style will be used, composed of parallel



1.—ORDINARY WIRE ROPE, WORN FROM USE.
2.—A NEW SMOOTH-COIL TRACK CABLE.
3.—SMOOTH-COIL TRACK CABLE AFTER FOUR YEARS' USE.

wires of special steel, the whole being only 5/8 inch thick, but able to sustain 36,000 pounds. Of some other interesting points in the construction of the line, the writer says:

"In the Chilkoot line, there is one clear span of 1,600 feet, and another span only slightly shorter. There are a couple of lines near Silverton, in Colorado, each of which contains a clear span of 2,100 feet, and these lines have been in satisfactory operation for several years. . . .

"In most lines the tension in the track cables is produced by weights applied at one or the other of the terminal stations; but in lines of great length it becomes necessary, on account of the saddle friction, to apply tension at intermediate points also, the location of which will vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet apart, according to the contour of the ground, the points usually selected being on the side of a hill, or on some level portion of the ground. The track cables are parted at these points, the ends of the upper section of the line being counterweighted, and the ends of the lower section being firmly anchored. The cars pass from one section of the cable to the next by means of intervening rails, so that no interruption occurs in the continuity of the track. The structures

at such points are known as tension stations. Occasionally such a station will happen in a valley or ravine, in which case the cable ends of both sections of the line are counterweighted, or it may happen to be desirable to locate such a station on an elevated point, in which case both ends are anchored. In any event, one end of any section is always weighted and the other anchored."

The support to be used, we are told,

"consists simply of one or more sections of iron pipe, bolted together and embedded in the rock, and bearing cross timbers which

been made systematic publication of authentic facts on this subject, so arranged as to allow of a scientific investigation into their bearing on the laws of heredity. Almost the sole exception to this indifference on the part of breeders and owners to the importance of exact measurements exists in the United States, where the speed of trotters and pacers has long been recorded under definite conditions."

After stating the conditions under which the speed of trotting-horses is measured in this country, and the system under which the records have been preserved for comparison, Mr. Galton goes on to say:

"The object of my inquiry was to ascertain whether the records thus registered could be utilized for the study of the laws of heredity. The degree of accuracy to be assigned to them was naturally one of the first points to be elucidated; another was to get an exact notion of the principle on which the proper hereditary speed should be calculated. For instance, suppose that one ancestor of a certain horse had a record of 2.30, and that another ancestor of the same degree had one of 2.10; how shall we estimate their respective influences? Should their combined influence be the same on the average as that of two horses having each a record of 2.20, or should it be different?"

Galton's conclusion is that it is quite proper in such cases to take the average, and hence we have a basis for estimating the effect of heredity on a horse's speed. The author does not go quite so far as this, however, in the present study, his object being merely to find whether the records were sufficiently concordant to be relied on as a basis of scientific observation.

It is well known to statisticians

that if a large number of observations of any kind be taken and plotted on a chart on which the distance from the bases denotes the size of the figure observed and the distance from the side line the number of times this figure occurs in the mass of observations, the dots so plotted should form a reasonably continuous line with no very great jumps; otherwise there is reason to suspect that the records are wrong. Thus if Mr. Galton had found that of 1,000 records, taken haphazard, 500 were above 2.20 and 500 below 2.00, with none at all between, he would have known that this could not represent a natural state of affairs. There will, of course, be fewer of the high records and more of the low ones, but the numbers will vary slowly from one down to the other. Moreover, the manner in which they vary, as shown by the shape of the curve, is found to be nearly always the same; that is, there is a curve of what is called "normal frequency." Of course, all these things will be true only for a large number of observations, and Galton tells us that he has been over 5,705 records, representing the years 1892-96. Examining these, he asked the following questions:

"1. Do the observations give a sufficiently continuous curve?

"2. Does this curve approximate to that of normal frequency?"

The author answers both these queries in the affirmative, and hence concludes that we have here an enormous amount of material of great value, bearing directly on the study of heredity.

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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Courtesy of *The Post*, San Francisco.

KLONDIKE PILGRIMS SCALING THE CHILKOOT PASS.

(This picture, reproduced from a photograph, will probably give most persons a new idea of the rush to the gold fields. The photograph was taken February 6. *The Chronicle*, San Francisco, which prints another cut from the same photograph, says that a similar stream of humanity may be seen climbing the Pass every day that travel is possible. The long, black line of weary climbers did not pose for the occasion. The ascent is 3,500 feet, and the line shown in the picture is three-quarters of a mile long.)

support the saddles upon which the track cables rest, and the rollers also upon which the traction rope travels."

The form of car is clearly shown in the illustration. Mr. Hewett notes that all passengers are to be treated alike; "there will be no drawing-room cars."

The first section of this "road"—from Canyon Camp to Sheep Camp—is already completed, and the remainder is to be pushed as rapidly as possible.

AMERICAN TROTTING-RECORDS AS THE BASIS FOR A STUDY OF HEREDITY.

THE English statistician and biologist, Francis Galton, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 5) a preliminary study of the speed-records of American trotting-horses, which he thinks offer a particularly attractive and promising field for students of heredity. Mr. Galton is already well known for his work on this subject, which he approaches from the statistical side, and he believes that there is nowhere in the world a collection of facts at all comparable in value, for this purpose, to that made by the owners and breeders of trotters in this country, tho these facts were not brought together for scientific purposes. Says Mr. Galton:

"It is strange that, notwithstanding the large sums spent on the training of horses, cattle, and other animals, there has never

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS ON THE LORD'S SUPPER.

IN view of the discussion aroused over the views of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper expressed by Professor McGiffert in his recent book (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 4), it is interesting to note what his colleague in Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, has to say on the same subject. Professor Briggs's views appear in an article which he contributes to *The Independent*. The substance of this article is that the institution of the supper by Christ was not primarily as a memorial feast. The memorial feature was subsequent, secondary, and incidental. The supper in the beginning was a sacrificial meal, and was foreshadowed as such by the prophets. The divine authority for the permanent celebration of the supper rests, it is claimed, upon the testimony of Paul in the Epistle to the Corinthians, and upon the earliest traditional practice. Professor Briggs says that there is a simple and natural evolution in the institution of the supper. First it was instituted as a sacrificial feast of the new covenant, celebrated once for all on the night of the betrayal. It was next connected with the Passover meal, involving an annual celebration at Easter. It was finally connected with the sacrificial meals of the ordinary peace-offerings. Through its association with these offerings arose the practise of making the celebration of the supper in connection with the gifts to the poor, the expression of thanksgiving, the consecration of oneself and others, and the ceremony of marriage, which prevailed throughout the history of the church.

The primary purpose of the supper is thus set forth by Professor Briggs:

"The one great thing in the mind of Jesus which He sought to impress upon His disciples was that He was now establishing a new covenant by a sacrifice of the new covenant. The essential words are: 'This is my blood of the covenant which is shed for many' (Mark xiv. 24). This covenant sacrifice is in antithesis to the covenant sacrifice at Horeb, described in Exodus xxiv. 1-12. The whole nation was taken into a covenant relation with God; the blood of the victims was scattered about on the people; and their representatives, the seventy elders, ate and drank the sacrificial meal in the theophanic presence of God. This sacrifice was once for all; it could never be repeated either in the presentation of victims or in the partaking of the sacrificial meal. Precisely in the same way this new sacrifice of the covenant was a sacrifice made once for all, and its sacrificial meal was partaken of by the Apostles, the representatives of the church for all time; and it could never be repeated. The blood was given under the form of wine in a cup, the flesh under the form of a loaf of bread. It was essential that this fundamental meaning of the Lord's Supper should be impressed upon the Apostles and the church. Too great dependence upon Paul's statement rather than that of the Gospels has led many Christians to bury the essential meaning of the Lord's Supper under the secondary significance which is involved in the perpetual celebration."

Paul's account not only furnishes material additional to that furnished in the accounts of the Apostles, but material "which is not easy to reconcile with the Gospels." How did he obtain it? Professor Briggs answers as follows, admitting, however, that his answer is and must be "a speculation":

"It is altogether likely, therefore, that he [Paul] had received the account of the institution of the Lord's Supper from the Lord mediately through the Apostles; in other words, through *oral tradition*. If this be so, then it is easy to see how there may have been combined in this tradition, in its oral transmission, or even in the mind of Paul himself, the words of Jesus on two different occasions. An example of such a combination is found in one of Paul's addresses (Acts xxvi. 15-18), where he combines as if in one Christophany the words of Jesus in two different Christophanies (see Acts ix. 13-18; xxii. 12-21). If Paul could com-

bine the words of Jesus to himself on two occasions, as if delivered on one occasion, he might easily combine the words of Jesus to the Apostles on two occasions, namely, on the night of His betrayal and subsequent to His resurrection, as if delivered on the night of His betrayal. A large number of examples of such combinations could be given, if we had space, from the entire range of biblical history. This, then, seems to me a very natural explanation of the discrepancy between the two reports of the institution of the Lord's Supper—namely, that it was first instituted as a sacrificial meal of the covenant sacrifice on the night of His betrayal, and then after His resurrection our Lord, at one of the many conferences with the Apostles, such as those reported in the Gospels, instituted the perpetual observance of the Lord's Supper and attached it to the Passover and the sacrificial meals of the ordinary peace-offerings."

It is significant, Professor Briggs thinks, that the recent critical investigation of the subject should lead us to the same result as that attained in the recent discussions with reference to the reunion of Christendom. The Pope of Rome and the Anglican archbishops agree that the essential thing in the Lord's Supper is sacrifice, and this is the view emphasized in recent critical studies such as Dr. McGiffert's. There is no doubt, in Professor Briggs's mind, that "we are on the eve of a reconsideration of the whole subject."

PAPAL MEDIATION IN CUBA.

FOR reasons which are quite obvious, the Protestant papers generally made strong objections to having the United States Government give any official recognition to the efforts of Pope Leo to bring about a peaceful settlement of the trouble with Spain. The chief ground on which objection was made was that the acceptance of the Pope as an arbitrator under the circumstances proposed would involve a recognition of his claims to temporal sovereignty, which Protestants do not concede. Other objections were also raised, some of which are touched upon in the following paragraph from *The Examiner* (Baptist):

"The attempt of Pope Leo XIII. to thrust himself into the controversy between Spain and the United States, at this late day, is a forcible reminder of the fact that he has been a passive spectator of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by loyal sons of the Roman Church upon their helpless coreligionists during the past two years. This crime of the centuries has met no rebuke from him. Hundreds of thousands of his own flock have been doomed to a lingering death by starvation, but no voice has thundered from the Vatican in denunciation of the villainy. But now that Catholic Spain is in peril, now that her wicked rule in Cuba is threatened, now that the interests of the church are likely to suffer loss through the losses of Spain, 'His Holiness' is all anxiety and zeal. We do not mean to be uncharitable; but we can not but regard this sudden activity of the Pope, so strongly in contrast with the indifference he has displayed toward the sufferings of the oppressed Cubans, as the result of anxiety for Spain and the Catholic Church rather than of desire for peace."

Practically the same views are expressed by *The Interior* (Presbyterian), the *New York Observer* (Presbyterian), and *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal) of Syracuse, Chicago, and Detroit. Referring to the statement made that the armistice announced by Spain in Cuba was made by the Spanish Government chiefly, if not solely, out of regard for the earnest solicitation of the Pope and his solicitude to avert the horrors of war, the *Michigan Christian Advocate* says:

"In so far as this so-called concession on the part of Spain may have been sincere, and by as much as this solicitude on the part of the "holy father" was genuine, he is entitled to the praise and the approval of the Christian world. We speak thus, not to unjustly disparage the efforts of the Vatican in the interests of peace, but because the history of both Spain and the papacy for centuries compels us to look below the surface in measuring their actions. One can hardly avoid the reflection, however, that it would have looked better, and would have been vastly more potent for good,

if the 'holy father'—whose influence with the obedient Spanish children of the church seems to be so positive and effective when he really interests himself to exert it—had looked into Spain's management of Cuban affairs some years ago, and brought to bear the pressure necessary to secure justice to the people of the fair island. If, instead of sitting indifferent in his papal palace while Spain goaded the people to madness and rebellion by her misgovernment, and then sent Weyler to butcher and starve them into submission, 'his holiness' had brought the needed moral (or some other) influence to bear to have avoided the Cuban troubles altogether, that would have been an achievement worthy the 'vicegerent of Christ,' as the Pope loves to style himself."

The Christian Register (Unitarian) presents other phases of the subject in these words:

"The court of the Vatican is in a state of consternation over the failure of the persistent attempt of the Holy See to assume the



From the celebrated painting by Franz von Leubach.

POPE LEO XIII.

position of mediator between Spain and the United States. So far as Spain was concerned, at least, the papal word was of decisive weight. The value of the Vatican's victory at this point in the negotiations is modified considerably by the fact that Spain is and has been anxious to declare an armistice for purely military reasons. With the Cuban insurgents the papal dictum proved utterly ineffective. It appears now that the Government of the United States did not consent to enter, even semi-officially, into communication with the Vatican on the subject of the pending complications with Spain.

"It is generally assumed that this disastrous attempt to place the papacy in the light of an arbiter among the nations was the work chiefly of the Italian Rampolla, the ambitious young cardinal who has been at the head of the papal chancellery for several years past, and who has been believed to be removed from the papal *sedes* only by the extent of the remaining days of the present pontiff. Rampolla's conspicuous demonstration of the real inefficiency of the power of the Vatican will undoubtedly have some bearing on the choice of the future head of the Roman world."

The Independent (undenom., New York) has no liking for the spirit manifested in much of the criticism of the Pope. It says:

"Of course it is the Pope's duty, as it has been the duty of every one else, to do what he could to prevent war. Those people have little sense of Christian duty who find fault with him, or call it interference. No man living in Europe has a better right to offer his advice to the Queen Regent of Spain, and if he asks our President to avoid war, if possible, his right is quite equal to that of the ambassadors of the powers, and we thank him for it."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland, O.) refers to the charge that the Pope had neglected to use his influence to bring peace to Cuba as an "entirely gratuitous" assumption, saying:

"More than a year ago in response to certain representations he publicly deplored the suffering entailed by the rebellion, and it was reported at the time that he had addressed a note to the Madrid Government on the subject. More than that he was powerless to do, unless his good offices were formally invoked by authorities immediately concerned with the existing state of affairs. The present service performed by the holy father in the interest of peace was undertaken at the solicitation of at least one and in some quarters it is positively stated of both parties to the controversy. To criticize him for not summarily putting a stop to hostilities is simply stupid. It must be quite obvious to any intelligent observer that the mere command of the Pope, even if he were capable of attempting such an act of dictation, would not be respected, much less obeyed, by either the Spaniards or the Cubans."

The Catholic Review (New York) presents still another angle of view:

"But in the momentous crisis now confronting the two nations, who has ever thought for a moment of making an appeal to Protestantism to preserve them from the horrors of war? In fact no one could make such an appeal. It would be impracticable, if not wholly impossible. For there is no one to represent or to speak for the Protestant churches. They are precisely in the position of the Cuban insurgents, in that they have no unity of organization, no seat of authority, no recognized head with whom men can deal. And if such an appeal were attempted, who could ever interpret the answer to it? A multitude of preachers clamored for war, and another multitude were counseling and praying for peace. An Episcopal bishop prepared, to be used in all the churches of his diocese, a singularly beautiful and appropriate prayer for the preservation of friendship between the two countries. Another minister heaped such violent personal abuse on the ruler of his people, for not plunging the country at once into war, that he had to flee from his home to escape the indignation of those of his flock who differed with him in opinion."

WAS THERE A GALILEE ON MOUNT OLIVET?

THE location of Galilee as mentioned in the closing chapters of several gospels has been a vexing biblical problem for fifteen hundred years. A comparison of statements concerning the place where Christ was to meet His disciples and called "Galilee" has convinced many that it is practically impossible to understand by this term the most northern of the four provinces that made up Palestine. A valuable contribution toward the solution of this problem is furnished in a recent publication by the veteran professor of theology at the University of Leipsic, Dr. Rudolf Hofmann. The title of his work is "Galliäa auf dem Oelberg." The writer states that he has given a great deal of attention to this problem for forty years, and has come to the conclusion that the Galilee mentioned in the closing chapters of the Gospels as the meeting-place for Christ and His disciples is not the Galilee of the earlier chapters of the Gospels, but was the most northern of the three peaks that made up the Mount of Olives, over which peak the common road from Galilee to Jerusalem passed, by which the pilgrims were accustomed to come when going to Jerusalem, and on which an inn or khan was found at which the Galilean pilgrims were accustomed to make their headquarters, and for which reason it was also called "Galilee."

This view, according to Hofmann, was first expressed in 1580 by Soarius, Archbishop of Coimbra, and a hundred years later it was again defended by the Jesuit Harduin, and other scholars. In the gospel of Nicodemus, now generally called the Acts of Pilate, the origin of which is set by Tischendorf in the second

century, in reporting the resurrection of the Lord, the statement is made that the Galilee here mentioned is a hill near Jerusalem, and that this hill is the most northern of the three hills of the Mount of Olives. There is nothing in the grammar or interpretation of the passages concerned that would speak against such an explanation. In fact, a number of the New-Testament passages receive thereby a new and much more satisfactory interpretation. Among these are Luke xxi. 37 and John viii. 1, in connection with which it now becomes plain where Christ had spent the night when it is declared that in the evening He went to the Mount of Olives. He probably spent it at the headquarters of his fellow Galileans at the inn called "Galilee." This too explains the seemingly indefinite references in Luke xxii. 39, as also those in Matt. xxi. 1, Luke xix. 29, Mark xi. 1, and still more the account of the ascension in Luke xxi. 50 and Mark xvi. 9.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DEFENDING THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

THE unparalleled small number of additions to the Methodist Church last year led *Zion's Herald* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 19) to fix a large part of the responsibility upon the Epworth League, on the general ground that the league has grown into such an important tho new factor of the church that if the church had shown a remarkably large advance the credit would have fallen to the young people. The plain inference from the editorial in *Zion's Herald* was that young people's societies have proved themselves harmful to the growth of the church. *The Christian Endeavor World* rises to protest. Its editorial in answer to the charge opens with this challenge:

"We would commend to all critics who contend that the churches are decaying and dwindling because of the advent of young people's societies the following surprising figures concerning two of the denominations which have welcomed most heartily the interdenominational Christian-Endeavor movement. These denominations are the Presbyterian and the Congregational."

Then follows a comparison of the growth of the two denominations mentioned in the years before the advent of the Christian-Endeavor movement and in the years following it. The young people's movement became a force in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches about 1885. That date, instead of marking the beginning of a decline in church growth, marks the beginning of a period of surprising and rapid increase. The churches advance by leaps and bounds. The annual gain is nearly or quite double what it was before the young people began their new line of work. The story is briefly but effectively told in the following table:

PRESBYTERIAN DENOMINATION.

Years	Additions	Annual Average
1870-1874	152,200	30,440
1875-1879	184,840	36,968
1880-1884	148,641	29,728
Whole decade 1875-1884	333,481	33,348
1885-1889	254,352	50,870
1890-1894	300,916	60,183
Whole decade 1885-1894	555,268	55,527
1895-1897 (three years)	189,755	63,252

CONGREGATIONAL DENOMINATION.

Years	Additions	Annual Average
1870-1874	69,212	13,842
1875-1879	99,475	19,895
1880-1884	69,803	13,961
Whole decade 1875-1884	169,278	16,928
1885-1889	145,331	29,066
1890-1894	163,085	32,617
Whole decade 1885-1894	308,416	30,842
1895-1897 (three years)	56,629	32,309

The editorial proceeds:

"We are far from being so presumptuous as to claim that Christian Endeavor is alone responsible for the wonderful recent growth of these great denominations. We make no undue boast. Yet it is fair to state that no other large new factor in the way of organization has entered into the life of these churches during the last thirty years.

"The preaching services, the Sunday-school, the midweek prayer-meeting, are much as they have always been. One factor in the early 'eighties' did enter these churches, and became an increasing power in them. In 1881 the first society of Christian Endeavor was formed, but not before 1885 were any large number of societies in existence. Coincident with this new agency of church life the figures which tell of accessions on confession of faith began to swell until in a single decade they nearly or quite doubled the previous record. Other denominations which have adopted the Christian-Endeavor movement, we believe, can tell the same story. We shall later present statistics from them.

"Is this a mere coincidence? We can not believe it. It is the seal of God's approval upon the Christian-Endeavor movement so far as figures can affix His seal to a movement.

"These surprising figures are a testimony to the spiritual purpose and to the evangelistic zeal of the young people. They indicate that the distinctly religious idea of the society, emphasized by the pledge and the consecration meeting, have produced their legitimate effects; that the enthronement of duty and of loyalty has resulted as might surely have been expected that interdenominational fellowship is not inimical to church growth and loyalty. They show at least one great source of the life and growth of these churches. They prompt every devout Christian to sing, 'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.'"

MR. STEAD'S COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE "BORDERLAND."

IN a little volume entitled "Letters from Julia, or Light from the Borderland," Mr. William T. Stead, the well-known author and editor, has made an interesting contribution to the literature of the mysterious. The sub-title of the book is: "A Series of Messages as to the Life Beyond the Grave, Received by Automatic Writing from One Who Has Gone Before." These messages consist of five communications from "Julia," through Mr. Stead, to "Julia's" friend, and eight communications to Mr. Stead himself, interlarded with Mr. Stead's own queries and observations. Whatever may be thought of the messages and of Mr. Stead's theory about them, his own observations are couched in a calm and rational form. Here, for instance, is his prefatory account of the method—automatic writing—by which the messages were received:

"Automatic writing, I may explain for those unfamiliar with the term, is writing that is written by the hand of a person which is not under control of his conscious mind. The hand apparently writes of itself, the person to whom the hand belongs having no knowledge of what it is about to write. It is a very familiar and simple form of mediumship, which in no way impairs the writer's faculties or places his personality under the control of any other intelligence. This writing may proceed from his subconscious mind, or it may be due to the direct action of independent but invisible intelligences. What is certain is that it does not emanate from the conscious mind of the writer, who often receives messages containing information as to past events of which he has never heard, and sometimes perfectly accurate predictions as to events which have not yet happened.

"It was in this way that I began to receive the communications some few of which are collected in this little volume."

"Julia," the spirit supposed to write the letters, began them, Mr. Stead tells us, as a means of communicating with her dear friend "Ellen," whom she left here upon earth. Mr. Stead loaned "Julia" the use of his pen-hand, from time to time, for her letters. She also wrote occasionally to Mr. Stead himself, particularly to urge him to establish a "bureau of communication," where friends

separated by death might resume their broken friendship. It does not appear that Mr. Stead has taken any steps toward doing this.

Many men of some prominence in the world of thought, such as Prof. William James, Professor Sidgwick, Prof. William Crookes, Arthur Balfour, and others in the Society for Psychical Research, are familiar with "automatic writing," but hold that the messages coming by that method are in reality from the writer's "subconscious self."

The first question, therefore, with regard to the "Letters from Julia," is whether or not they came from Mr. Stead's own subconscious self. Mr. Stead recognizes the importance of this, and gives his reasons for thinking that his subconscious self had nothing to do with them. He says:

"The evidence may be briefly summarized under the following heads: (1) The beginning of the communications as above described. (2) The giving of a test in the first message of an affectionate *sobriquet* bestowed by her ['Julia'] on her death-bed, which was known to her friend but unknown to me. (3) The minute description of an incident which had occurred in or about 1885, of which I had never heard, and which Ellen [Julia's friend] herself had entirely forgotten until her memory was revived by the mention of details of place and time, which were quite unknown to me. (4) The writing out with my hand of names, Christian and surname, entirely unknown to me, who were her friends in her native land. (5) The intense personal and affectionate interest taken by the user of my hand in persons and movements in which my interest was by no means so deep as was Julia's. (6) The strongly marked and unvarying personal idiosyncrasy of the writer of these letters, which is certainly not my own—is, I am afraid, in many respects very much superior to my own.

"In addition to these internal evidences, there was the evidence of psychic persons gifted with the power of seeing the spiritual forms which surround all of us. To those who deny that such forms exist, or are visible to any one, this evidence naturally does not count. But even those skeptics would probably weaken in their dogmatic incredulity if, after accompanying me to seer after seer, persons to whom I was totally unknown either by name or by features, they were to find that each and all of these gifted with psychic vision described, among others, the easily recognizable form of Julia. Those who know that certain persons have this gift of clear seeing will realize my increased sense of the objective reality of her presence when I state the following facts: (1) That strangers who have never heard of her existence have described her as standing near me when my automatic hand was writing. (2) That several of them have not only described her but have given her name. (3) That one here and one in her native land have also given her surname, which I have refrained from publishing, and which I have equally in vain endeavored to telepath to the minds of other mediums. (4) That in one case the seer picked Julia's portrait out of a score, from which there was nothing to distinguish it, and identified it as 'the lady who writes with' me. (5) That in another case details were given in the description by the seer which I believed and asserted were mistaken, but which, on reference to her more intimate friends, were admitted to be correct; and (6) that, by arrangement, Julia has kept appointments with seers at great distances from me.

"Besides these reasons for believing that the intelligence which moved my hand when the 'letters from Julia' were written is not my own, but a superior intelligence independent of my workaday consciousness, there is the fact that on several occasions she has foretold with no less persistence than accuracy events which did not happen for months, and which I roundly told her I did not believe could possibly happen."

Mr. Stead notes that he can not have any personal interest to serve in taking up the exceedingly unpopular and much-ridiculed position of a believer in the reality of such communications. It is also noticeable, throughout the volume of letters, that his mind is always ready to interpose the objection that this or that thought may have come from his subconscious self, and "Julia" has, as often, to overthrow the objection. The reader is forced to admit that the attitude of Mr. Stead's conscious mind, as he watches his hand write, is not one of credulous gullibility, at any rate.

In the mean time, there is one part of the evidence which any one who chooses can test. "Julia" gives directions which, if followed, she declares, will bring to the actual sight and touch of the experimenter the spirit of any friend in this world or the world to come. In other words, any one who wishes to can "see a ghost." Here is the recipe, as written by "Julia" with Mr. Stead's loaned pen-hand:

"Now the first thing to be got is a place where you can be alone. Enter into thy closet! Solitude, exclusion from the world of sense, that is the first thing. When thou hast shut the door, remain alone for a time, long enough to allow the waves of the world's thoughts and cares to subside. Sometimes you could be quiescent and passive in a very few minutes. But at other times you could not remain in the tranquil mood in any number of minutes. When you are about to verify this message you must be at peace. When you are in a whirl, or are in a bitter mood, or when the mind goes on and on creaking round and round like a wheel that is not greased, don't try. But when your health is good, when your mind is calm, and your mood is quite serene and happy, then go into your closet and shut the door.

"When you are alone and still, and the door is locked, so that no one can disturb you, sit as easily as you can so as to be as far as possible unconscious of any physical discomfort or anything that reminds you of your body.

"The first thing to be done, if you would have your eyes opened to see the invisible ones who surround you, is to be very still. As I said, make no effort. Be still and wait. You need to be quite passive, so as to let the other world outside slacken its hold on you, and the real world within and around you make itself felt.

"Then, when you are quite still and passive, close your eyes and think of the one whom you wish to see. If it is a friend still alive, in the body, it will help you if at the same time, altho that is not essential, he or she were also to be passive and alone. When you have two spirits in accord, both seeking the same thing, the difficulties are less. But you must be agreed in heart and soul; not mere seemingly agreed. One must wish to manifest, the other to be manifested to. And during the seclusion do not change the parts. Close your eyes, and, in the absence of the outside, imagine as quietly and distinctly as possible your friend. If he is to come to you, think of him steadily, concentrating your thought on him and him alone. Think of him in detail. Make a thought-image of him, as if you were actually creating him. And all the while let your heart and soul go out in a steady longing for him to come. At the same time let him, wherever he may be, be also alone sitting with closed eyes, willing steadily to come to you wherever you may be. Let him, on his part, think of some simple heartfelt message to you. Let it be on his tongue to say it; not loudly, but with quiet, earnest confidence that you will hear. Let him repeat it quietly with the wish that you should hear it. That is all.

"If you, or any two who are in accord, will do that, do it steadily in the right spirit, you will be able to see each other and to hear each other speak. It is not to be done in a day, except in rare psychics, who are in absolute accord."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE full statistics for the Moravian Church in the United States, just published, indicate a total membership of 14,553, a net increase of 333 for the year. There are 1,509 non-communicants and 6,283 children.

THE Italian papers discuss the advisability of reducing the number of clergy of all ranks throughout the kingdom. The initiative in this was taken by a member of Parliament, Signor Alessia, in the *Riforma Sociale*. It appears that Italy has 268 bishops, and 68 of these have incomes ranging between \$1,200 and \$2,000 only, while 28 have less than \$1,200. Among the lower clergy, 3,473 priests have less than \$125 per year. Austria, which is certainly liberal to the church, has only 56 bishops and archbishops.

AT the coming General Assembly of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, the Toronto Presbytery will submit an overture asking that the Assembly make it a rule that every minister, "when settled in a pastoral charge, shall be required to spend at least five years in said charge before applying for a hearing in a vacancy." And that "in every Presbytery there shall be a committee chosen annually, and consisting of three members of the Presbytery, to whom all applications by settled ministers and vacant congregations shall be submitted, and by whom appointments shall be made." This action is asked because, it is said, "there is greater unrest among settled ministers than the changed conditions of the times justify, an unrest which is not in keeping with the genius of the Presbyterian Church."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN CRITICISM, FRIENDLY AND OTHERWISE.

ALTHO adverse criticism regarding our motives in the war with Spain, such as quoted extensively in THE LITERARY DIGEST during the last few weeks, is still indulged in by many influential papers in Canada, it may be said that, on the whole, our cousins declare themselves in sympathy with the United States, now that the war has actually begun. *The Herald*, Fredericton, says:

"The writer in a local newspaper who declares that the sympathy of Canada is with Spain in the impending war between that country and the United States displays a most amazing ignorance of the sentiments of the Canadian people. . . . Are Canadians misled when they espouse the cause and welcome the conflict against Spanish atrocity in Cuba? Surely not, and we repeat it, that while Canadians abhor war and regret the necessity for the carnage that must follow a declaration of hostilities between the United States and Spain, this people are warmly, enthusiastically ranged in support of the great republic, which is about to enter upon a righteous crusade against a nation whose whole record of centuries has been marked by barbarity of the worst form."

The *Toronto World* thinks "the chances are that the combatants will be left to themselves, but there is at the same time a possibility that the powers may be forced into the struggle. In that event it will be the Anglo-Saxon against the world." The *Toronto Globe* says:

"There is one lining to this cloud. The cause of the solidarity of the English-speaking nations has received a definite and, we may hope, enormous impetus. Americans can hardly soon forget the quiet, unostentatious, but resolute and most effective aid which they have received from Great Britain. Asking no return, making no bargain, exacting no price, the mother country has fended off the one contingency which threatened the success of the daughter country, and made it plain that outsiders who interfered in the affair would have on their hands a trial of strength with the English-speaking race. It has been a great object-lesson, and if through this war coming generations of Americans grow up unimbued with the wretched, the hateful, notion that the mother is the daughter's natural enemy, great will be the gain—perhaps enough to compensate for the losses and the sufferings which the United States must undergo in its generous effort to relieve oppressed human beings."

The *Montreal Witness* believes that American troops, being better cared for, will fare better than Spanish troops in Cuba, even in the yellow-fever season. *The Gazette*, St. John, N. B., says:

"It is as useless to contend against the spread of English civilization as it would be to contend against the language of Shakespeare, in which at the present time two thirds of the letters that pass through the post-offices of the world are written; the language of Shakespeare in a few hundred years will be the universal language, but long before that time the people of Shakespeare's blood, united, will be the arbitrators of the world's destiny."

The *London, Ontario, Advertiser* reminds its readers that Great Britain, too, is an American power, and therefore just as much bound to enforce the Monroe doctrine as is the United States. The *Winnipeg Free Press* believes Spain will not necessarily be obliterated, as she has been regenerating, her revenue having increased, her industries improved, while the fact that a large portion of her debt is taken up by her own people is a certain sign of growing strength and confidence. *The Telegram*, Toronto, thinks that the war "should mean a short struggle and an easy victory for the United States," but remarks that the American newspapers "with their excessive boasts and offensive

swagger are doing their best to freeze out sympathy with the United States."

In Great Britain many influential journals promise active help if any continental powers interfere in favor of Spain. Henry Norman writes in *Cosmopolis* as follows:

"If a combination of European powers should be formed to crush the United States—and after the official utterances of the foreign ministers of Germany and Austria this is not wholly an extravagant supposition—they would have to crush the British fleet as well. That this is the view of those at present responsible for British policy, I know. As I have said elsewhere, we should never stand idly by and see a hundred millions of people who speak English trampled on by people who speak Russian or French or German. And we cherish, not as those who have no hope, the conviction that if the people who speak Russian and French and German laid aside for the moment their deadly rivalries to join in crushing us, beside the flag of the three crosses there would be found on the seas a certain flag of 'stripes, as well as stars.'"

The Westminster Gazette thinks the *Maine* catastrophe is really a justification for the war. *The Spectator* advises the United States to make a strong effort to show her strength. If, so argues the paper, our ability to defy the world should be less great than our promise to do so, the Monroe doctrine will be a dead letter, for neither France nor Germany will pay any attention to it. British sympathy should be unreservedly with the United States. The paper says on this point:

"We sincerely trust that during the coming war no visible section of Englishmen will be foolish enough to fall into the error which the Americans have so constantly fallen into in regard to ourselves, and will accuse the United States of desiring to 'grab' this or that possession of Spain. No doubt, as in every war, there are parties in the United States who will be inflamed by the prospect of annexations, and who will soon, if not now, regard the war from the standpoint of 'loot.' That, however, whatever may be the momentary and superficial appearances—owing, say, to a seizure of the Philippine Islands—will not be the real impulse of the American people. They are no more land-grabbers than we are. We have hitherto passed by all such slanders with contempt, and it is now greatly to be hoped that no section of our press, following the bad example of the American newspapers, will try to retort with a schoolboy *Tu quoque*."

Yet the majority of British comment is adverse, tho it is admitted the Britons can not well refuse to side with us as a people speaking the same language. *The Home News*, London, thinks "it must be confessed that the general sense of Europe is that Spain in this particular crisis is entitled to considerable sympathy. If Spain sins in misgovernment, the United States offends in its absurd pretensions to control the fortunes of the whole American continent. *The St. James's Gazette* admits that Spain reaps in the Cuban rebellion what she has sown, but thinks Spain could not do otherwise than fight, considering the treatment we have accorded her. The United States may be right in principle, but not in the way the affair has been conducted. The paper says:

"But there are ways of doing things; there are decencies to be observed; and our American friends must permit us to point out that they have, when it was possible, done everything in the wrong way and failed to observe the decencies. They have conducted their diplomacy as they conduct their party struggles—by loud talk, by threatening, by exaggeration, by 'bluff.' Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet, before they were compelled to take a back seat, worked hard for peace, but the Constitution and the 'great fact of democracy' were too strong for them. All the correspondents abuse the 'yellow' press; they tell us that it is vile, vulgar, and untruthful, and that no respectable American looks at it. That is so, and that constitutes the most dangerous part of the situation. The readers of the 'yellow' press are, we are told, the worst, the lowest, the most ignorant elements of society. But it is the 'yellow' press and its readers and backers and sympathizers that have won all along the line, while the respectable, the thoughtful, the experienced men have retired baffled and de-

feated. . . . And it all might have been averted if only a strong man had been at the helm instead of a collection of squabbling committees of the representatives of the sovereign people."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, thinks the language used by our Congress and Administration very offensive. *London Life* believes that "the general belief that the Cubans would welcome help from the United States is amusingly beside the truth." Neither *The Times*, nor *The Standard*, nor *The Post* believes the war to have been necessary. *The Saturday Review* says it "has not the slightest wish to say unpleasant things about the United States," but does it all the same at the rate of a full page a week after the following manner:

"We are told that America represents the cause of civilization, humanity, progress, while Spain represents medieval barbarism and cruelty. We should like a little better evidence of the proposition. In Cuba itself there is anarchy and devastation, but we do not know that the invasion of the island by American filibusters and carpet-baggers will constitute an improvement. The systematic oppression and plunder of the Southern States by these gentry for many years after the Civil War does not afford a hopeful precedent, nor does the treatment of negroes and half-breeds in the South to-day quite carry out that ideal of freedom and equality for 'all men' that is enshrined in the Declaration of Independence. . . . Wipe out both countries and their achievements to-morrow, and which of them would be mourned by civilization? Should we miss most the oil and the corn and the iron and the pigs, or the poetry of Calderon, the art of Velasquez, the immortal fiction of Cervantes? All these would be regarded as 'back numbers' in New York or Chicago, but the world will remember them; and what will it care to remember about America?"

Money, London, says:

"If we can only ourselves keep peace with Russia and France in the East, we stand to profit by a war between two maritime nations like Spain and the States. Spanish competition is not of much account, but American is serious, and any limitation of it must throw a considerable amount of new business into the hands of our manufacturers and merchants. The war preparations have already put money into our pockets. The 'boom' in the South Wales coal trade, of which the colliers have been in too great haste to take advantage, and the briskness of ship-building, the arms and ammunition, and the iron and steel trades, are largely due to the current war preparations of various powers. It will be remembered that the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was followed almost immediately by . . . an unusual trade 'boom,' during which the British revenue advanced by 'leaps and bounds.' Whether the Americo-Spanish war—should it ensue—be long or short, new currents of trade are likely to flow in our direction; they have even now set in, while as yet there have been no hostilities."

Quite as hopeful a view, from the German standpoint, is expressed by the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which says:

"When the American coasters can no longer leave port, neutral vessels will profit, German vessels included. Moreover, the United States will need many transports, and it will be advantageous to employ ships sailing under a neutral flag. Spain would hardly dare to capture German or English ships carrying coal or food. New York or Philadelphia can not well be blockaded, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans have finished exporting their cotton crop. Of greater danger to trade would be a bombardment of the Northern ports. New York and others are fortified just sufficiently to make a bombardment legal, but not enough to defend them against armored ships. Marine artillery can easily bombard a city at a distance of 15 to 18 kilometers, while the armor can not be pierced at a distance greater than 1½ kilometers. A bombardment of New York would create a panic serious enough to affect Bremen and Hamburg."

Very few German papers sympathize with America. Among these is, however, the Radical *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the mouth-piece of important South German financiers. According to a press despatch the paper says:

"Not a desire to increase its territory has led the Union into

this war, but sympathy for a people struggling to free itself from a barbaric rule and deep indignation at the cruelties perpetrated by Weyler and his ilk. The American people have intervened in the name of humanity. When one considers that thousands and thousands of Armenians have been butchered without eliciting hardly a mild protest by the powers, one should be glad to find a people with whom humanity is not an empty dream."

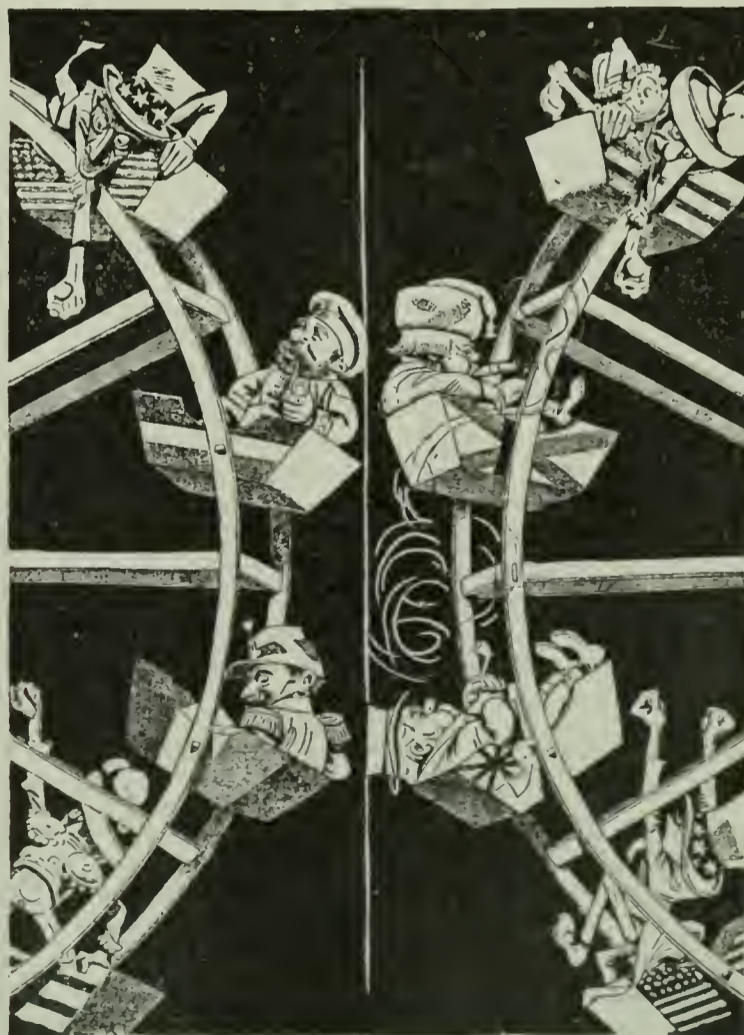
German criticism does not indicate a wish to interfere on Spain's behalf. Nevertheless, the behavior of the Spaniards under what is considered unbearable provocation by the overwhelming majority of German papers has earned for them much sympathy. Some Socialistic, Clerical, and other opposition papers censure Spain's stubbornness, drawing lessons applicable to Germany from it. *The Westphalische Merkur* says, in effect:

If Spain had been practical, she would have taken the money offered her for Cuba. Not that this is any reason to sympathize with the conduct of the United States. But colonies grow up like children; all colonizing nations must learn that, especially England, Portugal, and Spain. Spain, however, is foolish enough to believe in the idea of "national" honor. If only the neutrals would be warned by her mistake. It is best to abandon this phantom of "national greatness." It is a false "sense of honor," that causes duels and wars. The wise "give in."

Such influential papers as the *Boersen Courier*, *Berliner Tageblatt*, *Neuesten Nachrichten*, *Lokal Anzeiger*, unreservedly censure the conduct of the United States. The latter paper believes that Spain's "coolly dropping the ultimatum in the waste-paper basket has acted like a cold douche on the United States." The *Kölnische Zeitung* denies that our trade with Cuba has suffered materially. It says:

"It is our duty to oppose the circulation of the legend that the United States has lost \$300,000,000 in three years. Even nominally the loss is only \$123,000,000. Of this \$24,000,000 is in the sugar trade, which can be and is carried on just as easily with other countries. The tobacco trade has lost, but the loss has been a gain, since good Cuban plants are now raised in Florida."

Maximilian Harden writes in the *Zukunft* that the only people



SPAIN—"Just wait till I get up there!"

SPAIN—"Just wait till I get down there!"

—From *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin.

really interested in a change are the Cuban negroes, and these will not profit, as the Americans will grind them down as much as the Spaniards did.

In France our hopes of a speedy conquest are considered somewhat premature. In the *Journal des Débats* M. Malo, the well-known French expert on military affairs, expresses himself to the following effect:

When a great military nation considers the necessity of invading an enemy's shores the transportation of an army seems to present very serious difficulties. The Americans, who have neither an army, nor transports, nor an adequate commissariat, talk as glibly of sending 100,000 men to Cuba as if it were an holiday excursion. The attempt will be watched with considerable interest. The Americans do not seem to think that the Spaniards will do anything but sit still. There does not seem to be any warrant for this assumption. An American army would not be like the insurgents, who have a chance to hide from encounters with the enemy and confine themselves to the destruction of property.

M. Lockroy, ex-secretary of the French navy, also thinks the ability of Spain to hold her own is underrated in the United States. *Gaulois* is informed that the Spaniards themselves do not expect the war to last more than a year, costing about \$100,000,000, which can easily be raised. The *Libre Parole*, Paris, says:

"Great Britain is the hypocritical ally of the United States. Their alliance against Spain is a shame, but it is just as well that they work together now. They will have to render an account together to international justice. The day is coming when Europe will cease to tolerate such miscreants and assassins as John Bull and Brother Jonathan. It is just as well that there should then be nothing in their favor."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

THE diplomatic triumph of Russia in securing Port Arthur and Talien-Wan in the Gulf of Pechili has caused apprehension in Great Britain and elsewhere. Not only is the question of "the integrity of China" involved, but the more important question, from an industrial point of view, of the control of the markets of China. While Russian diplomacy is mysterious, the comments of the leading newspapers throw some light on the situation. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, referring to English attacks and suspicions, says:

"It is true that Russia will henceforth stand guard over that part of China in which the capital is situated. Judging us by their own conduct, the British fear that Russia may attempt to exercise a controlling influence at Peking, and they have even suggested the alienation of the southern part of China from the rule of the Emperor. Such attempts may be made, and China will have the support of Russia, Germany, and France in resisting them. To us, the peaceable, industrious, and inoffensive Chinese nation is a desirable and long-familiar neighbor. The division or dismemberment of China, even on the southern side, is not at all in our interest, as it would kindle passions and upset the internal equilibrium which has existed for a thousand years. We shall have greater influence at Peking, but that influence will be used to preserve peace and check the too ardent advocates of Chinese disintegration."

In regard to the larger results of Russia's success in the far East, the same paper says:

"Heretofore the life of the Asiatic world has been isolated. With European civilization only external ties have bound China; indeed, to Asia European culture has been known only through brute force and aggression. Giving little or nothing, Europe has grabbed everything in Asia and has treated the natives as creatures without rights or claims. The very name 'European' has thus naturally become a byword in Asia. But Russia enters into relations with Asia as the representative of wholly different principles. We come as brothers, and not for exploitation and enslavement, but for harmonious industrial cooperation. We

carry into China the standard of Christian progress, and our purpose is to enforce human rights and preserve order. Asia is not as yet acquainted with this side of European civilization, and we can not remain indifferent to the grand mission of Russia at this historical moment."

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* speaks in a less solemn and more practical strain. It denies that Russia menaces England in her legitimate interests, that it seeks monopoly in the far East. On the contrary, it says, it is England that is apparently greatly disturbed at the prospect of losing its supremacy through peaceful rivalry of Russia. It continues:

"In recent times the common interests of international politics have become concentrated on the shores of the Pacific. Were Russia to lose prestige in the far East her position in the European concert would at once suffer. We need a 'window' into the East, just as we need the window into the West. The light of civilization which penetrates into our immense empire from the West scarcely reaches the Ural Mountains, beyond which there is the darkness and gloom of stagnation. We were too late in our efforts in the West, and we must make haste in the eastern direction. We are building a line which is destined to stimulate industrial activity over a vast territory hiding literally fabulous wealth. Our Central Asiatic possessions also promise rich returns. Altogether, we are apparently soon to become one of the wealthiest nations. But all these bright prospects would never become anything more if we did not in time assure ourselves of outlets on the Pacific and Indian oceans. We shall doubtless collide with England in our efforts to reach the Indian Ocean, but a perfectly pacific agreement is not impossible."

"As for our Chinese policy, it will evidently be necessary to maintain a long struggle not only with the English, but also with the Germans and Japanese in the sphere of industrial development. But with the completion of the Siberian road our commercial supremacy in Manchuria and Korea ought to present no difficulty. At any rate, it is to our interest to limit very strictly the sphere of our territorial extension in China. We are already too overgrown in a territorial sense. A further increase of our possessions would simply be unprofitable, for with every addition to the frontier line there must come an increase of our means of defense and protection. We should stop with the acquisition of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan; and it is to be hoped that on the basis of such an understanding the great powers will be able to agree upon a peaceful solution of the far-Eastern problem."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND ENGLAND.

THE *Novoye Vremya*, which voices public opinion as much as is allowed in Russia, recently suggested a Russo-German-French alliance against Great Britain, especially in questions of the far East. The *Vossische Zeitung*, which voices moderately Liberal opinions in Germany, replied to this as follows:

"In the first place it should be remembered that the interests of Germany are not specially opposed to those of England or to those of Russia. Germany has, therefore, no reason to join either of them. Moreover, Germany has not had such very pleasant experience in her *entente* with Russia and France since the war between China and Japan. For a formal alliance against England, no good reason can be found. France certainly entered into the alliance with Russia because she hoped to be revenged for Sedan by the great Eastern power. Germany can not wish to join hands with France unless the French people are willing to drop the *revanche* idea altogether and be satisfied with the past. Above all, how can Germany be expected to join an alliance against England when it is remembered that the latter is closely connected with us both by racial ties and by similarity of interests? In a war Great Britain would be an appreciable ally, but a dangerous enemy. England's open enmity would weigh heavier than France's uncertain friendship, even if the new Triple Alliance were already a fact instead of a mere project."

The London *Times*, which still expresses the views of the average Englishman, tho it rarely seems to be in accord with the conservative attitude lately assumed by British administrations of either party, delivers itself to the following effect:

Germany is still too much imbued with the traditional idea that a good understanding with Russia must be preserved at any price. Germany does not seem to realize that her own interests in China are identical with those of England, and that a good understanding between the two powers is of utmost importance in questions concerning the far East. In German trading circles, however, it is understood that the "policy of the open door" is as advantageous for the German industries as for those of England.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANGERS OF A MODERN SEA-FIGHT.

ARTISTS of the pencil and of the pen have been inspired by the tale of Admiral Farragut lashed to the rigging in the assault upon New Orleans. The Secretary of the Navy referred in a recent letter to the same historical scene. Park Benjamin uses this reference as a starting-point for a description of a sea-fight with modern war-ships, in which the admiral who lashes himself to the rigging is not apt to figure in any subsequent engagements. Mr. Benjamin writes for *The Independent*, and we quote from him as follows:

"In our last war the forts at Mobile and New Orleans used grape and canister shot with much effect against our attacking fleets; but this was at very close range. At long range, shells and the flying splinters of wooden vessels were the principal agents of wholesale destruction. But now the huge shells will begin to come on board from the high-power guns when the contending vessels are nearly three miles apart. The largest guns, twelve and thirteen-inch caliber, can be loaded and fired almost once every three minutes. At a little less than two miles' distance the five and six-inch rapid-fire guns will begin to pour in their projectiles, and these weapons can be loaded and fired at the rate of from seven to fifteen aimed shots per minute. Then come the six-pounder guns, delivering forty shots per minute, the one-pounders, throwing a shot per minute, the machine one-pounders (Maxim-Nordenfeldt), two hundred shots per minute, and so on up to the Gatlings, fed automatically by electric motors and projecting bullets at the rate of 3,000 per minute. A man might brave a storm of grape and bullets with a chance of escape; but the battle of the Yalu River showed that under the quick fire hail of the Japanese ships the slaughter on the Chinese ships was so frightful that the Chinese with all their stolid contempt for death could hardly be kept at their posts. So fierce was the storm of steel around the attacked vessels that the sea was literally lashed into foam by it.

"Of course there is no place on board a war-ship in action which is ever reasonably safe. The marines stationed in the military tops are likely to be quickly swept out by quick fire-hail, and the coal-passers down in the bunkers or the engineers in the tangle of steam machinery are in as imminent danger of death through injuries to the boilers and the scalding of escaping steam.

"Of all on board, the man who stands in the greatest peril is the captain. In the battle-ships and cruisers his position is in a cylindrical box of steel, placed just under the bridge, well forward, which is called the conning-tower. The armor of it is thick enough ordinarily to resist the penetration of heavy projectiles. It contains the speaking-tubes and electrical wires whereby he communicates with the guns, engines, and helm, and sometimes apparatus whereby he is enabled to fire the guns himself after they are laid upon the enemy. His field of vision is limited to what he can see through a little horizontal slit on about the level of his eye. In point of frightful responsibility no situation in the world can compare with that which is occupied by the man who stands in that tower and directs the movement of his ship. After the conflict once begins the din about him will be something infernal. Upon him the fire of the enemy will be concentrated, and upon the exterior of that steel drum in which he is shut up there will be a continuous hail of iron and steel. Shells will burst everywhere around it, and to that babel will be added the roar of the force-blast under the engines, the tremendous reports of the heavy guns, and the din of the quick-fire and machine guns in chorus. In such circumstances as this, aided by such knowledge as he can get by looking out through the little peep-hole in front of him as well as the smoke will let him, the captain must control the tremendous forces under his command, and his decisions are matters of seconds.

"It never has been so completely recognized as it is at the present day that the best protection for a war-ship's crew is their own fighting capacity. No armor is so efficient as celerity of action and good gunnery. That ship will win, and incidentally save the greater number of lives of its men, which first plants an

effective projectile in a vital part of the enemy. The sea-fight will not be gained by the ship which withstands the most pounding, but by the ship which pounds hardest and quickest and so destroys or impairs her antagonist's pounding capacity. It is that swift attack and superior marksmanship which above all else characterize the crews of the war-ships of the United States; and it is in just this that the Spaniards are most deficient."

LEE AND GRANT AT APPOMATTOX.

IT is safe to say that more accounts have been written of Appomattox than of Bull Run; and this not so much because of the military results, which might naturally lead a Northern writer to dwell less on the incidents at Bull Run, but because the last battle of the war is far more rich in dramatic quality than the first. The flight of Lee's army across half a State, the dash of Sheridan's troopers to cut off their retreat, and the final scene between the two great generals—all were intensely dramatic, forming, with the assassination of President Lincoln, the last act of a great tragedy. Even the death of a lieutenant, killed by the last shot from the Confederate artillery, just before the order to cease firing was given, assumes a special degree of pathos coming at that time. This quality of finality, which makes the last scenes of a dying rebellion, like the last words of a dying man, especially memorable, intensifies the interest in many petty conversations and incidents related by Gen. George A. Forsyth, in *Harper's Magazine* (April, 1898), concerning "The Closing Scene at Appomattox Court-House." General Forsyth was on Sheridan's staff, and he writes as an eye-witness of the scenes described. Here is a picture of the great Confederate commander when he realized that the end had come. After the long conference between Grant and Lee had closed, the door opened and the latter appeared in the doorway:

"Booted and spurred, still vigorous and erect, he stood bare-headed looking out of the open doorway, sad-faced and weary; a soldier and a gentleman, bearing himself in defeat with an all-unconscious dignity that sat well upon him.

"The moment the open door revealed the presence of the Confederate commander, each officer present sprang to his feet, and as General Lee stepped out on to the porch, every hand was raised in military salute. Placing his hat on his head, he mechanically but courteously returned it, and slowly crossed the porch to the head of the steps leading down to the yard, meanwhile keeping his eyes intently fixed in the direction of the little valley over beyond the Court-House, in which his army lay. Here he paused, and slowly drew on his gauntlets, smiting his gloved hands into each other several times after doing so, evidently utterly oblivious of his surroundings. Then, apparently recalling his thoughts, he glanced deliberately right and left, and not seeing his horse, he called in a hoarse, half-choked voice: 'Orderly! Orderly!'

"'Here, General, here,' was the quick response. The alert young soldier was holding the General's horse near the side of the house. He had taken out the bit, slipped the bridle over the horse's neck, and the wiry gray was eagerly grazing on the fresh young grass about him.

"Descending the steps the General passed to the left of the house, and stood in front of his horse's head while he was being bridled. As the orderly was buckling the throat-latch, the General reached up and drew the forelock out from under the brow-band, parted and smoothed it, and then gently patted the gray charger's forehead in an absent-minded way, as one who loves horses, but whose thoughts are far away, might all unwittingly do. Then, as the orderly stepped aside, he caught up the bridle reins in his left hand, and seizing the pommel of the saddle with the same hand, he caught up the slack of the reins in his right hand, and placing it on the cantle he put his foot in the stirrup, and swung himself slowly and wearily, but nevertheless firmly, into the saddle (the old dragoon mount), letting his right hand rest for an instant or two on the pommel as he settled into his seat, and as he did so there broke unguardedly from his lips a long, low, deep sigh, almost a groan in its intensity, while the

flush on his neck and face seemed, if possible, to take on a still deeper hue."

General Lee was accompanied by Colonel Marshall, a member of his staff. They were soon followed from the house by General Grant, and General Forsyth gives a description of the Union commander almost photographic in its clearness:

"Just as they started, General Grant came out of the house, crossed the porch, and passed down the steps into the yard. At this time he was nearly forty-two years of age, of middle height, not overweighted with flesh, but, nevertheless, stockily and sturdily built, light complexion, mild, gray-blue eyes, finely formed Grecian nose, an iron-willed mouth, brown hair, full brown beard with a tendency toward red rather than black, and in his manner and all his movements there was a strength of purpose, a personal poise, and a cool, quiet air of dignity, decision, and soldierly confidence that were very good to see. On this occasion he wore a plain blue army blouse with shoulder-straps set with three silver stars equidistant, designating his rank as lieutenant-general commanding the armies of the United States; it was unbuttoned, showing a blue military vest, over which and under his blouse was buckled a belt, but he was without a sword. His trousers were dark blue and tucked into top-boots, which were without spurs, but heavily splashed with mud, for once he knew that General Lee was waiting for him at Appomattox Court-House, he had ridden rapidly across country, over road and field and through woods, to meet him. He wore a peculiar stiff-brimmed, sugar-loaf crowned, campaign hat of black felt, and his uniform was partly covered by a light-weight, dark blue, waterproof, semi-military overcoat, with a full cape, unbuttoned and thrown back, showing the front of his uniform, for while the day had developed into warm, bright, and beautifully sunny weather, the early morning had been damp, slightly foggy, and presaged rain.

"As he reached the foot of the steps and started across the yard to the fence, where, inside the gate, the orderlies were holding his horse and those of several of his staff-officers, General Lee, on his way to the gate, rode across his path. Stopping suddenly, General Grant looked up, and both generals simultaneously raised their hands in military salute. After General Lee had passed, General Grant crossed the yard and sprang lightly and quickly into his saddle. He was riding his splendid bay horse Cincinnati, and it would have been difficult to find a firmer seat, a lighter hand, or better rider in either army."

The immediate effect of that day's doings is thus set forth:

"General Lee continued on his way toward his army at a walk, to be received by his devoted troops with cheers and tears, and to sit down and pen a farewell order, that, to this day, no old soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia can read without moistening eyes and swelling throat.

"General Grant, on his way to his field headquarters on this eventful Sunday evening, dismounted, sat quietly down by the roadside, and wrote a short and simple despatch, which a galloping aide bore full speed to the nearest telegraph station, that on its reception in the nation's capital was flashed over the wires to every hamlet in the country, causing every steeple in the North to rock to its foundation, and sent one tall, gaunt, sad-eyed, weary-hearted man in Washington to his knees, thanking God that he had lived to see the beginning to the end, and that he had at last been vouchsafed the assurance that he had led his people aright."

A Story of Lincoln Spoiled.—The story which we reproduced March 12 from *The North American Review* about Lincoln's defense of a wealthy Democrat, Colonel Dunlop, who was sued for horsewhipping an abolition editor, is denied in most particulars by Paul Selby, the man who was horsewhipped. He writes to *The North American Review* to state that Lincoln was guilty of none of the buffoonery attributed to him in the court scene. Mr. Selby gives us not only his own word for it, but secured letters from two other men present at the trial, which was in 1854, and presents the letters as corroborative evidence. One of them, from Hon. Henry B. Atherton, of Nashua, N. H., is as follows:

"I had gone to court to hear Brown (Dunlap's chief counsel) simply because he was called a judge. I never had heard of Lincoln before, but came to the conclusion after hearing him that he was the better speaker of the two, tho I believe he was only associate or junior counsel. I should say there was absolutely nothing of the grotesque buffoonery mentioned in the printed

article; no long and loud laughs; no removing of coat, vest, and cravat down to 'his one woolen suspender'; no weeping by jury or spectators, and absolutely no 'Ben Edwards,' whoever he might have been. I should say that Lincoln tried to belittle the injury done you, and did all he legitimately could to reduce the amount of the verdict. . . . I remember that you had the sympathy of all the best people of Jacksonville, who were not blinded by their political and pro-slavery ideas."

Orthographic Curiosities of the Drug-Store.—The following unique orders, received at various times by a Dayton, Ohio, druggist, are published as a curiosity by *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, April):

Earthsfulls (fuller's earth) 5 ct. worth
 Arseffetity of the Neck
 5 cts glisarien
 pulvarizet yellow Megune root 5 ct. wuth
 gum go Wack (gnaiaic) 5 cts
 Fenestine for sickeadake 5 grane powders
 calums Butes 5 ct
 tobaker Livver (medicine for).
 Kandall spavin Cure Lanimants.
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 Abidell Dock (opodeldoc) 10 ct
 5 ct grouned ploX Sait (ground flaxseed)
 5 ct gom off Kamph fur
 The following are prescriptions:
 10 cts barum (bay rum)
 10 cts snowflake
 5 cts malitien read (this is a puzzler, but is probably intended for Venetian red)
 3 cts glisarine
 Spirit nider 5 ct
 Cupeps 5 ct
 Baulsome of pivie 5 ct
 Quepeb 10 ct
 Glissarine 10 cts

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Authorship of Kathleen Mavourneen.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

My bump of reverence is not very large, but I am not so deficient in regard for venerated things as to be an iconoclast. In the recent review in your paper of "Fitzgerald's Stories of Famous Songs" the story of Kathleen Mavourneen is published at some length, and possibly is absolutely true; but I want to give you a little bit of history, after which there will be a good many people who will at any rate draw an inference.

In 1843 or 1844 there lived in Troy (my native city) a man by the name of William Roberts, who at that time was the organist of old St. Paul's Church. He was more than an organist, in fact more than a musician: he was musical! Many of the offertories and anthems that were sung in the church came from his melodious pen, and many of his anthems became well known. On one occasion, not being satisfied with the music arranged for Bishop Heber's hymn, "When thro' the torn sail the wild tempest is streaming," he wrote a melody; this became so popular that his nephew, George Henry Curtis, then a well-known pianist and musician residing in New York, persuaded Mr. Roberts to let him bring it to the city for publication. Mr. Curtis offered the manuscript to the old firm of Firth, Hall & Pond, who in turn gave it to their musical editor for examination. He soon reported that it was a direct plagiarism upon a song that had just been published on the other side; the material difference being only in the rhythm. There was no mistaking the fact that one had been taken from the other; that Mr. Roberts was not in the habit of going to New York, and the song of Kathleen Mavourneen had never been in Troy up to that date. Another fact was well known, that frequent manuscript copies had been made of Dr. Roberts's works, among others by a young English musician who took it to London. This occurred some two or three years before the attempt on the part of Mr. Curtis to have published this beautiful melody. Firth, Hall & Pond evidently did not feel secure in printing it, so "Willet" published Mr. Wilson's melody to Bishop Heber's hymn. I send you a photograph of the original sheet of music; the melody is as written by Dr. Roberts, the other "Kathleen Mavourneen" is familiar to every one. If Dr. Roberts's is the original, it has been emasculated in "Kathleen Mavourneen"; if "Kathleen Mavourneen" was the original, Dr. Roberts has improved it.

My personal knowledge of the above is as follows: I knew Dr. Roberts in his old age, and I knew Mr. Curtis, his nephew, for many years, having made my debut as a tenor singer under his direction in 1854. I knew the song and its story, soon after it was written, and often heard Mrs. Martha W. Laithe sing it in old St. Paul's, and I have the printed copy. As a young man I had frequent conversations with Mr. Curtis about this song. Dr. Roberts's peculiarly sensitive and retiring nature prevented his making any demonstration about this matter, and Professor Curtis was a man of the same temperament and averse to any fuss.

Yours very truly,
 GEO. G. ROCKWOOD.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade journals "point with pride" to the ease and quietness with which we have passed in a week from peace to war. *Bradstreet's* says that the "lack of excitement, nervousness, or interruption to the ordinary orderly conduct of public affairs, and particularly business operations, with which this country passed from peace to war seems likely to become historical."

There is considerable postponement of orders by merchants and restriction by banks without any very definite idea of why these things are being done, but, on the whole, the situation is reassuring. The railroads are doing a great business, 13.9 per cent. larger than last year, and the consumption of iron is still the greatest ever known. All cereal exports show a considerable increase, and wheat continues to advance. Business failures were 245.

Iron and Steel.—"The week has witnessed Eastern inquiries for plate at Chicago and a general advance of \$2 per ton, with refusal of bids by implement-makers at Chicago for bar iron because higher prices in the future are expected, and Eastern buying of bars from Chicago for car-building with a shade lower prices at Pittsburg for Bessemer pig because the associated producers hold to agreed prices, altho middlemen are selling at lower figures. With but two or three structural orders of consequence, the works are fully employed for months to come."—*Dun's Review, April 30.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings are slightly smaller this week than last, aggregating \$1,093,000,000, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 28 per cent. over this week a year ago, 11 per cent. over 1896, 14.5 per cent. over 1894, and 1.5 per cent. over 1895. Compared with the years 1895 and 1892, there is little or no change, while compared with the corresponding week in 1891 there is a decrease of 12 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, April 30.*

Cotton and Wool.—"The cotton manufacture has been helped by some government contracts

and a little better outside demand, and the temporary advance in raw cotton to 6.44 cents, tho the price has since declined again to 6.37 cents. Supplies have been larger in some previous years than they are now, and yet are enormous, and the demand for goods is still hindered by the great stocks in sight or reported. Woolen manufacturers are doing rather better, large government orders helping some works, while other demands are more encouraging. . . . Sales of wool are about a sixth of last year's for April, half of those in 1896, and a third of sales in 1892, tho Eastern buyers are weak, but country holders are sticking for higher prices."—*Dun's Review, April 30.*

Cereals.—"Cereal exports, as already noted, show a considerable increase this week, wheat shipments from this country and Canada aggregating 4,160,998 bushels, against 3,232,000 bushels last week, 1,155,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,260,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,555,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports are also larger, aggregating 4,216,000 bushels, against 3,363,000 bushels last week, 3,657,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,142,000 bushels in 1896, 1,016,000 bushels in 1895, and 889,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, April 30.*

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade is undeniably good, being helped alike by higher prices for cereals, good weather, and the expected deflection of considerable export trade from this country to Dominion channels. Toronto reports hardware, iron, and structural material in good demand, dry-goods active and railways busy. Weather in the maritime provinces has hurt seasonable trade and the fish and molasses business has been injured by the war, the latter product tending upward in price, as do also provisions and freight rates. Quite a general advance in prices is reported from Montreal, sugar, flour, white lead, and linseed oil being particularly notable. Ocean navigation has formally opened, but no shipments are yet reported. Freight rates are firm and tend upward. A good business is doing at Victoria and Vancouver. Shipping trade is active, and a large number of boats are being taken north. Business failures in the Dominion this week number 22, against 15 last week, 31 in this week a year ago, 26 in 1896, and 36 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$24,678,489, a fraction of 1 per cent. gain over last week and 18.6 per cent. increase over this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's, April 30.*

NOT FOR FRIENDS.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says:

"Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practise good habits; they are easy and most pleasant.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous troubles like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee."

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people, and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken-down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days' trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at grocers.

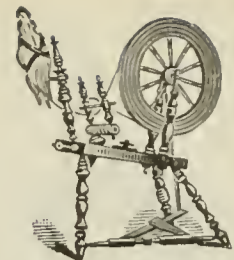
PERSONALS.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, of the ill-fated *Maine*, was born in Albany, N. Y., and educated at the Albany Academy, having been appointed by Erastus Corning to the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1863. He was immediately detailed to active service as ensign on the *Metacomet*, which took part in the naval operations that ended in the capture of Mobile. "Captain Sigsbee," says the *Albany Evening Journal*, "is well remembered in the chronicles of naval service for his work on the Coast Survey. He is one of the bravest and most discreet officers in the navy. He is a man who is known to be what is called 'remarkably level-headed,' and those who know him best will be the last to believe that such carelessness as an explosion aboard ship would indicate could occur on any vessel under his command."

Captain Sigsbee is one of the few American naval officers who possess a decoration given by a European monarch. In 1882 Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing him to accept a decoration of the order of the Red Eagle, which had been tendered to him by the Emperor of Germany in recognition of his services to the German navy in superintending the construction of a deep-sea

The Chilton Manufacturing Co., 69 Cortlandt Street, New York, are offering to send free to any one who uses paint, a handsome little folder giving the description and strength of all the vessels of the American navy, and also of the Spanish navy.

A hasty glance at this will convince the most timid that Spain has but little chance of a successful combat with the American navy. Enclose two-cent stamp for postage.



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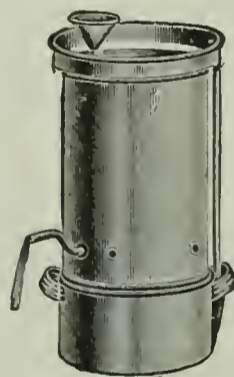
The colorings are very choice this year; some fancy checks in green and brown and red and black are extremely stylish, without losing any of the effect of neat trimness which this fabric usually displays; Shepherds checks in black and white, and all leading colors, also fancy plaids and stripes, as well as solid colors.

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sounding-machine invented by himself and considered by the German Government to be the best in the world.

QUEEN VICTORIA retains her practical good sense and disdain of over-ceremony. An English paper says that, the other day, while she was seated in her drawing-room, with several of her household in attendance, the lamp placed close beside her began to smoke. To the horror and astonishment of the company the Queen promptly raised her august hand and turned down the flame. "Your Majesty," said the lady-in-waiting, in awestruck tones, "why did you trouble to do that yourself?" "Because," said the Queen, "if I had called out, 'This lamp is smoking!' one of you ladies would have said to the equerry, 'See, the lamp is smoking!' and the equerry would have called out to the nearest servant, 'Here! the Queen's lamp is smoking!' and that servant would have called to a footman to attend to it, and all the time the lamp would have gone on smoking; so I preferred to turn it down myself."

Current Events.

Monday, April 25.

President McKinley sends a message to Congress recommending the recognition of a state of war with Spain; he promptly signs the bill passed for that purpose. . . . Requisitions are made on the governors of States for their quota of troops under the President's call for volunteers. . . . Secretary Sherman resigns from the State Department, and will be succeeded by Judge Day, whose place as Assistant Secretary will be filled by Professor Moore, of Columbia. . . . Half a dozen prizes have been towed into the harbor at Key West; the question of the proper disposition of them is under consideration. . . . The War Department promulgates orders placing New York harbor on a war basis. . . . There is a heavy advance in the wheat market. . . . Congress—Both houses pass a bill recognizing the existence of a state of war with Spain. Senate: The naval appropriation and the army reorganization bills are passed, with amendments.

Spain's memorandum to the powers, dated April 18, is published in London, reciting Spain's concessions to the Cubans and offers to the United States.

Tuesday, April 26.

Responses to the President's call for volunteers are received from the governors of nearly every State and Territory; more than 600,000 men respond. . . . William R. Day is nominated

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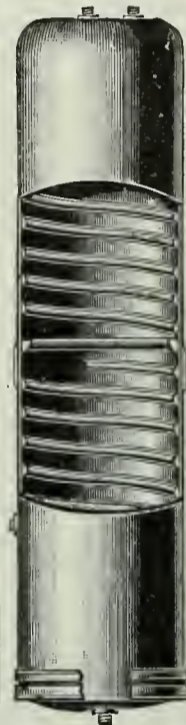
and confirmed as Secretary of State, and John B. Moore nominated for Assistant Secretary. . . . President McKinley issues a proclamation making rules as to the seizure of prizes, and defining the rights of Spanish ships. . . . The Postmaster-General orders that no more mails should be sent from the United States to Spain. . . . The powder-mills at Santa Cruz, Cal., are blown up and 11 lives are lost; it is alleged that the works were set on fire. . . . Congress—Senate: The conference report on the army reorganization bill is agreed to. House: The war revenue bill is favorably reported from the ways and means committee.

The Mangrove captures the large steamer Panama off Havana, and the Newport takes the sloop Paquete and the schooner Pireneo in the same waters. . . . Spain sends another note to the powers about her relations with the United States. . . . Prices of the necessaries of life have about doubled in Porto Rico, and the troops have been called on to suppress hunger riots. . . . The British proclamation of neutrality is issued.

Wednesday, April 27.

Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt asks Kentucky to furnish a company for his mounted riflemen. . . . The quota of troops from this state is 12,468. . . . Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, has a conference with leading bankers in reference to the proposed war issue of 3 per cent. government bonds. . . . Congress—The Senate confirms John B. Moore, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State. House: Debate on the war revenue bill is begun.

Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Mirs Bay for Manila, and the Spanish squadron at Manila moves out to meet it. . . . The blockade of Matanzas is complete. . . . The steamship Ambrosia Bolivar is captured by the Terror off Matanzas. . . . Bread riots occur at Bari, Italy. . . . Official announcement is made of the neutrality of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Colombia, France, Mexico, Argentina, Korea, and Belgium. . . . For twenty minutes Matanzas is bombarded by Sampson's squadron; the Spanish batteries are silenced



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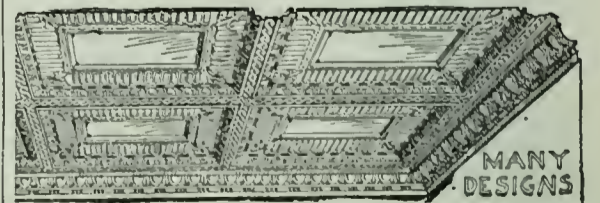
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and almost destroyed, but not one American ship is struck.

Thursday, April 28.

Recruiting both for the volunteers and the regular army is reported to be making gratifying progress. . . . The conferees on the naval appropriation bill reach an agreement, retaining all the increases made by the Senate. . . . Ten thousand homing pigeons have been offered for use by the Government. . . . A man supposed to be a Spanish spy is to be court-martialed at Fort St. Philip, Louisiana. . . . Congress—House: Debate on the war revenue bill is continued at day and night sessions.

The bombardment of Matanzas opens the way for the landing of United States troops. . . . Residents of the coast towns of Porto Rico are fleeing to the interior, fearing bombardment; martial law is being enforced cruelly in that island. . . . The steamer Guido, valued at \$400,000, is captured off Cardenas by the Terror and the Machias. . . . Mr. Gladstone's daughter Helen says that he is dying slowly at Harwarden.

Friday, April 29.

The naval authorities in Washington, while not expecting an attack on Atlantic coast cities, are taking measures to meet any sudden raid by Spanish fleet. . . . Troops are massing at Tampa, preparatory to moving upon Cuba. . . . General A. W. Greely, of the United States signal corps, announces the appointment of Lieutenant Maxfield as censor of the cable line to Haiti that connects directly with Porto Rico. . . . Congress—Senate: The conference report on the naval appropriation bill is adopted. House: The war revenue bill is passed by a vote of 181 to 131.

Portugal issues a neutrality proclamation, and the Spanish fleet sails from the Cape Verde Islands under sealed orders. . . . Spanish

reports belittle the bombardment of Matanzas, and say the only loss was one mule killed. . . . The gunboat Newport captures the schooner Engracias off Havana while she was spying on the American squadron; her crew are held as prisoners of war. . . . A preliminary treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is signed.

Saturday, April 30.

Quartermasters and commissaries for the volunteer forces are appointed by the War Department. . . . Another powder-mill blew up in California; lightning is believed to have been the cause. . . . The steamship Paris, which is to become the United States cruiser Yale, reaches her pier, and a hearty reception is given her. . . . John Y. McKane leaves Sing Sing, his term of imprisonment having ended.

The battle-ship Oregon arrives at Rio Janeiro. . . . Uruguay has decreed neutrality between the United States and Spain. . . . The British consul at Santiago de Cuba has asked for a war-ship for protection. . . . One more prize, the fishing schooner Lola, is brought into Key West by the Dolphin.

Sunday, May 1.

There is great rejoicing in Washington over Commodore Dewey's victory at Manila. . . . A panic was caused in a San Francisco theater, where Melba was singing, by a fire in an adjoining building, but no one was hurt seriously. . . . The new United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, arrives in port. . . . Colonel Frederick Dent Grant is sworn in as Colonel of the 14th regiment, Brooklyn.

Commodore Dewey's squadron engages the Spanish fleet at Manila and defeats it in a battle fought in two parts; the Spanish cruisers Maria Christina and Castilla are burned and other vessels are sunk by the Spaniards to save them from capture; the captain of the Maria Christina is killed; a dangerous mob gathers in Madrid when the news becomes known.

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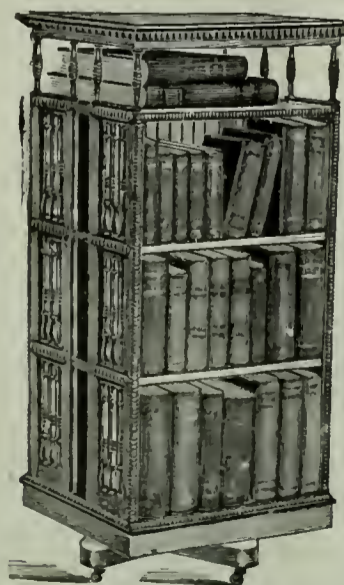
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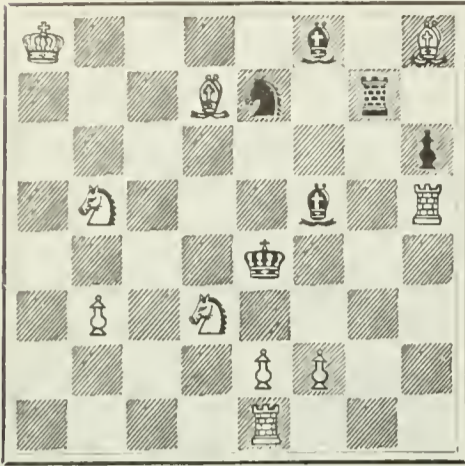


CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 280.

BY H. D'O. BERNARD. Black—Six Pieces.

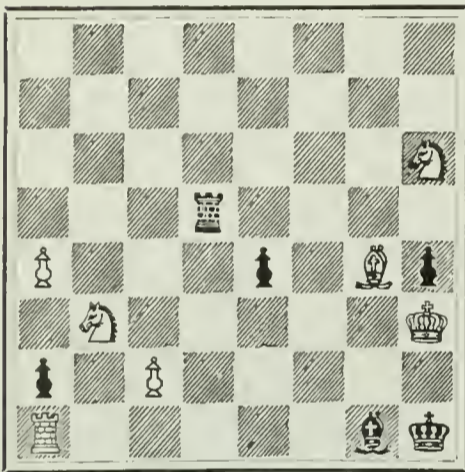


White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 281.

BY J. A BROHELM. (A Danish Prize-Winner.) Black—Six Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 274.

Key-move Q-Q 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Iowa; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Varner, Des Moines; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; Dr. Frick, Philadelphia; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.

Comments: "A delightful, subtle composition"—M. W. H. "Full of snap and swing"—I. W. B. "Very clever"—F. H. J. "Right you are, Mr. Reichelm, in naming it a subtlety"—C. W. C. "Far above the average"—W. G. D. "Somehow, this does not strike me as being equal to Pulitzer's two-move harmonies"—C. Q. De F.

Those who tried to get this by Kt-R 5 dis. ch K x P, mate 1. K x P must 2. ...

did not notice the fact that B x Kt.

No. 275.

1. R-K 2 2. Q-B 5 ch 3. Kt-Kt 3, mate 1. K-B 6 2. K x R 3. ... 2. Kt x Q 3. Kt-Kt 5, mate !! 1. ... 2. Kt-B 6 ch 3. Q-R 3, mate !! 1. B x R 2. K-B 6 must 3. ...

1. 2. Q x B 3. Kt-B 6, mate 1. B-R 6 2. Any 3. ... 1. 2. Q-Q 5 ch 3. Kt-B 6, mate 1. Kt-K 3 2. K x Q must 3. ...

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. W. C., C. R. O., C. Q. De F.

Comments: "Very ingenious and interesting"—M. W. H. "A delightful study in Chess-rhythm"—I. W. B. "A fair example of neatness, skill in construction, variety, etc."—F. H. J. "Easy when you know how to do it; White Kt is a dandy"—C. W. C. "With a well-concealed key-move and several brilliant mates, I consider this a high-class problem"—C. Q. De F.

W. G. Donnan sent solution of 273. F. H. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., Dr. F. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind., and M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Iowa, were successful with 272.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

J. H. MOCKETT, CAPT. O. J. JR., BOND, Lincoln, Neb. White. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Kt 5 4 Castles 5 P-Q 4 6 Q-K 2 7 B x Kt 8 P x P 9 Kt-Q 4 (b) 10 R-Q sq (c) J. H. MOCKETT, CAPT. O. J. JR., BOND, Charleston, W. Va. Black. 11 R-K sq 12 Kt-Q B 3 13 Kt-B 5 14 B x B 15 Q-Kt 4 16 Kt-K 4 17 R-K 3 18 R-K R 3 19 Kt-Kt 5 20 Kt x R P Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Here we have the Berlin defense, which Mr. Lasker considers the best of the many that have been tried. He also is of the opinion that Black's game is preferable. (b) Kt-B 3 is the usual move, and probably better. (c) R-K sq at once. (d) B-B 4 is the move. (e) This is an error. The Kt should stay on Kt 2 for the time being. He should play B-B 4 and then get his Q B into play as soon as possible, but not on Kt 2, as the diagonal is blocked by the P on B 3. (f) Very difficult to understand.

Studies of the Openings.

There are so very many "openings" that it is quite difficult, if not altogether impossible, for the amateurs to get a thorough knowledge of them. There are several of these "openings" which are more commonly played, and with which one can be, must be, somewhat familiar in order to hold his own. While White has the advantage of the move, yet if Black plays correctly there should not be any superiority in White's position when the middle game is reached. It is at this point, when we must get away from the book-moves, that superior ingenuity and skill show themselves. As the first of our studies we select the Ruy Lopez. It is probably played more than any other opening, and if Black's defense be inferior, White soon establishes a superior position. As a fine illustration of correct play by Black, we give the celebrated game between Blackburne and Weiss.

Notes from The Press, Philadelphia.

Ruy Lopez.

J. H. BLACKBURNE. White. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-Kt 5 4 P-Q 4 (b) 5 Castles 6 R-K sq (c) 7 Kt x P. Had White moved P-K 5 Black would have answered Kt-K sq. If then Kt x P, Kt x Kt and after Q x Kt Black moves P-Q 4. 8 Q x Kt 9 P x P 10 B-Q B 4 11 B x Kt 12 Kt-B 3 13 Q-K 4 14 B-B 4 15 Q-R (Q) sq 16 Kt-R 4 17 Q x Q 18 R-K 4 M. WEISS. Black. P-K 4 Kt-Q B 3 Kt-B 3 (a) P x P B-K 2 Castles P-Q 4 Kt x P B-K 3 B x B B-K 3 P-Q B 3 R-K sq Q-Kt 3 Q-Kt 5 B x Q B-K Kt 5. Which forces an exchange of Rooks and Black remains with a very satisfactory game.

19 R x R (ch) R x R 20 P-K B 3 B-K B 4 21 P-B 3 B-K 2 22 P-Q Kt 3. Necessary, for B-B 7 was threatening, as well as P-Q Kt 4. 22 P-Q Kt 4 23 Kt-Kt 2 B-B 3 24 B-Q 2 R-Q sq. Threatening P-Kt 5. White is obliged to play P-Q Kt 4. 25 P-Q Kt 4 P-K R 4 26 B-K sq R x R 27 Kt x R B-B 7 28 Kt-K 3 B-Kt 8 29 P-Q R 3 K-B sq 30 K-B 2 B-Q 6. Which prevents White from playing his King to the Queen's wing. 31 P-Kt 3 K-K 2 32 P-K B 4. Prior to this move the game was in favor of Black, yet there was hardly any winning chance, since the Black King was prevented from entering. The text-move endangers the game, and Black skilfully takes advantage. 32 K-K 3 33 K-B 3 B-Q sq 34 B-B 2 P-R 4 35 Kt-Q sq B-B 7 36 Kt-K 3 B-Kt 6 37 K-K 4 P-B 4 (ch). The Pawn can not be captured on account of B-B 7 (ch) winning the Kt. 38 K-Q 3 P-Q R 5 39 Kt-Kt 2 B-B 5 (ch) 40 K-Q 2 K-Q 4 41 B-Q 4 P-Kt 3 42 Kt-K 3 (ch) K-K 5 43 Kt x B P x Kt 44 K-K 2 P-Kt 4. A powerful move. White can not capture, for Black answers B x P, followed by B-B 8, winning the Q R P; if, however, K-B 2 or K-Q sq, then White wins the Pawns on the King's side. 45 B-K 3 P x P 46 B x P B-B 3 47 B-Q 2 P-R 5 48 P x P B x P 49 B-K 3 B-B 3 50 B-Q 2 P-B 5 51 B-K sq P-B 6 (ch) 52 K-B 2. He could not play K-Q 2 on account of B-Kt 4 (ch), followed by K-K 6. 52 B-R 5 (ch) 53 K-B sq B x B 54 K x B K-Q 6. Excellent play, which forces a win. The combination extends over a great number of moves, and Mr. Weiss must have calculated to the very end. 55 P-R 4 K x P 56 P-R 5 K-Kt 6 57 P-R 6 P-B 6 58 P-R 7 P-Q B 7 59 K-Q 2. He could not Queen his Pawn, for P-B 8 (Q ch) and Q-Kt 7 (ch) would have followed. After the exchange of Queens Black captures the Pawns, winning easily. 59 P-B 7 60 P-R 8 (Q) P-Q B 8 (Q ch) 61 K x Q P-B 8 (Q ch) 62 K-Q 2 Q-B 7 (ch) 63 K-Q 3. Had he played K-Q sq, then Q B 7 (ch) and Q B 6 (ch) would have forced the exchange. The move adopted leads to a similar result. 63 Q-B 7 (ch) 64 K-K 3 Q-B 6 (ch) 65 Q x Q K x Q 66 K-K 4 K-Kt 6 67 K-Q 4 K x P 68 K-B 3 K-R 7 69 K-B 2 P-R 6 70 K-B sq K-Kt 6. Had White moved (70) K-B 3, then, of course, K-Kt 8, followed by the advance of the Q R P, would have won. A most remarkable end game. 71 Resigns.

Notes by Editor.

(a) Mr. Mason evidently favors P-Q R 3. Mr. Lasker, however, says that this move is a violation of the principles of development, while Kt-B 3 is in accordance with them.

(b) "Castles" is recommended by Mr. Lasker, followed by P-Q 4. He says of (5) P-Q 4, that by this move "we develop and attack at the same time."

(c) Mr. Lasker does not consider this the best move. Q-K 2 is more aggressive. Kt-B 3 is also good.

Prize Winners.

In the thirty-six grand tournaments which have been held there have been seventy different prize winners, and of the living ones whose high-water mark has been first prize there are Blackburne, Burn, Charousek, Gunsberg, Lasker, Mason, Pillsbury, A. Schwartz, Steinitz, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Weiss, and Winaver.

The seconds are Bird, Judd, Lipke, Makovetz, Maroczy, Porges, Shalopp, and Walbrodt.

The thirds are Mieses, Owen, Taubenhaus, and Teichman.

The fourths Bardeleben, Berger Davidson, Elson, Janowski, Macdonnell, Marco, Rosenthal, and Schlechter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEWEY'S VICTORY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SIX days after the unparalleled naval victory at Manila (reported in part through the newspapers before the cable from Manila to Hongkong had been cut), the first official messages to the Secretary of the Navy were received from Commodore George Dewey, commanding our Asiatic Squadron. As given to the press they read:

“MANILA, May 1.

“Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy, and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: *Reina Cristina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonia de Ulloa*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marques del Duero*, *Correo*, *Velasco*, *Isla de Mindanao*, a transport, and water battery at Cavité. The squadron is uninjured, and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American Consul at Hongkong. I shall communicate with him.

DEWEY.”

“CAVITÉ, May 4.

“I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavité, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control the bay completely, and can take the city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including the captain of the *Reina Christina* [this is the reported loss on the *Christina* alone]. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

DEWEY.”

Secretary Long cabled back as follows:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.

“Dewey, Manila:

“The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Rear Admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion.

LONG.”

Accounts from special correspondents with the squadron show that Dewey's fleet ran by the outer defenses of Manila harbor under cover of night, appearing in the inner harbor (tho mined)

at daybreak to engage the Spanish fleet which lay by the shore batteries for protection. Our ships maneuvered for position shortly after 5 A.M., Spaniards opening fire from batteries and ships at 5:30. Commodore Dewey, on the flag-ship *Olympia*, moved his fleet past the Spanish ships in an elliptical course, thus maintaining constant fire from alternate sides of his vessels. At the end of two hours he withdrew for “breakfast,” returning to a closer attack shortly after eleven o'clock. The Spaniards struck colors at 12:30. Their fleet had been literally wiped out, estimates of the killed running as high as 300 and the wounded 600. An official despatch published in Madrid placed the Spanish loss at 618. Not an American was killed and only 8 were injured. The Spaniards fought desperately, but ineffectually. Official reports to Madrid declared that the American fleet had been compelled to repeatedly maneuver, that the Spanish Admiral Montojo transferred his flag from the burning *Reina Christina* to the *Isla de Cuba* during the engagement, and that Spanish sailors destroyed several of their own ships in preference to capture.

Admiral Dewey's fleet comprised six modern fighting vessels: the *Olympia*, first-class protected cruiser, 5,800 tons; *Baltimore*, second rate, 4,600 tons; *Boston*, second rate, 3,189 tons; *Raleigh*, second rate, 3,182 tons; *Concord*, third rate, 1,700 tons; *Petrel*, fourth rate, 890 tons, and a revenue cutter, a collier, and a supply vessel.

The Spanish fleet contained double the number of the United States vessels, altho none of the ships classed with the *Olympia* or *Baltimore*. They had, however, the support of the shore batteries for combined resistance. The *Reina Christina*, flag-ship, is described as a steel cruiser of 3,520 tons; the next largest ship, *Castilla*, 3,346 tons, cruiser with protective deck. The fleet included two steel and three iron cruisers ranging from 1,000 to 1,150 tons, a half-dozen small steel gunboats, and a few torpedo-boats.

Newspaper enthusiasm over details of this victory is mingled with questionings about what we shall do with the Philippine Islands.

Dewey Deserves all Honor.—“Dewey was a subordinate officer in the navy during the Civil War, and he was with Farragut in the memorable battle of Mobile Bay, in 1863. He has repeated the daring feat of Farragut, under even more dangerous circumstances than those the bluff old admiral faced so successfully.

“Dewey sailed into a bay he knew was mined, and attacked the Spanish fleet where it lay under the shelter of land fortifications, the latter armed with Krupp guns. He destroyed the fleet utterly, and silenced the fortifications—and that without sustaining damages enough to injure his fleet's effectiveness.

“The battle of Manila Bay is therefore one of the most daring and successful attacks ever occurring in the naval history of the world. It surpasses Farragut's victory; it goes far beyond one of the proudest of England's long list of naval successes—the battle of Aboukir Bay. Just about one hundred years ago, Lord Nelson, in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, entered Aboukir Bay without a pilot—but the waters were not mined. He maneuvered his vessels until he was between the French fleet and the shore, and then he won a complete victory over it. But there were no land batteries to aid the French. It was a naval engagement, pure and simple.

“Dewey's night entrance to Manila Bay, gliding past forts and over mines in the darkness of night, and his engagement of the enemy under the rifled guns of Fort Cavité, thus surpasses Nelson's feat in the bay of Aboukir, which made him the idol of the English people. Dewey deserves all the honors the nation can

bestow upon him. England has reason to be proud of him, for he is of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock which has given the world its greatest fighters."—*The Blade (Rep.)*, Toledo, Ohio.

"He was far enough from home to take the matter in his own hands and fight the battle in his own way. . . . When one considers all the circumstances, the fight as made by Dewey's squadron was courageous to the point of recklessness. That it turned out as it did was due to superior seamanship and marksmanship rather than to superior equipment, for with the protecting guns on the land added to the Spanish fleet, it was equally well equipped."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Augusta, Ga.

"**A Startling Mystery.**"—"The report of Commodore Dewey upon the battle of Manila proves that the victory won there by the American ships was vastly more decisive than it was at first supposed. There was never anything like it in the world. Never did victor inflict in open field more wholesale damage on his enemy and escape with so little hurt himself. The Spanish fleet sunk, one hundred and fifty men killed on the flag-ship alone, not a man lost among the Americans, and but half a dozen wounded!

"The records of engagements between troops carrying civilization's firearms and savages armed with the weapons of barbarism do not afford the parallel of this. It will remain a mystery until a more elaborate report is received.

"How did one fleet, numbering six vessels and mounting a little over 100 guns, from 8-inch, of which there were six, down to 1-pounders, meet another fleet of a dozen ships, backed by forts on shore, and mounting nearly 100 guns, from 6-inch to 1-pounders, and destroy it absolutely, killing and wounding probably not less than 1,000 men?

"No ship in either fleet was classed as armored. Our superiority was neither very great in the caliber of the guns nor sufficiently great in protection to the gunners to admit of that factor being for a moment regarded as the decisive one. Many of our small guns were as devoid of protection as those of the Spaniards. One would suppose that, on the pure theory of probability, blind and unaimed fire from the Spaniards would, to some extent, have equalized the destruction. Yet the result was that the Spaniards were shot as tho they had been formally led up for execution. Even if they had been fast asleep and Dewey's men had stolen in unseen and opened point-blank with every gun at once, how the latter did what they did remains beyond theoretical explanation. It looks as tho the modern war-ship in the hands of experts, highly trained and heavily laden with 'sand,' such as those manning the American navy, is a more infernal instrument than uninformed humanity has imagined.

"Mystified as we are, however, we again send to our Philippine tars and their gallant leader the congratulations of an appreciative and patriotic nation. With the Stars and Stripes flying over Manila the sun never sets on it."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, New York.

Epoch-making Victory.—"It was a victory that crowned with success the work of nearly a generation of navy builders, the presidents and secretaries and the constructors who have pushed forward the labor of preparing our country to fulfil her destiny; the ship-builders who have proved that American mechanics and American material can be relied upon to serve when service is required: the navy's officers and men who have continued in their own persons the traditions of our navy's heroism.

"The epoch such a victory makes is the epoch of peace for this continent. We shall not have hereafter to fight in support of our declaration that on this continent the American will is law. Spain, had she been wise, would not have questioned our pretensions, and we are sure that no other nation will imitate her mistaken policy. Hereafter the rule shall be that so far as this continent is concerned government shall exist by the consent of the governed."—*The Register (Dem.)*, Mobile, Ala.

"The Yankee guns at Manila have accomplished what an age of diplomacy would not have effected. They woke the nations with a start. All humanity has been turned with attention to their instructive reverberations. A few minutes have seen accomplished changes of opinion that centuries of peace would not have effected. These are the beneficent uses of villainous gunpowder. . . . The fight at Manila and its results will go far toward preventing ever again such spectacles as the Armenian massacre and civilized Europe looking on paralyzed and impotent to interfere and to save."—*The Citizen (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Our Quality is Now Known to All.—"We knew our quality

but Europe did not. Amazing as it may seem to us, Europe's opinion of us was anything but flattering, and logically so. We had not been measured in any way against the military force of modern Europe. Before the phase that modern warfare has taken on we had a tremendous civil war; a war of volunteer troops, fought over a whole continent in a wild country. While it presented deeds of heroic valor, some pitched battles that rank with the great ones of the world and expounded a constancy that reflected vastly to our credit, yet it was in the last generation. Since then the modern conditions of warfare as developed by Count von Moltke have come into being. The modern navy, as indicated by our ironclads in that war, has been built. Meanwhile we have been noted for nothing in the eyes of the world but a phenomenal accretion of substance and a development of character measured by the vulgar millionaires that swarm Europe every season.

"Disliked heartily because of our form of government, our offensive equality, our national lack of reverence, Europe easily and naturally believed what it wanted to believe, that we were a conglomeration of races sunken in vulgar prosperity—'pigs,' the Spanish call us—worshiping only the almighty dollar; without lofty ideals, without the fine temper that comes from lofty ideals. This is no overdrawn picture. It is easy to see that Europe comfortably and conscientiously believed such things as these. Manila was a rude awakening. And let us say that it was a good awakening for us as well as a rude one for Europe. All the unpleasant things that Europe says of us are based on something. It is not possible for a people to acquire such material prosperity as we have acquired without paying the penalty. We have been vulgarized, and we have been corrupted by our prosperity, not to the extent that Europe thinks, but to any extent is too much, and anything that will awaken us to the consequences of such prosperity; that will give us thoroughly to understand that there are other things worth living for and worth dying for; that will appeal to the splendid temper which we know exists beneath all of the outward form and show, beneath the frivolous life that prosperity engenders, will do us a world of good."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

Philippines Ours to Dispose Of.—"The United States have the right either to hold the Philippines for indemnity or to keep them altogether as part of her territory, just as Germany took Alsace-Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war. We may keep possession of them until hostilities are ended, and then their disposition will be one of the factors in the making of peace. We would, of course, have to respect the vested rights of other nations in the islands, if they have any. These rights would include coaling-stations, liens or mortgages on custom-houses and claims of that nature. Spain can not give to us any more than she owns.

"In regard to the selling or transfer of the islands to another power by the United States, that could not be done until we have a valid title of the islands, which can be obtained only by a treaty of peace with Spain, in which she cedes the islands to us. Otherwise, we would be selling a disputed title, and the country that purchased it would have to reckon with Spain. The law is the



OPENING OF THE FISHING SEASON.

Uncle Sam seems to be making a good catch.—*The Journal*, Minneapolis.

same among nations in this respect as among private persons. But this is not a war of conquest. We have a legitimate claim against Spain for the expenses of the war, and Spain must pay the costs. When that is done, the United States, I believe, will relinquish all claims to the Philippine Islands and return them to Spain."—*Press Interview with Frederic R. Coudert, late Counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea Commission.*

Entering Career as a World-Power.—"We have become the most productive industrial nation in the world; and because of the cheapness and superior quality of our manufactured and agricultural products the time is near at hand when our foreign commerce will exceed that of any other people. We shall be obliged to afford protection to our shipping on every sea and to our merchants in every region of the earth. To this end our navy will have to be second to none—and, perhaps, superior to that of several malevolent rivals in sea power. We shall need repair depots and coaling-stations conveniently located as bases for naval operations when war shall have closed neutral ports to our ships. If one of the vessels of Commodore Dewey's squadron had been seriously crippled in the fight at Manila it must necessarily have been abandoned. Averse as we may be to territorial accessions beyond the sea, the retention of some part of the Philippine group for the uses and purposes indicated may become inevitable.

"All suggestions in reference to the future of the Philippines must be regarded, however, as having been made tentatively and with many reservations. We should meet problems as they arise—not anticipate them. It is fairly clear, nevertheless, that our war in aid of Cuba has assumed dimensions undreamed of by those who forced the country into the conflict. Our international political relations have become as complicated as are those of Great Britain. Willy nilly we have entered upon our career as a world power."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

Colonization and Monroe Doctrine.—"The only course that we can pursue in the case of the Philippine Islands is to give to the people of that archipelago the opportunity to establish a government of their own; or, if not that, to leave the Spanish Government in control. It has been said that we should take the islands ourselves and form a colony there, but such a departure from our traditional policy would rend the Monroe doctrine from top to bottom. So long as we keep within the Western hemisphere and absolutely refuse to interfere in affairs in the Eastern hemisphere, we can fairly insist upon preventing the powers of the Old World from exercising any influence over the political destinies of the nations of the New World. But if, departing from this restrictive theory, we become, by colonization, an Old-World power, then by that act we throw the door open to France, Germany, Russia, England, Austria, and Italy, so far as South America and Central America are concerned. We can not race with the hare and course with the hounds, and if we expect to keep the Old-World powers out of the New World, we must, as a New-World power, keep ourselves out of the Old World. To once pass the threshold would involve us in complications the end of which no man can foresee."—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

Difference between Philippines and Porto Rico.—"The Philippine Islands are outside of our sphere of influence and they may very properly be held as a hostage for Spain. International law covers all points in controversy as to the occupation of Manila and as to indemnity. No nation of Europe will dispute the right of the United States to occupy Manila and put the Philippine Islands under military control. It is directly in accordance with European precedent to hold the territory until the war indemnity is paid.

"The case of Porto Rico is different. This island is clearly within the sphere of American influence. When it is captured and occupied no proposition for the return of the island to Spain should be considered. As far as the question of American interests and of liberty for a struggling people are concerned Porto Rico is in the same list as Cuba. . . . To put Porto Rico on a plane with the Philippines, to hold it simply as a hostage for Spain's good conduct, would be to repeat the blunder in the case of San Domingo. Porto Rico must be made independent under the protection of the United States or must be annexed to the United States. This is the logic of the war and the plain common sense of the situation. To leave the island under Spanish rule would mean another Spanish complication and probably in the end another war, similar to the one we are now waging.

Spain must get off the hemisphere before we can have any lasting assurance of peace."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

The Main Purpose of the War.—"Much of the discussion respecting the ultimate disposition of the Philippine Islands, assuming that the United States now controls or will soon control them, is necessarily premature. The question is an important one, but the future must decide it. Matters have not advanced sufficiently at this time to enable the forming of an opinion of value. Certainly nobody in authority is offering any expression on the subject except in the nature of speculation.

"The attack on the Philippines, altho our quarrel with Spain is over Cuba, was certainly justifiable. As her weakest spot within our reach they invited our first blow. It did not matter that they were on the other side of the world. Our object being to finish Spain in as short order and as thoroughly as possible, her territory in the Pacific was just as legitimate game for us as is any she controls in the Atlantic. We are introducing no new feature into our program. Our original aim is still our only aim, and that is to drive Spain out of the Western hemisphere. She has been a factor only for evil and discord over on this side, and we are tired of her company.

"The Philippine Islands as a permanent possession would be of far greater value to either Great Britain, or Japan, or Germany, than to the United States. As matters now stand, their value to us, if we can hold them, will lie in the pressure we shall be able to bring to bear on Spain through them in the settlement of the expenses of the war. Spain will have to pay the bills. That is as certain as can be, and the Philippines, if brought under the hammer, would command a large sum.

"Permanent occupancy of the islands by the United States would, it is easily to be seen, be a radical departure from the American policy. They are far beyond what we know as the sphere of American influence, and they would carry us into strange waters. We belong in the Western hemisphere. We announce supremacy here. It is that supremacy which has caused us to speak in the matter of Cuba, and which has caused the great powers to respect the position we have taken toward Cuba.

"But the war is young yet. The problem may grow in difficulty and complexity as time passes, and present some new and unconsidered phases. The proposition to-day is that Spain must get out of this hemisphere and pay the cost of her forcible ejection. Whatever else happens, that will not be lost sight of. That is still the main American purpose."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

A Unique Discussion.—"In no other country in the world would there be any agitation of the question that is being widely discussed in the United States at present: What shall we do with the Philippine Islands? Any other country, having conquered them, would keep them, as a matter of course, unless it chose to part with them for a valuable consideration. But the United States has no such idea. It has no dreams of conquest, and extensions of territory beyond its own continent are not in its line. Even the proposition for the peaceful annexation of Hawaii finds less favor the longer it is considered. The ownership of this large group of islands, inhabited principally by savages, who could not be assimilated to its population or included in its form of government, would be as foreign to its policy as to its geography. And yet there is a feeling that some compensation should be had for the expense and trouble of capturing the islands, and some kind of government must be found for them, since their inhabitants seem scarcely fitted to govern themselves. If they are established as a separate republic, it will have to be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be virtually a protectorate of this country—something for which our laws make no provision. It will not do to give them back to Spain, and the only alternative seems to be to hand them over to some one of the powers that are eager to possess them. But to which one and on what terms? It is a question full of difficulties, and one that will need wise councils to decide it properly."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"If Spain will at once withdraw her army from Cuba and leave the islanders to form their own government, the United States would restore the Philippines to Spain. But it looks as if Spain intends to make a protracted war, and in that event there would be no equity impelling the United States to restore any of the Spanish possessions which our army and fleet are so fortunate as to capture."—*The Evening Wisconsin (Rep.), Milwaukee.*

CAN INTERNATIONAL LAW BE ENFORCED?

IN all the discussion about international law which preceded war between Spain and the United States, the lack of means to enforce assumed international obligations was shown, as has been often pointed out, to be a crucial weakness. Can this weakness be remedied? Prof. Pasquale Fiore, of the University of Naples, thinks there are signs to encourage the belief that the weakness will be ultimately overcome, in view of the history of the Declaration of Paris and the practise and recorded sentiments of nations regarding international arbitration in certain contingencies. He notes (in the *Revue de Droit International*, Brussels, March) that most of the efforts which have been made to prevent war have been founded on the establishment of arbitration as the best possible system of procedure to settle international controversies. Great praise is given to the various governments which have tried to make arbitration a universal rule for settling their controversies. It is recalled that the United States, since 1815, out of sixty cases of effective international arbitration, have been a party in thirty-two, and that Great Britain, during the same period, has participated in twenty arbitrations. Much satisfaction is expressed as to the acts of the Interparliamentary Association, which has held a convention every year since 1889. In response to the suggestions of this association the Senate and House of the United States, in 1890, unanimously passed a resolution asking the President to seize every opportunity to enter into negotiations with other governments to establish an international tribunal. The House of Commons of Great Britain, in the same year, by a great majority, asked the Government to aid in the establishment of such a tribunal. The parliaments of Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland, and the Chamber of Deputies of France and of Italy, have followed this example of the United States and France. All this shows that there is a powerful imperious and general sentiment among civilized peoples in favor of the establishment of some form of juridical sanction of international law.

Still, between an agreement between the various peoples to make arbitration universal, and providing means whereby international law can be enforced, is a long step. The difficulty of taking this step is thus explained by the professor:

"It is a great satisfaction to perceive that there is a general conviction that we ought to substitute the authority of law for the omnipotence of force, and to create institutions capable of assuring respect for international law and of settling differences in cases of arbitrary violation of that law. The only question is to determine the best system and means of putting the conviction alluded to in operation. The divergence on this point is the principal cause why this imperious reform has not been made. The problem is certainly not easy of solution. That problem is to organize a system of procedure which will be complete and efficacious; which will determine the juridical field of the jurisdiction of arbitration, and assure the carrying into effect of the juridical decisions. Moreover, the system must have a juridical organization sufficiently perfect to exclude the necessity of permanent armaments and perils of war. This is a truly complex problem.

"The proposition to establish a permanent tribunal composed of representatives of all the states which would be willing to recognize as obligatory such a tribunal, has had several advocates. Bluntschli, the eminent publicist, was a special champion of such a tribunal. He planned the organization of a great union of states under the form of a confederation, with permanent organs, authorized to settle international law, to provide for the administration of interests common to all, and to render justice.

"It is evident that the organization of an international association, with a central power modeled after the mechanism of the three powers (legislative, judicial, and executive) in each state is easier to conceive of than to put in action. In such an international society would be mingled so many and so grave and complex interests, so many ambitions, prejudices, and different

tendencies, that it would be a work of extreme difficulty to put such a scheme into operation.

"So, abandoning the idea of a permanent court, a considerable number of states have expressed their willingness to submit their controversies with other states to a court of arbitration constituted for each case of difference, provided the honor and national dignity be not compromised thereby, and that it be determined, in advance, in what way the tribunal of arbitration shall be formed. Such provisions, of course, tend to impair, more or less, an agreement to arbitrate generally. It is easy for a state to claim that the honor and dignity of the nation are involved in a question proposed to be arbitrated, or to refuse to agree upon arbitrators.

"Still, that an agreement to arbitrate generally is a thing of great value in the opinion of the strongest and most enlightened government is shown by the Congress of Paris of 1856. In this Congress, the governments which united to regulate the consequences of the Crimean war against Russia desired with wise foresight to establish and unify certain rules of maritime law, in order to prevent and avoid many controversies in the future. Therefore they proclaimed a common law relating to the obligations of neutrals and to the rights of neutrals and belligerents during maritime war. They thus recognized the propriety of determining by agreement certain points of international law, and in substance declared that these points were under the joint juridical protection of the parties who proclaimed them. And the same principle was further established in the conference of the powers at London, on June 17, 1871.

"There does not, therefore, seem any difficulty in the way of enlarging and completing the work begun by the Congress of Paris in 1856, and interpreted by the conference of London in 1871. It seems tolerably certain that we shall reach that point, either in the course of evolution or as a consequence of the social revolution which is likely to be the final result of the existing international disorder.

"We do not dare to imagine that all civilized states assembled in a congress could reach the enactment of a collection of laws, which would have the authority and form of an international code. That would be an immense enterprise, but we dare not look so far ahead, because we are convinced that in the things of this world it is wisest to propose an end in proportion to our means, and that the thing which one may reasonably hope to realize is not an absolute ideal, but the best relative ideal, which means that in actual circumstances we must wait in patience, and take the best we can get, and thus shun the risk of getting much less.

"Every one ought to be convinced that we shall reach the result we desire in a longer or shorter time by considering that an armed peace is an obstacle to all progress and to security in every European state.

"From what precedes, it appears to us that we can draw the certain conclusion that, if at present the juridical sanction of international law is lacking outside of armed force, all the modern movement tends to urge the civilized states to find somehow a real and efficacious form of a more rational juridical sanction, and that what has been already accomplished ought to give us all the assurance that, in a future more or less distant, we shall be able to resolve the problem of a juridical sanction of international law."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROGRESSIVE INHERITANCE TAX CONSTITUTIONAL.

THE Supreme Court of the United States on April 25 upheld the constitutionality of the Illinois inheritance-tax law, handing down an opinion scarcely second in importance to, if not conflicting with, the decision affirming the unconstitutionality of the income-tax law of 1894. The Illinois law is a radical measure of its kind. Properties passing to direct heirs are exempted in the case of each heir up to \$20,000 and taxed 1 per cent. on everything in excess of that amount. Collateral heirs are exempted \$2,000 each, and taxed 2 per cent. on all above that sum. When the estate goes outside of blood relatives it is taxed 3 per cent. if its value is between \$500 and \$10,000; 4 per cent. if it is between \$10,000 and \$20,000; 5 per cent. if between \$20,000 and \$50,000, and 6 per cent. if beyond the last-named amount.

The court decides (Justice Brewer dissenting) that the tax is not on property, but on the privilege of succession, classification for taxing purposes not being a violation of the constitutional requirement of uniformity.

Valuable Victory for the State.—"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States ends the possibility of effective opposition to the inheritance-tax law of Illinois. Incidentally, the outcome is a justification of the wisdom of the Republican legislature that enacted the law in 1895, and of the Republican legislature of 1897 which, on the suggestion of Governor Tanner, made an appropriation of \$60,000 for defense of its constitutionality in the court of last resort. Great credit also is due to the law officers of Cook county, by whom the issue in favor of the State was supported in all the lower courts and the Supreme Court, with the help only of ex-Judge Moran and the attorney-general of the State. Against these were pitted half a dozen of the best lawyers of the nation, with ex-President Harrison at their head. The victory for the state is as brilliant as it is conclusive.

"The immediate effect of the decision will be to enrich the treasury of the State by \$1,000,000 from the estates of decedents in Cook county alone. The yearly revenue from enforcement of the law will be not less than \$500,000, and it is likely to increase continually. The burden of the law falls upon those who are well able to bear it, for \$20,000 is exempt from duty in the case of each lineal heir. . . .

"An inheritance tax, says the Supreme Court, is not a tax on property, but on the right of succession to property. Almost infinite issues, which it now were premature to discuss, are opened by the decision. But, confining comment to the issue now uppermost, it is safe to say that it is equitable that they who inherit largely shall be made to contribute of their newly acquired wealth to the State, by the legislature, judiciary, and executive of which it is made possible to inherit in peace what another has been enabled to accumulate in peace."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Natural Rights and Privileges.—"Ex-President Harrison was one of the counsel for the protesting heirs before the Supreme Court. William D. Guthrie, of New York, who was prominent in aiding the fight upon the federal income tax of 1894, was another. Both placed emphasis particularly on these discriminations in the rate, declaring them to be subversive of personal and property rights, and General Harrison said it was the work of a communistic legislature. If a legislature could rightfully make such laws, he asked, where was to be found the protection to property from socialistic confiscating attack?

"But the court . . . calmly observes that the Illinois law is based on two principles:

"1. That an inheritance tax is not one of property, but one of succession.

"2. The right to take property by devise or descent is the citation of the law, and not a natural right; a privilege, and therefore the authority which confers it may impose conditions upon it. From these principles it is deduced that the States may tax the privilege, discriminate between relatives, and between these and strangers, and grant exemptions, and are not precluded from this power by the provisions of the respective state constitutions requiring uniformity and equality of taxation.

"Not a natural right, but a privilege conferred by law—such is the nature of the power to pass property at death according to the will of the possessor. This is, of course, the fact, as any one can see after a moment's thought; for, in an unorganized state of society, the property would go to the strongest or to him who was best able to grab it. The state thus performs a great service to heirs of a decedent estate when it undertakes to carry out the will of the former possessor, and is justified in charging compensation for the service.

"But can the rate of charge be varied or graduated without denying to citizens the equal protection of the laws, etc.? Yes, says the court, in giving further attention to this point; for the constitutional provision merely requires that all persons subjected to particular legislation shall be treated alike under like circumstances and conditions:

"If there is unsoundness in the law, it must be in the classification. But it only requires that the law imposing it shall operate alike on all under the same circumstances. The tax is not on money, it is on the right to inherit, and hence a condition of inheritance, and it may be graded according to the value of that inheritance. The condition is not arbitrary, because it is determined by that value; it is not unequal in operation, because it does not deny the same percentage on every dollar. The jurisdiction of the court is fixed by amounts. Congress has classified the rights of suitors to

come into United States courts by amounts. Regarding these alone, there is the same inequality that is urged against the classification of the Illinois law. All license laws and all specific taxes have in them the element of inequality; nevertheless, they are universally imposed and their legality has never been questioned. We think the classification of the Illinois law was in the power of the legislature to make, and the decree of the court is affirmed.

"This disposes at once of the great mass of objections and lower-court decisions which have been piling up against the inheritance-tax laws of various States and which threatened to engulf them all. For, in all these tax laws, tho not generally to so great an extent as in the Illinois statute, the element of exemption and classification and variation in rate enters."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Principles Apply to Income-Tax Laws?—"This decision will insure the validity not only of the Illinois inheritance-tax law, but of similar statutes in other States. And it may be added that the reasoning by which the court arrives at its decision would seem to apply to the provisions of the federal income-tax law of 1894, which exempted all incomes below \$4,000. There was the same principle of classification and discrimination in the income-tax law, declared unconstitutional, as in the Illinois inheritance-tax law, just pronounced valid by the same court. Of course, there are other points in the two laws not identical, but so far as classification, discrimination, and variation in rates are concerned, the same features are found in both, and if it is constitutional to apply these principles in an inheritance-tax law, it is hard to see why it is not equally constitutional to apply them in an income-tax law."—*The Free Press (Ind.)*, Detroit.

The Right Kind of a Tax.—"The upholding of the progressive inheritance tax is a matter of importance to the people at large. It represents a form of taxation that must become popular in this country, and will eventually insure the collection of a large revenue from those who are well able to provide it. The inheritor of an estate which he did nothing to create is well equipped to pay a liberal tax on his inheritance, and it is reasonable that the farther removed from the direct line of descent the heavier should be the tax on the collateral heirs, often of no kindred to the testator. Great Britain last year collected \$75,000,000 inheritance tax and \$86,000,000 income tax, or over \$160,000,000 a year from two sources of revenue that the federal Government does not exact a penny from, while piling on millions of taxation on the consumption of the comforts and necessities of life. This is wrong fundamentally as a matter of principle, and pernicious and dangerous as a matter of policy."—*The Post (Dem.)*, Pittsburg.

"MARCHING WITH GOMEZ."

AT a time when public interest is almost wholly monopolized by questions that center about Cuba, the reader feels a sense of making a real acquisition, as he takes up a book written by a man who has really seen what all of us are thinking about, and who can speak of the men and conditions of the Cuban revolution from actual personal observation.

Mr. Grover Flint went to Cuba when the war was comparatively young, two years ago. Quietly leaving the city of Cardenas on March 25, 1896, he made his way to the insurgent lines, and for four months followed the "lone star flag."

He has not attempted to give us a history of the Cuban war, nor yet a discussion of the Cuban question; his book professes to be a "war correspondent's field note-book" only, but the reader finds much in it to instruct upon topics where all of us are willing to admit our need of more knowledge.

Of the conditions that led to the revolution we get a glimpse in the introduction, which is written by John Fiske, the historian, Mr. Flint's father-in-law. Mr. Fiske says:

"As far as representation at Madrid was concerned, that was soon rendered a nullity by the Peninsulars contriving to get control of the polls and prevent the election of any but their own men. It is said that of the thirty deputies chosen in 1896, all but four were natives of Spain. . . . The power of the captain-general had been absolute. In 1895 an attempt was made to limit it by providing him with a council of thirty members, of whom

fifteen were to be appointed by the Crown and fifteen were to be elected by the people. Of course the same influence over elections which made representation at Madrid a mere farce would control the choice of councillors. It might safely be assumed that at least ten of the fifteen would be abettors or the pliant tools of the captain-general. But to guard against any possible failure on this point, the captain-general can 'suspend' members who oppose him, until he has suspended fourteen of the thirty. If even then he can not get a majority to uphold him, he is not yet at the end of his resources. Far from it. There is another advisory body, called the 'council of authorities.' Its members are the archbishop of Santiago, the bishop of Havana, the chief justice, the attorney-general, the chief of the finance bureau, the director of local administration, and the commanders of the military and naval forces. Armed with the consent of these advisers, who are pretty certain to be all of them Peninsulars, our captain-general goes back to his refractory council and 'suspends' all that is left of it. . . . After this, it need not surprise us to be told that each province in Cuba has its elected representative assembly, which the autocrat at Havana may suspend at his pleasure; or that the island is abundantly supplied with courts, whose decisions he is at full liberty to overrule. . . .

"In such a political atmosphere, corruption thrives. A planter's estate is entered upon the assessor's lists as worth \$50,000; the collector comes along and demands a tax based upon an assumed value of \$70,000; the planter demurs, but presently thinks it prudent to compromise upon a basis of \$60,000. No change is made in the public lists, but the collector slips into his own pocket the tax upon \$10,000, and goes on his way rejoicing. . . . And this is a fair specimen of what goes on throughout all departments of administration."

Mr. Flint adds to our knowledge of these conditions in incidental passages like the following :

"Before the revolution the Guardia Civil, a select and infallible corps of Spanish constabulary, had a sort of absolute power over the timid people. Their acts were inscrutable. If a civil guard shot or stabbed a peasant in a tavern row, it was because the culprit was 'dangerous and disorderly.' When the civil guards arrested a man, the chances were that he would be shot on the road 'while attempting a violent escape.'"

The style of warfare that Spain has carried on on the island, with which we are already fairly familiar, finds passing reference in such passages as these :

"They entered the house of our kind friends, sacked it, and cut the old man down with machetes. They killed an old negro servant and two mulatto farm hands, and left their bodies by the road unburied. The daughter was in the room when they killed her father, and she tried to rush between them and the old man. They cut her about the right arm, which she raised before her face, and wounded her with thrusts of bayonets. The wet-nurse ran to the door and held up the little baby before her, begging for mercy. A soldier, standing outside, put his rifle to the infant's head, and shot the poor little thing dead. The daughter refused to be cared for by a Spanish surgeon, but they put her in a shed near by, for they had fired the house, and the regimental surgeon ordered quicklime put on her wounds. She died from shock and pain."

Of another occasion he writes :

"An indiscriminate slaughter of the plantation hands and their families was now begun. Men, women, and small children were dragged from their homes and cut down in the usual brutal manner. The *ingenio* and all the surrounding buildings, the storehouses, and the cottages of the plantation negroes, were set on fire, and the bodies of the victims, dead and dying, were thrown among the flames."

This latter story Mr. Flint illustrates with the picture which we reproduce at the bottom of this page.

Of these atrocities the author says: "You hear such stories all over the island—I believe they are all true."

Of the make-up of the Cuban army we learn from Mr. Flint :

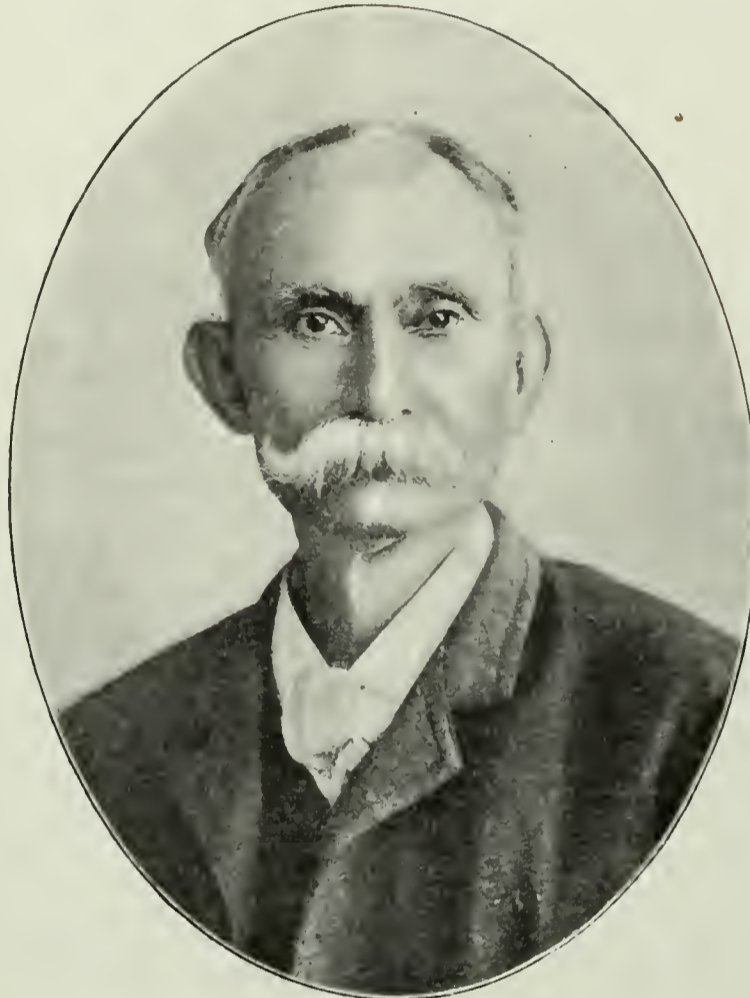
"Half of the enlisted men as you saw them together were negroes, with here and there a Chinaman. . . . The officers were of all classes—planters or planters' sons, professional men and peasants of the more intelligent order, with a trifling percentage of negroes and mulattoes. The prevailing tone of these forces was distinctly aristocratic; in fact, they were just such troops as Georgia and the Carolinas would have sent to the field early in this century."

This was in General Lacroix's army in Matanzas province.

Of the effectiveness of Spanish operations in the field there are hints like this :

"The infantry squirmed itself into a square, the last stragglers of the marching line closing up at a jog trot. There was a tremor in the two guerilla troops, as if 'gathering' for the order, 'Draw sabre! Forward!' but they did not charge. It was only a swiftly executed 'twos left, column left,' at a trot, that brought them within and behind the halted infantry ranks. There was a white flutter of a hundred legs as the guerrilleros swung from their saddles,

and stood to horse in the very center of a solid square—the most magnificent target conceivable—one that would make an American marksman's trigger finger quiver up to his elbow. . . . A sparkle of moving steel ran along the bluish-gray line, then the line wavered in a thin mist of exploding smokeless powder, and a crash came like the swift tearing of a giant strip of carpet. Another crash! and another! Five distinct crashes; and the five cartridges that each Spanish rifle carried in its magazine were exploded. . . . Bullets sped by—every near one with a slight hissing sound as when an insect darts past you. Sometimes they would turn blades of grass, or strike in the ground



MAXIMO GOMEZ,
Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Insurgent Forces.



Charred remains of at least seven victims of the Olajito massacre as I saw them under the driving wheel of the sugar mill, on May 6, 1896.
Grover Flint.

with a sharp snap, like the report of an air-gun. This was all that told that we were under the fire of several hundred European regulars."

Again in his account of the battle of Saratoga he says:

"The mangling of a horse and the jolting of a negro were the sole results of the labor of dragging two heavy field-pieces all the way from Puerto Principe. . . . According to Castellano's own statements, he expended 50,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. This allows about 4,545 bullets to kill one insurgent."

Of the results of the fire of the poorly armed Cubans, he tells us that at the same battle of Saratoga the Spaniards buried sixty killed, and carried away two hundred wounded.

Of General Gomez, the man whose courage and fidelity have made Cuban freedom a nearly accomplished fact, Mr. Flint gives us the following description:

"He is a gray, little man. His clothes do not fit well, and, perhaps, if you saw it in a photograph, his figure might seem old and ordinary. But the moment he turns his keen eyes upon you, they strike like a blow from the shoulder. You feel the will, the fearlessness, and the experience of men that is in those eyes, and their owner becomes a giant before you. He is a farmer by birth, the son of a farmer, with an Anglo-Saxon tenacity of purpose, and a sense of honor as clean and true as the blade of his little Santo Domingo machete."

Another interesting glimpse of the character of Gomez is given in the story that Mr. Flint tells of another newspaper correspondent, who, feeling that Gomez was endangering the success of the cause by a bitter spirit of criticism toward his officers, wrote a very frank statement, in the form of a communication to his paper, and gave it to the interpreter to read to Gomez:

"He listened with every muscle taut while the interpreter hesitated, mouthed, and stammered over the closing lines. There was a moment of silence; then Gomez rose. He went to where Scovel still sat, put one arm over his shoulder, and patted him, while moisture welled under his spectacles, and one tear slid down his furrowed cheek to the white mustache below.

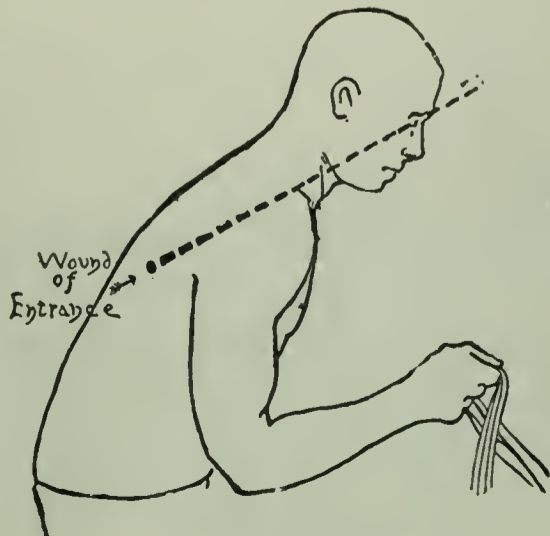
"Next morning, before marching, Gomez ordered the assembly blown, and as publicly as he had reprimanded others he apologized to his officers in the presence of all the forces."

Of the strict discipline of Gomez's army two sentences are indicative: "The rum and brandy was poured out on the ground, where it settled into the dry soil, leaving a rich aroma." . . . "He had a pack of cards, and soldiers of the republic are forbidden to play at cards or have them in their possession."

The spirit that animates the administration of law in the army is shown in a speech made by Gomez at an execution:

"Soldiers, before you a man, Manoel Gonzales, is brought, tried, and condemned by court-martial, for breaking the laws of our commonwealth. He was guilty, and, having held a grade in our army, he was a dishonor to all of you who offer your lives and labors for the fatherland. I have sentenced him to be shot. By the execution of such as he we uphold our honor, and by the death of every rascal we secure peace to our nation when she is free. Long live free Cuba!"

In a final chapter of the appendix the effect of the bullet of the modern rifle as represented by the Spanish Mauser is discussed, and the conclusion arrived at that "before the modern bullets can be relied upon to kill or disable, a further



A case of perfect recovery.

change must be made in their construction." The bullet has no "stopping" power, and even mortally wounded men ride on and continue the fight, and men with wounds that in other wars would have required long hospital treatment report for duty with one dressing. Shots through the large bones, *even through the joints*, readily heal and do not disable. Men are frequently shot through the body, and even through the head, and recover. This is the more remarkable in view of the lack of surgical resources among the revolutionists. The diagram which we reproduce illustrates a case which Mr. Flint describes as follows:

"The bullet passed (in medical parlance) through the upper portion of the scapula on the right side, through the superficial neck muscles, beneath the angle of the jaw, and made its exit through the orbital cavity, carrying with it a portion of the right eye. On his back this man bore a tiny white cicatrix, less noticeable than a vaccination mark. Barring the loss of his eye, he offered no other trace of the wound than a deep scarified furrow at the base of his eyebrow, where the Mauser had made its exit."

Mr. Flint visited the headquarters of the Cuban republican government, of whose existence so much doubt has been entertained, and describes its workings, and, as well, the courts, the schools, and the factories for military supplies that the Cubans maintain in those parts of the island under their control.

"A DECADE OF FEDERAL RAILWAY REGULATION."

THE history of the Interstate Commerce Commission, since its establishment in 1887, is the subject of an article of permanent value by Henry C. Adams, the statistician of the commission, in the April *Atlantic*. He maintains that, altho the purposes for which the commission was created have not been realized, it has rendered a great deal of service in the direction of solving the great railway problem in this country.

Why is there any railway problem? he asks; why is the business of transportation superior to the satisfactory control of competition? He answers:

"The railway industry is an extensive, and not an intensive industry. It conforms to the law of 'increasing' returns rather than to the law of 'constant' or of 'diminishing' returns. This being the case, ability to perform a unit of service cheaply depends more upon the quantity of business transacted than upon attention to minute details. Another way of saying the same thing is, that the expenses incident to the operations of a railway do not increase in proportion to the increase in the volume of traffic. As an industrial fact, this does not pertain to the business of the manufacturer, the merchant, or the farmer, but is peculiar to the business of transportation; and it is adequate, when properly understood, to explain why all advanced peoples, without regard to the form of government they may have adopted or the social theories they may entertain, have surrounded the administration of railways with peculiar legal restrictions. The necessity of some sort of government control lies in the nature of the business itself."

The different States sought to control the railway business by state commissions, and the Supreme Court, in 1886, expressly limited the jurisdiction of States to local or infra-state traffic. This decision overruled the state courts which had supported the State in their efforts to regulate through traffic. Hence the necessity arose for a federal commission. The chief purpose of its establishment was to guard against invidious discrimination in the administration of railway property, such public control being essential to the permanence of society, according to Mr. Adams. The latter dictum is being vigorously combated by railroad interests to-day, but Mr. Adams supports his position by showing what discrimination means:

"Three classes of discrimination are specially mentioned as

under the condemnation of the law: these are, discrimination between persons, discrimination between carriers, and discrimination between places. It has been said that discriminations of the sort referred to, falling under the heading of an unjust price, are misdemeanors at common law, and, therefore, that no necessity existed for special legislation. It is not designed to discuss this question, but rather to call attention to the fact that common-law methods of procedure are not adequate to secure for a shipper or a community suffering under an invidious discrimination in the matter of rates that speedy relief essential to the preservation of an established business. Suppose, for example, that one cattle-dealer in Chicago is selected by a pool of railways to control the shipment of meats from Chicago to the seaboard, and that, in order to secure him this control, he receives a rate 10 per cent. less than the rates charged other dealers; it is evident that the favored shipper will quickly destroy the business of other shippers by bidding more for cattle than they can afford to bid. Even if it be true that the discrimination is not approved by common law, what remedy has the small shipper that is speedy enough in its action to rescue the business which he observes to be slipping from him? He has no remedy, and for this reason it is essential that discriminations of the sort referred to should be made statutory misdemeanors, and that some special method of procedure, more rapid in its operations than an ordinary court, should be established to cause the railways to desist from their wrong-doings.

"In this line of reasoning there is presented the defense not only of a formal law by which certain acts common to railway management are declared to be 'unlawful,' but of the establishment of a special bureau or tribunal whose duty it shall be to cause all unlawful discrimination speedily to cease. Such is the aim and spirit of the act to regulate commerce; and in so far as it has failed to grant relief to commerce and industry from invidious discriminations in railway charges, it has fallen short of the high hopes that were entertained when the act was passed."

The commission has chiefly relied on the policy of sitting as a tribunal to hear complaints, in preference to instituting investigations on its own account. Both policies have been tried, but five men with limited money at their disposal could hardly be expected efficiently to supervise a business employing eight or nine hundred thousand men, not counting shippers. And in view of the fact that the commercial and social principles which govern the business of transportation by rail are as yet undeveloped, it appears to have been wise to offer to adjudicate cases of discrimination and unjust rates which shippers might bring before it, in order to develop from a large variety of cases some authoritative principles. Mr. Adams thinks that "if the courts had been willing to grant the law the interpretation that Congress assumed for it, when it was passed, the railway problem would by this time have approached more nearly its final solution."

Indeed, the results obtained in the way of formal opinions on cases brought before it for trial give ample testimony to the usefulness of the law, in Mr. Adams's opinion. They have occasioned a more marked movement toward uniformity in railway administration in the last ten years than has ever been known in America. "Out of the opinions expressed upon cases, there has begun to develop a system of authoritative rules and established interpretations which, sooner or later, will come to be recognized as a body of administrative law for inland transportation."

Of the principles evolved in these decisions on points numbering between eight and nine hundred, during the ten years of the commission's existence, Mr. Adams enumerates the following:

"It has been decided that a just schedule of rates will not tend to destroy the natural advantages for the production and sale of goods possessed by localities; but in judging of local advantages, care must be taken not to confound those that are artificial with those that are natural.

"Not only must a just schedule of rates rest on a just base, but the relative rates on competitive articles must be such as not to disturb the natural order of competition.

"A just schedule of rates will conform to the competitive equities that exist between goods shipped at different stages in the process of their manufacture.

"All shippers should have at their disposal equal facilities of transportation; and when the same commodity is transported by two or more different modes of carriage, the charge should be uniform for the unit of commodity.

"'Group rates,' by which a given commodity produced at different points within a prescribed territory is rated as tho shipped from a single point, do not constitute a discrimination repugnant to the law; but this opinion is limited to the cases presented, and is not set forth as a general principle.

"A rate on one commodity in a class, or on one class of commodities, can not be justly depressed so as to become a burden on the transportation of other commodities or classes of commodities.

"The law does not impose upon the carrier the duty of providing such a rate that goods may be sold at a profit to their producers.

"The car-load, and not the train-load, is the proper transportation unit, but higher charges may be made for goods in less than car-load lots; with this exception, the decisions of the commission have been consistently against the application of the 'wholesale' principle in the adjustment of railway charges.

"Many other principles have been arrived at through the opinions rendered by the commission, bearing upon the question of justifiable discrimination, upon the classification of freight, upon the relation that exists between the employees of one corporation and the management of another, upon the responsibilities of carriers to those who purchase tickets, and upon under-billing, through-billing, the acceptance of foreign freight, and similar questions of an administrative and legal nature; but a sufficient number have been presented to show how the railway problem is in process of solution in the United States, and to indicate the important work that is being accomplished by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Since the act to regulate commerce can never be effectively administered on the lines of criminal procedure, the problem has been to make it self-executory. In order to accomplish this end the commission must have access to authoritative evidence. Consequently the development of a division of statistics and accounts has been regarded as the chief necessary groundwork. This requires a uniform system of accounts for the railways themselves, and Mr. Adams shows that gratifying success in this line has been attained by the cooperation of federal and state commissioners and accounting officers' associations.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has occupied a peculiar position in our system of government, being clothed with semi-judicial powers. Congress seems to have intended to make the commission's effectiveness depend upon the cooperation of the courts. "Had it been possible," says Mr. Adams, "for the courts to accept the spirit of the act and to render their assistance heartily and without reserve, there is reason to believe that the pernicious discrimination in railway service and the unjust charges for transportation would now be in large measure things of the past. As it is, the most significant chapter in the history of the commission pertains to its persistent endeavors to work out some *modus vivendi* without disturbing the dignity of the judiciary."

In appraising the value of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Adams refers to three familiar decisions of the courts which have limited its powers. In 1892, in the Counselman case, it was decided that a witness need not testify before the commission should his testimony be of such sort as to incriminate himself. Congress, in 1893, made such refractoriness inexcusable, but provided that the witness should not be prosecuted on account of his testimony—an enactment of uncertain value until the Supreme Court decided it to be constitutional in 1896. Thus for six years out of ten the act was confined, for all practical purposes, to voluntary testimony. The Kentucky and Indiana bridge case lays down the rule that courts may be appealed to for judgment on a whole case, instead of merely reviewing a case passed upon by the commission as final, except so far as points of law may be concerned. This makes the courts and not the commis-

sion the final authority on matters of fact where transportation principles are concerned, and shippers will not seek relief from unjust carriers through a commission lacking clearly defined power. In the Social Circle case, denial is made of the right of the commission to prescribe a rate that it believes to be reasonable under conditions presented, and the entire subject of railway regulation is thrown on a new footing.

Mr. Adams concludes that "the record of the Interstate Commerce Commission during the past ten years, as it bears upon the theory of public control over monopolistic industries through the agency of commissions, can not be accepted as in any sense final":

"It may ultimately prove to be the case, as Ulrich declares, that there is no compromise between public ownership and management on the one hand and private ownership and management on the other; but one has no right to quote the ten years' experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission in support of such a declaration. This is true because the law itself scarcely

proceeded beyond the limit of suggesting certain principles and indicating certain processes, and Congress has not, by the amendments passed since 1887, shown much solicitude respecting the efficiency of the act. It is true, also, because the courts have thought it necessary to deny certain authorities claimed by the commission, and again Congress has not shown itself jealous for the dignity of the administrative body which it created. And finally, it is true because the duty of administering the act was imposed upon the commission without adequate provision in the way of administrative machinery, and ten years is too short a time to create that machinery, when every step is to be contested by all the processes known to corporation lawyers. For the public the case stands where it stood ten years ago. Now, as then, it is necessary to decide on the basis of theory, and in the light of political, social, and industrial consideration, rather than on the basis of a satisfactory test, whether the railways shall be controlled by the Government without being owned, or controlled through governmental ownership. The danger is that the country will drift into an answer of this question without an appreciation of its tremendous significance."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SET 'em up on the other alley, señor.—*The News, Detroit.*

THERE seems to be a growing disposition to remember the *Maine*.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

IN the mean time a very valuable cooling-station is going to waste in the latitude of the Sandwich Islands.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

"REMEMBER Sherman" would not be an inappropriate Ohio war-cry in the next election.—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

AMERICA has never been whipped. Spain is requested to paste this on the funnels of her battle-ships.—*The Times, Los Angeles.*

IF the President had called for 125,000 colonels, it wouldn't have taken a day to fill the quota.—*The News, Detroit.*

SOMEHOW the flag seems to mean more than it did when Mark Hanna made his celebrated grand-stand play with it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

NO doubt, Secretary Day appreciates at its proper value the important work Assistant Secretary Day did to clear the way for him.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IT is just a little over 400 years ago since the Spanish flag appeared in the Western hemisphere. What a future Spain has behind it!—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

UP to date Mark Hanna's responsibility for the Shawneetown flood and the California earthquakes has not been established, but the investigation is not yet ended.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

A GIFTED young lady asks, "Why is Uncle Sam's latest achievement like a woman's throwing a stone?" You give it up, of course, and then she says, "Because he aimed at Cuba, in the West, and hit the Philippines, in the East."—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"WHY is it, I wonder," mused Sagasta, "that those Americans are such dead shots?" "It must be their practise at the national game," suggested Gullon. "I've heard considerable about their putting the ball right over the plate."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

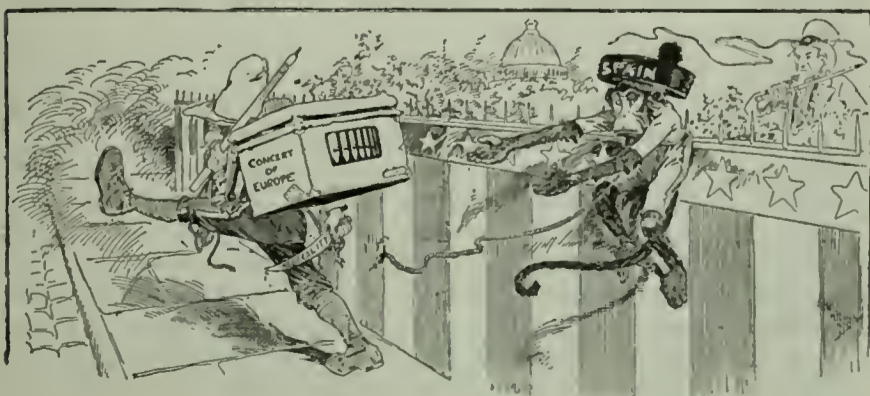
A VERY slight tax on talk would produce all the revenue the Government could possibly need.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE Spanish battle-cry is "To-morrow!" and the American slogan is "To-Morro!"—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

A SOCIAL EVENT.

"Do you intend to go to the war?" inquired one member of a swell Metropolitan regiment.

"Will our set be there?" responded the other. "To tell you the truth, I just got into town and didn't know that invitations were out. When is it to be?"—*The Star, Washington.*



ABANDONED.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

A THEORY.

Perhaps reincarnationists
Can make the matter plain;
Is it Don Ananias who
Is sending news to Spain?

—*The Star, Washington.*

SENATOR QUAY does not care who makes the speeches so long as he can control the primaries.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

"LORD, Lord!" exclaimed the old lady. "It does look like they're agwine ter have war! How I wish all my boys wuz in Congress!"

"In Congress?"

"Yes; kaze then they'd vote fer war an' stay out o' it."—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

DID you observe that ciphEr in the President's ultimatum? Well, it was there, altho you May not have seen it, and it doesn't take a Donnelly with his Cryptogram to Bring it to light. Somehow or othEr it seems, too, to possess a good deal moRe significance Than any of the far-fetcHed efforts to provE Bacon the author of the works that bear Shakespeare's name. It is is probAbly only necessary to suggest Its presence iN that significant document to set pEople everywhere to looking for it.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

ADIOS!

Land of garlic and tortillas,
Land of xebecs and mantillas,
Land of mules and smuggled bitters,
Land of raisins and of fritters,
Land of Pedro and of Sancho,
Land of Weyler and of Blanco,
Land of bull-fights and pesetas,
Land of dusky señoritas,
Land of manners stiff and haughty,
Land of Isabella naughty,
Land of Bobadil and Hamil,
Don't you hear your Uncle Sam'!
"Git!"

—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*



—*The Herald, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

COLONEL HIGGINSON'S RETROSPECT.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON'S latest volume ("Cheerful Yesterdays") is the autobiography of an essayist. The unessential personal details usual in a story of one's own life are for the most part wanting here, and the author uses his own career chiefly as a thread on which to string a series of essays on important public events, personages, and conditions with which he has been brought into close contact. The reminiscences include the Cambridge of fifty years ago (Colonel Higginson was born there in 1823 and graduated at the university at the age of eighteen), the Transcendental movement, the Abolition crusade, the strife in Kansas in *ante-bellum* days, the Civil War, and literary conditions in Paris and London twenty years ago. Some of these reminiscences have already been reproduced in our columns from the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly*, in which they have appeared serially. The book, however, is well worth a second gleaning.

Colonel Higginson studied theology at the Harvard Divinity School, and began his professional career as preacher for the First Religious Society at Newburyport, ostensibly of the Unitarian faith, but bearing no denominational name. Radicalism both in religion and government were becoming more and more widely diffused, and the abolition movement was soon forced to the foreground. "It was predominantly a people's movement," he writes, "based on the simplest human instincts, and far stronger for a time in the factories and shoe-shops than in the pulpits or colleges." Colonel Higginson zealously espoused this cause, being strengthened therein by his intercourse with Whittier. When Shadrach, an escaped slave, was arrested under the Fugitive Slave law, February 15, 1851, forceful resistance was determined on, and an anti-slavery mob secured his escape from the courthouse during his trial. In this and subsequent similar affairs Colonel Higginson was always a leader and a man of action. For his connection with the last of these—the Burns affair, May 26, 1854—he was arrested, but was never brought to trial.

In the interest of free-state immigration, Higginson went to Kansas in the fall of 1856. Jim Lane, then "major-general commanding the free-state forces of Kansas," gave him a commission as a member of his staff, with the rank of brigadier-general. He probably saw John Brown, who was then in hiding and under an alias, but it was not until a year after his return home (which he reached toward the end of 1856) that he came to know the aggressive abolitionist.

He gives an interesting account of Brown's character and his plan in assaulting Harper's Ferry, which has already been reproduced in our columns (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 22, 1897). At the outbreak of the Civil War the colonel became active in recruiting volunteers. In the second year of the war he received a request from Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, military commander of the Department of the South, to take command of a regiment of freed slaves recruited from the refugees on the Sea Islands of South Carolina. "It took my breath away," writes Colonel Higginson, "and fulfilled the dream of a life-time." He immediately went South and accepted the colonelcy:

"There was a happiness in dealing with an eminently trustful and affectionate race, and seeing the tonic effect of camp discipline upon the blacks. In this respect there was an obvious difference between them and the whites. Few white soldiers enjoyed serving in the ranks, for itself; they accepted it for the sake of their country, or because others did, or from the hope of promotion; but there was nevertheless a secret feeling in most minds that it was a step down; no person of democratic rearing really enjoys being under the orders of those who have hitherto been his equals. The negroes, on the other hand, who had been ordered

about all their lives, felt it a step upward to be in uniform, to have rights as well as duties; their ready imitiveness and love of rhythm made the drill and manual exercises easy for them; and they rejoiced in the dignity of guard and outpost duty, which they did to perfection. It is, however, a great mistake to suppose that slavery, as such, was altogether a good preparation for military life; and the officers who copied the methods of plantation overseers proved failures."

Seriously wounded, the author came North on furlough in 1863; returning to the front, his health failed and he was compelled to resign from service in the autumn of 1864. His subsequent activities in literature, in politics, and on the lecture platform are interestingly depicted. He closes with an epilogue containing his political and social creed:

"It must be borne in mind that one who has habitually occupied the attitude of a reformer must inevitably have some satisfaction, at the latter end of life, which those who are conservative by temperament can hardly share. To the latter, things commonly seem to be changing for the worse, and this habit of mind must be a dreary companion as the years advance. The reformer, on the other hand, sees so much already accomplished, in the direction of his desires, that he can await in some security the fulfilment of the rest. Personally I should like to live to see international arbitration secured, civil-service reform completed, free trade established; to find the legal and educational rights of the two sexes equalized; to know that all cities are as honestly governed as that in which I dwell; to see natural monopolies owned by the public, not in private hands; to see drunkenness extirpated; to live under absolute as well as nominal religious freedom; to perceive American literature to be thoroughly emancipated from that habit of colonial deference which still hampers it. Yet it is something to believe it possible that, after the progress already made on the whole in these several directions, some future generation may see the fulfilment of what remains."

Trials of Early American Editors.—The present-day editor, so large a portion of whose time is consumed in rejecting material offered to him, much of it gratis, will read with amazement, perhaps not unmixed with envy, the description of the periodical literature of our country from 1815 to 1833 given by Dr. William B. Cairns, of the University of Wisconsin, in a bulletin recently issued by that institution. Speaking of the magazines "which aimed to educate the masses," Dr. Cairns says:

"Hope must have sprung eternal in the breasts of the editors and publishers of these magazines, or they would have foreseen the failure that almost surely awaited them. A few ventures, like *The North American Review*, met a need, and finally established themselves on firm footing. Some, especially among the religious magazines, were organs of denominations or societies, and so were assured of contributors and subscribers. The great majority, however, came into existence as the result of misguided enthusiasm, and resulted in literary and financial bankruptcy. Every one was ready to admit that a literary magazine was a good thing, but few had the ability, and fewer the time, to furnish readable articles. 'We take no pride in writing it all ourselves,' says one struggling editor [*Illinois Monthly Magazine*], a few months after his prospectus has dwelt on the wide scope of his magazine, and the long list of able contributors whose aid was assured. [Dr. Cairns quotes as follows from this prospectus: 'We wish to collect the scattered rays of intelligence which are dispersed over our country, and by concentrating those beams which are now glimmering singly and feebly, to produce a steady brilliance which may illumine the land.'] His experience was that of the majority. Calls for contributions were so frequent that the ingenuity of the editor was taxed to devise new wordings. Gentlemen whose early opportunities had been neglected were urged to send in their productions with the assurance that details of spelling and grammar would be attended to in the office. Still the contributions did not come. One man [Tudor] wrote all the first number of *The North American Review* except one poem. Of course this state of things did not continue long in case of *The North American*, and the editor soon had the luxury of being able to decline contributions."

A GREAT SPANISH DRAMATIST.

THE recent production in this city, under the management of the Criterion Independent Theater, of the remarkable play, "The Great Galeoto," by José Echegaray, has served to direct attention to the work of that brilliant Spanish dramatist, hitherto practically unknown in this country. That so great a play should have waited more than fifteen years for a hearing by a people professing an appreciation of the highest forms of dramatic art would seem to be convincing proof of the need for such an or-



JOSE ECHEGARAY.

From "Mariana." Reproduced by courtesy of Roberts Brothers, Boston.

ganization as the Independent Theater, to present notable plays neglected by the theatrical managers who are forced to consult first the commercial prospects of a play.

As interpreted by a very competent cast, including John Blair, Eben Plympton, and Miss Maude Banks, "The Great Galeoto" made a most favorable impression on the critics and the limited section of the public who witnessed the play at its seven performances at the Berkeley Lyceum. Had it been produced at one of the prominent theaters, many think it would undoubtedly have run for an entire season, for, apart from its high literary qualities, the play is powerful in its character representation and full of intense human interest.

The play thus introduced to an American audience is one of more than fifty written during the last twenty-five years by José Echegaray, one of the foremost dramatists of Europe. In a sketch of his life and work published as an introduction to a translation of his two plays—"The Great Galeoto," and "Folly or Saintliness"—by Hannah Lynch, we are told that he was born in Madrid in 1832, and, after graduating from the university of that city, applied himself to the exact sciences and was for a time professor of the School of Engineers. After an exciting political career, in the course of which he was at times a revolutionist and again a Cabinet Minister, he went to Paris, where, in 1873, he wrote his first play. On his return to Spain in 1874 he was again made a member of the Cabinet, but soon retired from political life and has since devoted his time to writing for the theater.

Among his most notable plays are "In the Bosom of Death," a romantic drama of the thirteenth century; "The Son of Don Juan," a problem play with strong suggestions of Ibsen's "Ghosts"; and "The Great Galeoto," an exposition of the tragedy of life wrought by the subtle influence of suspicion and gossip.

In the prologue to the latter play the author thus expresses his purpose to show how tremendous results for evil lie in the merest trifles—a glance, a shrug of the shoulders, a careless word:

"*Ernest*: Look! Each individual of this entire mass, each head of this monster of a thousand heads, of this Titan of the century, whom I call *everybody*, takes part in my play for a flying moment, to utter but one word, fling a single glance. Perhaps his action in the tale consists of a smile, he appears but to vanish. Listless and absent-minded, he acts without passion, without anger, without guile, often for mere distraction's sake.

"*D. Julian*: What then?

"*Ernest*: These light words, these fugitive glances, these indifferent smiles, all these evanescent sounds and this trivial evil, which may be called the insignificant rays of the dramatic light, condensed to one focus, to one group, result in conflagration or explosion, in strife, and in victims. If I represent the whole by a few types or symbolical personages, I bestow upon each one that which is really dispersed among many, and such a result distorts my idea. I must bring types on the stage whose guile repels, and is the less natural because evil in them has no object. This exposes me to worse consequence, to the accusation of meaning to paint a cruel, corrupted, and debased society, when my sole pretension is to prove that not even the most insignificant actions are in themselves insignificant or lost for good or evil. For, concentrated by the mysterious influences of modern life, they may reach to immense effects."

The title of the play is taken from Dante's story of Francesca da Rimini, in which the erring lovers read of Lancelot and Queen Guinevere, the reference being to the lines: "The book was Galeoto, no more we read within the book that day." "Galeoto" is used as a name for the vague whispers and secret slanders which ruin the happiness of honest people who on the slightest reason, or for no reason, incur the suspicions of malicious gossips. How this is done is told in the play:

"*Ernest*: Galeoto was the go-between for the Queen and Lancelot, and in all loves the *third* may be truthfully nicknamed Galeoto, above all when we wish to suggest an ugly word without shocking an audience.

"*Pepito*: I see, but have we no Spanish word to express it?

"*Ernest*: We have one, quite suitable and expressive enough. 'Tis an office that converts desires into ducats, overcomes scruples, and is fed upon the affections. It has a name, but to use it would be putting a fetter upon myself, forcing myself to express what, after all, I would leave unsaid. (Takes the manuscript from Pepito and flings it upon the table.) Each especial case, I have remarked, has its own especial go-between. Sometimes it is the entire social mass that is Galeoto. It then unconsciously exercises the office under the influence of a vice of quite another aspect, but so dexterously does it work against honor and modesty that no greater Galeoto can ever be found. Let a man and woman live happily, in earnest fulfilment of their separate duties. Nobody minds them, and they float along at ease. But God be praised, this is a state of things that does not last long in Madrid. One morning somebody takes the trouble to notice them, and from that moment, behold society engaged in the business, without aim or object, on the hunt for hidden frailty and impurity. Then it pronounces and judges, and there is no logic that can convince it, no living man who can hope to persuade it, and the honestest has not a rag of honor left. And the terrible thing is, that while it begins in error it generally ends in truth. The atmosphere is so dense, misery so envelops the pair, such is the press and torrent of slander, that they unconsciously seek one another, unite lovelessly, drift toward their fall, and adore each other until death. The world was the stumbling-stone of virtue, and made clear the way for shame—was Galeoto."

At the very rise of the curtain the mysterious Galeoto appears. *Don Julian*, a wealthy banker of Madrid, and his young wife *Teodora* have just returned from the theater, where their appearance without their ward, the young poet *Ernest*, has caused a general chatter among the town gossips. Of this the three have been entirely ignorant, but they are soon enlightened by *Don Severo*, the husband's brother, and his wife *Mercedes*. *Teodora* laughs at the slanders, but *Don Julian* angrily resents his

brother's warning, and will hear nothing that touches on his wife's honor or *Ernest's* loyalty. Then suddenly he sees the two talking happily together, and in spite of himself becomes anxious. They are both young—much younger than he—and what if—? The subtle poison of the great Galeoto of slander is at work.

The inevitable catastrophe is hurried on by a quarrel between *Ernest* and the *Viscount Nelreda*, who had publicly gossiped of *Teodora*. A duel is arranged, but *Don Julian*, hearing of the affair, goes to *Nelreda's* house and demands immediate satisfaction. They fight, and *Don Julian* is mortally wounded. In the mean time *Teodora* has gone to *Ernest's* lodgings to forbid him to fight for her. While she pleads with him, and shows her fear that he may be killed, there is a sound of approaching voices, and *Don Julian* is borne in. *Teodora* hides behind the curtain of *Ernest's* couch, where she is discovered by her husband, who thinks that she had been keeping an appointment with his ward. *Don Julian* dies believing that his wife and *Ernest* love each other, and they find themselves driven into love by the force of public suspicion and slander. *Don Severo* orders *Teodora* to leave her home, and *Ernest* takes her in his arms, the play ending with his defiance:

"Yes, now it is as you would have it. Never until this moment was there thought of sin between us. This woman's soul was pure as the sunbeams—my heart as clear as the skies. *Teodora* loved none but *Don Julian*. I was his loyal friend, ready to serve him to the death. And that I would swear to the Great Judge before whom *Don Julian* has now gone to arraign her and me. So, too, it would have been to the end. But now! We are as you would have us—laden with guilt, bold in shame. When the life-warmth fled from the body of the murdered *Don Julian*, it kindled in our hearts the flames of accursed passion. And now cry it from the windows and the house-tops—to all your neighbors, you and your kind: 'Yes, we were right—*Teodora* and *Ernest* are lovers—they confess it, without blame or blush.' And when they ask you who has wrought this—this—marvel and infamy, you may answer them: 'You have done it—and I—and that man there—and that one—all of us—everywhere. We mixed the subtle poison and scattered it to the winds, so that these two might breathe in it, to stifle conscience and stain their life.' Yes, the triumph is yours—you've done your hellish work well. Come, *Teodora*, they have given you to me—my sacred love, my eternal life. Henceforth you rest in my arms—they've willed it so—and may all-righteous Heaven judge between them and us!"

VICTOR HUGO IN HIS LETTERS.

POET, historian, dramatist, novelist, agitator, statesman, majestic figure in three revolutions, Victor Hugo could not be expected, perhaps, to expand his soul in letters. But for all that there is an abundance of interesting matter in the second series of his correspondence just published. This series as well as the first (noticed in our columns November 21, 1896) is edited hardly at all, the letters being arranged in simple chronological order, and falling naturally into four divisions as follows: I. Letters to Various Persons, from 1836-51. II. The *Coup d'État*—Letters from Brussels. III. Letters from Exile. IV. After the Fall of the Empire.

All the letters bear the stamp of his literary art, and most of them are aglow with feeling and high purpose. Perhaps one might say they are almost studiously serious, for Hugo was always more or less of a *poseur* and kept in mind at all times how his epistles to public men would appear in printed memoirs. So well did he realize his own greatness that he was singularly free from the small vice of envy. His congratulations to new poets and authors are evidently sincere, always effusive, and generally oracular in tone. They are *ex cathedra*, every one, and yet show many warm friendships. The following passages are from two

letters to Lamartine, one in 1838, the other twenty-four years later:

"You have written a grand poem, my friend. 'La chute d'un ange' is one of your most majestic creations. What will be the edifice, if these are only the bas reliefs! Never has the breath of nature more deeply penetrated and more amply inspired a work of art, from the base to the summit, and in its minutest details.

"Dear Lamartine, long ago, in 1820, the first lispings of my youthful muse were a cry of enthusiasm at the dazzling rise of your genius on the world. Those lines are in my published works, and I love them; they are there with many others which glorify your splendid gifts. To-day you think it is your turn to speak of me, and I am proud of it. We have loved each other for forty years."

Alexandre Dumas was his particular friend. To him he wrote from Brussels, in 1857:

"Great hearts are like great suns. They contain their own light and warmth. You have no need, therefore, of praise; you do not even need thanks; but I must tell you that I love you more every day, not only because you are one of the marvels of the age, but also because you are one of its consolations."

To George Sand, whom he was continually complimenting and praising, he wrote, in 1864:

"My pleasures are but few; your success is one of them, and one of the best. You give our age an opportunity for being just. I thank you for being great, and I thank you for being admired. In a gloomy period such as ours, your glory is a consolation."

In a letter "To a Workingman and Poet," dated October 3, 1837, is a fine exposition of his democratic views:

"The generous class to which you belong has a great future in store for it, but it must give the fruit time to ripen. This class, so noble and so useful, should eschew what makes little and seek what makes great; it should try to discover reasons for love rather than pretexts for hatred; it should learn to respect women and children; it should read and study in its leisure moments; it should develop its intelligence, and it will achieve success. I have said in one of my works: The day when the people become intelligent, they will rule."

He did not grow less radical, but more so, with age. Thirty years later we find him writing to Swinburne as follows:

"You are right. You, Byron, and Shelley, three aristocrats, three republicans; and I, it is from aristocracy that I have risen to democracy; it is from the peerage that I have arrived at the republic, as one passes from a river to the ocean."

In a letter to M. Chenay, dated January 21, 1861, he wrote, concerning the capture and execution of John Brown:

"John Brown is a hero and a martyr. His death was a crime. His gibbet is a cross. You remember that I wrote at the foot of the drawing: *Pro Christo, sicut Christus*.

"When, in December, 1859, I predicted to America with deep sorrow the rupture of the Union as a consequence of the murder of John Brown, I did not think that the event would follow so quickly on my words. At the present moment all that was in John Brown's scaffold is issuing from it; the latent fatalities of a year ago are now visible, and from henceforth the rupture of the American Union, a great calamity, is to be dreaded; but the abolition of slavery, an immense step in advance, to be hoped for."

And Cuba libre as well found in him a champion. The following was addressed to the revolutionary committee of Porto Rico, November 24, 1867:

"The republic of Porto Rico has fought bravely for its liberty. The revolutionary committee acquaints me of this, and I thank it for doing so. Spain turned out of America! that is the great aim; that is the great duty for Americans. Cuba free like St. Domingo. I applaud all these great efforts."

But perhaps the finest impression comes from the letters addressed by the great poet and romancer to his wife. They are a beautiful record of domestic affection and the constant solicitude

of a loving parent. Proscribed by Louis Napoleon, after the *coup d'état*, on the famous second of December, 1851, Victor Hugo left his house, and, like all his republican friends in the Assembly, never returned. This he describes in his world-famous book, "L'Histoire d'un Crime." During the "eight-days' struggle," he scribbled hasty notes in pencil to his wife and sent them to the house of a friend addressed to Mme. Riviere. When the Empire finally triumphed, he had to think of his own safety, and took refuge in Brussels. From there he wrote a series of brief, somewhat explosive letters to his wife, reflecting well the agitations and aspirations of that turbulent period, and, at the same time, revealing all the love and tenderness of his domestic relations as well as his own nobility of character. The following are selected from a mass of letters to his wife:

BRUSSELS, Sunday, 14th (December, 1851) 3 P.M.

To Mme. Victor Hugo:

I open your letter, dearest, and answer it at once.

For twelve days I have been betwixt life and death, but I have not had a moment's uneasiness. I have been satisfied with myself. And then I know that I have done my duty, and that I have done it thoroughly. That is a source of satisfaction. I met with complete devotion from those around me. Sometimes my life was at the mercy of ten persons at once. A word might have ruined me, but it was never spoken.

I owe an immense deal to M. and Mme. de M——, whom I mentioned to you. It was they who saved me at the most critical moment. Pay a *very friendly* visit to Mme. de M——. She lives near you, at No. 2, Rue Navarin. Some day I will tell you all that they did for me. In the mean while you can not show yourself too grateful to them. It was all the more meritorious on their part because they are in the other camp, and the service they rendered me *might have seriously compromised them*. Give them credit for all this, and be very nice to Mme. de M—— and her husband, who is the best of men. The mere sight of him will make you like him.

Send me detailed news of my dear children, of my daughter, who must have suffered much. Tell them all to write to me. The poor boys must have been very uncomfortable in prison, owing to the crowding. Has any fresh severity been practised on them? Write to me about it. I know that you go to see them every day. Do you still dine with our dear colony?

I lead the life of an anchorite. I have a tiny bed, two straw-bottomed chairs, and no fire. My total expenses amount to three francs a day, everything included.

Tell my Charles that he must become quite a man. In the days when I carried my life in my hand I thought of him. He might at any moment have become the head of the family, the support of you all. He must think of this.

Live sparingly. Make the money which I left you last a long time. I have enough in prospect to get along here for some months.

BRUSSELS, 22d February (1852).

To Mme. Victor Hugo:

I begin by telling you that you are a noble and admirable woman. Your letters bring tears to my eyes. Everything is in them—dignity, strength, simplicity, courage, reason, serenity, tenderness. When you discuss politics you do it well, your judgment is good and your remarks to the point. When you discuss business and family matters, you show your large, kind heart. How, then, can you imagine that I have a shadow of an *arrière pensée* with you, or with any one? What have I to hide from you—from you above all people?

My life will bear the closest scrutiny and so will my inmost thoughts. You do not like to speak to me about money matters. I can quite understand it. We are poor, and we must try to pass with credit through an ordeal which may come to an end soon, but which may last long. I wear out my old shoes and my old clothes; that is easy enough. You have to bear privations, pain, penury even; that is not so easy because you are a wife and mother, but you do it gladly and nobly. How, then, could I mistrust you? About what and for what reason? Is not everything which I have yours? Do not say *your* money, say *our* money. I am the administrator, that is all. As soon as I see my poor sons working as I do, as soon as I find a market and a publisher somewhere, at Brussels or in London, no matter where, provided it is

in a free country, as soon as I have sold a manuscript, then I will hold my hand and make the whole family more comfortable. In the mean while, we must suffer a little. As for me, it is your sufferings which pain me, and not my own.

I see from the answer which Charles gives you and which he has shown me that you scolded him a little in your letter. Do not scold him. I want to see him pleased and happy by my side, and if he will not work, how can we help it? Some day or other, I hope, reason will come, something will tempt him, and he will set to work. In the mean while I try to make him happy. I do not reproach him, I give him complete liberty, and I do what I can to make him like living with me. I am sorry that he does not tell you anything of this in his letter. Some day my children will know all that I have been to them.

BRUSSELS, 19th March (1852).

To Mme. Victor Hugo:

. . . Since I wrote to you, Charles has taken to work again a little. Press him in the same direction as I do: a solid, serious book, with the stamp of exile on it, and making it impossible for any one to say that he has learned nothing from his imprisonment.

He is in great request here. He is very nice, and that accounts for it. I advise him to be dignified and serious, even with women. No levity, no debts, and work before play. He agrees to everything, and I will try to make him practise it. But I sadly need you to help me. Write to him always from this point of view, without ever scolding him.

BRUSSELS, 13th July (1852).

To Mme. Victor Hugo:

. . . Charles is finishing his novel. He read me the first chapters, which were admirably done. It is very remarkable, as regards both style and matter. I have no doubt whatever of its success, and I think you will be pleased.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Academy* is not exactly crushed with a sense of reverence in perusing the correspondence. He writes:

"The letters are interesting to read, but they only tell us what we already knew of Victor Hugo: that he was a hard worker, an admirable husband and father, an indefatigable letter-writer, and an adept courtier of that capricious, sovereign, popularity; a trifle histrionic in his attitude to his friends, who cover the whole of Europe almost; wholly Napoleonic toward the rest of his literary brothers. Whenever a young man sends him a volume of verse or prose, he at once writes back to him: 'Young man, you have a great talent, a generous heart, a noble mind. Give me your hand.' When it is a lady who courts his approval, he thus addresses her: 'Madame, you are all grace and charm; that is to say, you are a woman. Permit me to kiss the charming hands that have written such beautiful things, and behold me respectfully at your feet.' Or he tells her that he fears he is in love with her, but takes refuge in contemplation of his gray hairs. He never writes to any one outside his domestic circle (where he is always delightfully tender and affectionate) as a simple mortal. We are never permitted to see the poet otherwise than athwart the shadow of his reputation. He always seems to address us in front of his own statue, and can not forget for five precious minutes that he is 'the greatest poet of the century.' There is nothing extraordinary in this, for it would require a simplicity and modesty Victor Hugo was far from possessing to have forgotten for an instant such a flamboyant reputation as his. Intellectual kingship is the most difficult to wear, and the sublime attitude inevitably touches the ridiculous."

A New Play by Alexandre Dumas on Ibsen Lines.—The late Alexandre Dumas (the son), it appears from the French papers, left an unfinished play entitled "La Route de Thèbes." Only the last scene, the *dénouement*, is lacking, and it is the opinion of such expert critics as Jules Claretie and Sardou that the play can be produced without the closing scene and that its absolute success is beyond doubt. The play was written under the influence of Ibsen and is totally different from the typical Dumas dramas. The author, it is said, wanted to show what he could do with the symbolic form. One critic says that the play far out-Ibsens Ibsen. It is proposed to invite Duse to play

it in Paris, for Dumas always intended his plays for this great Italian actress. So far Dumas's widow and daughters have opposed the production of the play, on the ground that, not long before his death, the playwright stated he had not made up his mind in regard to the proper ending. But the insistent appeals of Dumas's friends and followers will, it is believed, prevail upon his rightful heirs and the necessary permission will be obtained. A great sensation is anticipated by literary and artistic circles.

THREE TESTS OF THE NOVEL.

"THE change is certainly a notable one," remarks Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory, of *The Homiletic Review*, "from the day when novel-reading was considered the eighth deadly sin to the day when it has come to be the chief end of man." Dr. Gregory would not, in order to avoid the exaggerated importance now given to the novel, hark back to the days when it was tabooed altogether by religious people; but he would apply some test that will enable the reader, and especially the clerical reader, for whom more particularly he is writing, to sift the true and wholesome from the false and injurious. To begin with, he accepts Peter Bayne's definition of the novel: "The novel is scientifically definable as a domestic history, in which the whole interest and all the facts are made to combine in the evolution of a tale of love." Dr. Gregory would add, to complete the definition, that its—the novel's—origin is in the imagination. Evidently the modern "novel with a purpose" is not very apt to find a lodging-place under this definition; but this does not distress the writer. He says:

"We affirm here that the novel is essentially unfit to be made an instrument of universal instruction. It can not be trusted to do anything higher than to portray domestic life as it is shaped under the influence of great truths. The more absorbing nature of less important and merely objective matter, the passion, the hurry of dramatic movement, all unfit the reader who gives himself up to its sway for clear seeing. We venture to affirm also that the novelist is constitutionally unfit to be a teacher of scientific truth in any department. The born naturalist can not appreciate metaphysics; the born metaphysician is almost certain to undervalue the truth of exact science; the born novelist appreciates neither, but is essentially an idealizer. He can not be trusted. He is so made that he can not but 'draw upon his imagination for his facts.' It is his confirmed habit so to do. On the whole, the conclusion is unavoidable that only evil can result from the attempt to put the novelist with his productions in the seat of the other and authorized teachers of the world. Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Hall Caine can not teach us any theology worth the reading, for the simple and all-sufficient reason that they do not know it and are incapacitated for knowing it."

The quality of a novel should, we are told, be tested by "the three laws of value"—the laws of the true, the good, and the beautiful. Whatever of man's making does not conform to these three laws is an error or a sin or a deformity, and has no right to exist. First as to the law of the true, which requires a novel to conform to reality:

"Genius is not, as so many seem to think, the rival of God, but His seer, interpreter, and imitator. If it be able and willing to see, it will find infinite variety and meaning in the lessons divinely set for it to read; and if it be able and willing to *shape* its portraiture of what it sees after God's law of the true, it will thereby reach the farthest possible for it in its art-creation up toward God. . . . He should be required to give us love with true home sentiments and honest heart-feelings, and not the puling sentimentality of the satanic press with its everlasting erotic developments. In delineating character he should furnish genuine living beings, and not conventional forms and figure-heads, as does Dickens—essentially a caricaturist—when in some of his novels he causes a regiment of so-called men and women to pass before us without so much as one genuine character after nature's pattern."

The law of the good requires that the novelist report not all the facts of domestic life, "but in ordinary cases only noble fact or

that which accords with the good in its aspects of the right, the pure, and the beneficent, using lower facts solely, if at all, in these higher interests." In developing this thought, the Doctor quotes approvingly Professor Boyesen's words in which the tales of Stevenson, Crockett, Doyle, and Haggard are described as "unutterably flimsy and juvenile" compared with Tolstoi's "masterly transcripts of life." Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens are all more or less guilty of violating this law of the good. We quote again:

"We do not raise the question here of the necessity of introducing moral evil into the novel; for that, let it be freely admitted, is the dark background by contrast with which the richest glow of moral beauty is brought out. In the world of the novel, as in the real world, evil to be resisted, endured, remedied, vanquished, affords the only field in which the characters can exert their intellectual and moral force. Mighty men are brought to light and developed by tasking their human powers to the utmost in the contest with evil. It is essential to fiction. It is not a question of the *fact* of introducing evil, but of the *method* and the *end*. The same character, by one artist in one setting, may be wholly base; by another and in a different place, a means to some exalted good. To illustrate: ostensibly the same being Satan figures in 'Paradise Lost,' in 'Faust,' in 'Cain,' in 'A Drama of Exile,' and in the Bible; but what vast moral differences in the presentation! It is not that Dumas *fails* is immoral in introducing a heroine of the demi-monde in dealing with his subject, 'La dame aux Camélias,' but that he 'violates the logic of life in representing her as a lovely and sentimental creature, and capable of as pure and exalting a passion as a woman who had never sinned.' It is not that Du Maurier in 'Trilby' introduces the grisette as his heroine; but that he 'extols the grisette, implying that an occasional lapse from virtue is, on the whole, a venial affair and leaves the core of the character unimpaired.' The objection to Musette and Trilby is that they are rose-colored lies and are the more dangerous because uncritical youth will take them to be types of their kind and will never suspect how untrue they are, how far removed from reality."

The third law of value, the law of the beautiful, is touched upon very briefly, the writer agreeing with Henry Rogers when he says: "No fiction is, intellectually, worth anybody's reading that has not considerable merit as a work of art."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to a newspaper paragraph, efforts are being made in Augusta, Ga., to raise money for a monument to Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet.

THE New York *Times*' literary supplement computes from data obtained from Appleton's *Annual Cyclopaedia* and its own files that, during the past five years, \$165,800,000 has been contributed in this country from private fortunes for libraries, colleges, museums, and other public educational institutions. More than \$45,000,000 was donated in 1897.

THE present Lord Tennyson is said to be engaged in writing notes to certain of his father's poems, the copyright of which is about to expire, "Maud" being one of the number, the object of these notes being, of course, by their incorporation in future editions to preserve a monopoly, even when cheap rival editions appear. "Like his famous father," comments *The Mail and Express*, New York, "the second Lord Tennyson is a man of business."

The Free Press, Detroit, in an article entitled "More than Forty Thieves," throws some light on literary larcenies. The following paragraph will be news to many readers: "The manager of a publishing house in this country, which issues as a side enterprise a weekly magazine, told the present writer last year that in a single twelve months' time fifty poems and twelve stories and sketches were sent back to their writers because they had appeared in print elsewhere, long before, over other names." Some, it appears, have found thievery so profitable that they have abandoned originality entirely: "In editorial offices it is held generally that the greater amount of this flagrant stealing is done by young men and women in the callow and salad stage of writing activity. . . . Yet there are men and women in New York who make their living by committing literary thefts and disposing of their plunder wherever they can. They may use a different name in every instance and never approach the same publication twice, and there are cases in which literary hacks have confessed at the end of their lives that they have stolen the work of others and from the selling of it as their own have managed to eke out an existence that has at least kept them in such spirits and health as would enable them to go on with their criminal practises."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF GUNPOWDER.

THE measurement of the smoke-producing qualities of different styles of powder has been successfully accomplished by means of photography by the Count de Perpigna. He contributes an illustrated account of his apparatus and results to *La Nature* (Paris, April 16). The powders experimented upon by M. de Perpigna were varieties of so-called "smokeless" powder manufactured by the French Government, as well as the ordinary black gunpowder. The count says:

"The use of the so-called smokeless powders has become general, during the last few years, among the different peoples of Europe, because of the numerous advantages that they offer, especially in weapons of war. These powders cause pressures



FIG. 1.—SMOKE FROM BLACK POWDER.

that are not excessive, and give to projectiles considerable velocities, which render the fire more effective and at the same time increase the range.

"The inconvenience that results from smoke is, of course, less in the shooting of game, but many of our sportsmen have abandoned the good black powder of our fathers to make use exclusively of the government pyroxylated powders.

"There have been for some time two types of these powders—the J-powder and the S-powder. Their use has disclosed serious inconveniences which have caused complaints, and in response to these the government powder authorities have put on the market two new explosives called M-powder and R-powder.

"We shall not undertake here to enumerate the ballistic qualities of these new products; neither shall we ask what speed, and

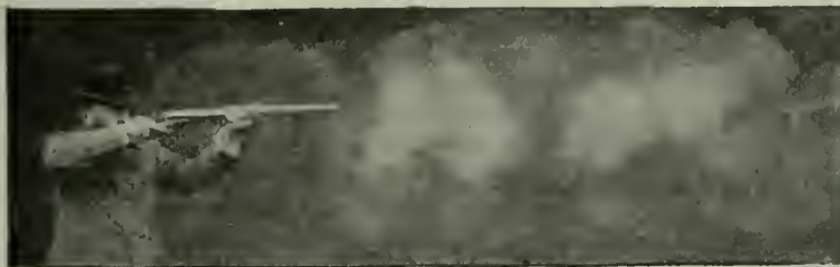


FIG. 2.—SMOKE FROM J-POWDER.

hence what penetration, they give to the projectiles, nor what pressures they determine in guns intended for sporting purposes. . . . We shall only study French sporting powders from the interesting and modern point of view of the quantity of smoke resulting from their combustion."

With this object in view the count constructed a special apparatus, worked by the discharge of the firearm itself, for registering automatically on a photographic plate the amount of smoke developed by each of the powders to be studied.

A special target was placed before the gun at a distance of ten yards. At the left was a black screen with sufficient surface to act as a background for all the smoke produced. At the right, at twelve yards' distance, was the photographic apparatus having

a shutter worked by an electric current, furnished by a small battery.

The target measured 60 centimeters [24 inches] in diameter. At the center was a round opening 12 centimeters [5 inches] in diameter, closed by a blackened steel disk, hinged at its lower edge, so that it could open backward when struck by bullets in the center.

At the limit of this backward opening, the disk struck against



FIG. 3.—EXPERIMENT WITH THE NEW M-POWDER.

a tube intended to protect from stray bullets the wire that supported the weight which by its fall interrupted the electric current coming from the battery.

The weight was hung behind the disk to a little hook from which it slipped off when the central disk was forced violently backward by the shock of the bullets.

The weight, disengaged from the hook, fell 12 centimeters [5 inches], so that the shutter was operated just one-fourth second after the detonation. This scarcely appreciable lapse of time was necessary to allow the smoke to develop a sufficient volume

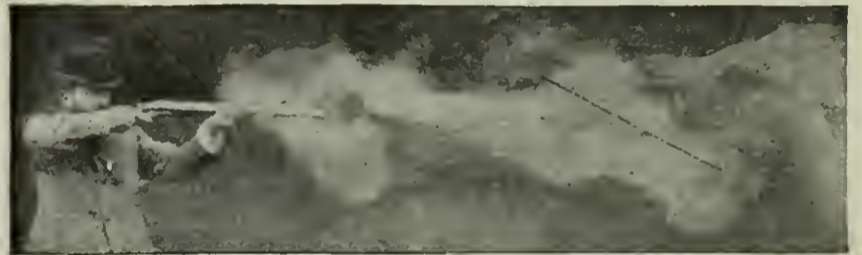


FIG.—4.—EXPERIMENT WITH S-POWDER.

to cover the whole surface of the screen and give it time to get beyond the muzzle of the gun.

The weight fell on two pieces of copper held in contact by springs, which thus gave passage to the current up to the instant when the contact was broken by the shock of the weight.

An electromagnet fixed at the right of the camera exercised its attraction directly on the shutter.

The count says:

"In all the experiments, the proper charge was calculated for obtaining an initial velocity of 270 yards a second, which is sufficient to kill game at ordinary distances.

"The pictures show clearly the differences in the smoke, and require no explanation.

"Black powder makes a heavy and thick smoke that interposes

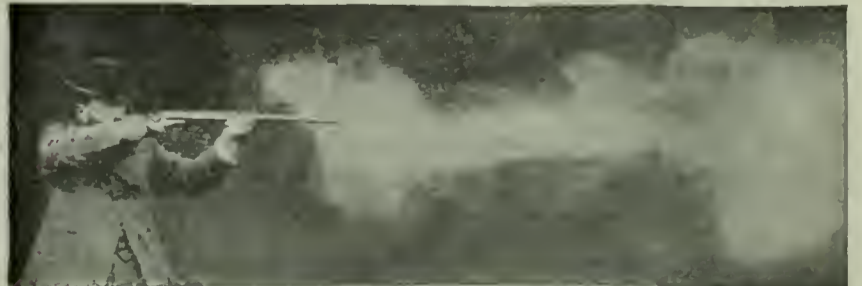


FIG. 5.—SMOKE FROM R-POWDER.

like a screen between the marksman and the target (Fig. 1).

"J-powder, which in its mode of combustion is similar to the preceding, gives smoke sensibly less intense, but still opaque enough to annoy the sportsman on a moist evening in autumn (Fig. 2).

"The new M-powder, which is similar to the English Schultze

powder, gives off light vapors which quickly disappear (Fig. 3). Besides, as the products of combustion are less abundant and less adherent than those of the S-powder, it is preferable to the latter from this point of view. But on the other hand, the S-powder, of all powders, is that which gives off least smoke.

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the irregularity of combustion of R-powder, which is such that the camera registered grains that burned outside the gun, like a display of fireworks in the midst of the smoke produced by the discharge (Fig. 5).

"This is, doubtless, the cause of the lack of penetration complained of by many sportsmen during the past season."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DETERMINATION OF TIME OF DEATH BY BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

SOME time ago we described Dr. Mégnin's plan for determining how long a person had been dead by examination of the microscopic forms of animal life in the body. His investigations seem to be regarded with more favor in France than in this country. The present condition of the subject is thus set forth in a brief note in *The British Medical Journal*, which says:

"He [Dr. Mégnin] has shown that there is a succession of insects which inhabit the cadaver in regular order, and asserts that the sequence of these squads is so systematic that not only is it possible to determine the time that has elapsed since interment took place, but also to state the season of the year at which this took place. In one of the cases in question the following was the condition of the cadaveric fauna. In the first place, an entire absence of members of the first two squads—that is, dipterous insects. From this absence of diptera Mégnin argues that death took place in winter. In the second place there was found a large number of active dermestid larvæ, together with many empty chrysalis cases of the same form. The presence of dermestid indicates the lapse of six months, and as the metamorphosis of this former occupies four months, this gives ten months as the time elapsed since death. In the other case the date of death was fixed by similar means. But while experience in France is leading to definite results, from America comes a protest against the accuracy of Mégnin's deductions. In a paper entitled 'Underground Zoology and Legal Medicine,' read at the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Montreal, Dr. Motter, of Washington, from a study of one hundred and fifty interments insisted that no absolutely certain data were to be had from the condition of the cadaver alone."

Dr. Motter, it seems, finds that considering only the more important mites, beetles, and flies, a large number occur at very varying periods after death. The field, he says, "is far too broad, and our knowledge of it far too limited for any one concise, comprehensive, and unqualified formula to be laid down."

Government Adoption of the Metric System.—

—The metric system of weights and measures, as every one knows, has been legally allowed in this country for many years. It is now proposed to go further, and make its use compulsory in all departments of the federal Government. Of course Congress can do no more than this, but even this would doubtless do much toward bringing about the general adoption of the system. Of the prospects that this plan will be carried out *The Railway and Engineering Review*, Chicago, April 9, speaks as follows:

"The committee on coinage, weights, and measures has in charge the Hurley bill providing for the adoption of the metric system and making its use compulsory throughout the several departments of the Government. The friends of the measure think that a favorable report will be made. The passage of the bill would facilitate very much the work of many of the departments, since practically all foreign countries except Great Britain are now using the system, so that in foreign commerce we are obliged to employ both the English and metric systems. A large part of the imports from foreign countries are billed in the metric

system, with the result that computations have to be made at the custom houses to enable importers to ascertain the amount of duties payable at this end of the line. It would seem that one effect of adopting the system will be to enable us to better secure and hold much foreign trade which at present we do not reach. The importance of the measure to engineers and men of science may be understood from our past expressions on the subject, and its adoption as proposed would hasten the general use of the system in the country at large."

THE SUBCONSCIOUS SELF AND ITS EDUCATION.

BESIDES that which every man acknowledges to be his very self—his "ego" the philosophers call it—there is another self that follows it like a shadow—a self made up of odds and ends of impressions and feelings usually all unnoticed, but cropping out strangely at times. For this "alter ego," which has been much discussed by psychologists of late, Dr. Louis Waldstein accepts the name of "the subconscious self," and this phrase he uses as the title of a recent book on the subject (New York, 1897), in which he treats this "underground" or unnoticed ego specially in its relation to education and health. After noting that all our knowledge comes originally from outside, and is derived from impressions on our organs of sense—modified, of course, by the personal qualities of each individual—Dr. Waldstein goes on to say:

"One fact it is necessary to insist upon: that, in whatever degree or manner these perceptions may have been received, they are registered permanently; they are never absolutely lost. We can not, it is true, recall at will every impression which has been received during the course of our existence, and so give direct proof of this assertion; but the countless instances of the reappearance of the most feeble impressions, coming up again after many years, should make further proof unnecessary. Impressions that have been registered in early childhood, for instance, reappear involuntarily, thus showing their original tenacity at a period of life when no selective process, or reasons for remembering or forgetting, can possibly have been at work."

All sense impressions are either conscious or unconscious, and the latter go to make up our "unconscious self." Of the occasional cropping out of this self Dr. Waldstein says further:

"Very often these accidental or subconscious impressions are exceedingly effective in recalling such a past experience in its vital entirety. Thus, the scent of a flower, a song, even the sensation of temperature or of the moving air, conjure up with vividness and completeness an entire scene or incident which in itself made no deep impression and seemed entirely lost for years. In reality it is not the impression that is repeated, it is the mood that corresponds to the primary subconscious experience, and it is the mood also that might recall the conscious state into existence. Thus, a warm draft of air in midwinter, fanning the face suddenly and for an instant, charged with some exotic scent, may call up a person, incident, or locality connected with a period of one's life passed years ago in the South, or it may only create a mood corresponding to the sadness or joy of those days. We have all been swayed by such sudden mental conditions, and our opinions and actions may even be governed by them, and, ponder as we may, we generally find it impossible to account for them."

The great importance of the subconscious self from an educational standpoint, which is strongly insisted upon throughout Dr. Waldstein's book, is strikingly suggested thus at the outset:

"The education which is given in civilized countries all the world over differs little in its essential parts; the conscious self is therefore substantially the same wherever schools and colleges exist. The subconscious self, however, which is built up out of that countless multitude of subconscious impressions and their recurrence coming from the surroundings, customs, language, national types, physical effects of climate, and so many other sources, is

widely different. An 'educated' Frenchman's opinions—whether he be a merchant, a professional man, or an artisan—may be in no wise different from those of an educated Englishman, or of an educated German; he is, as we properly say, 'a man of the world.' But when, for any reason—emotional, for instance, or through depression, or illness—his conscious self is weakened or fails him, his subconscious self asserts itself and the national characteristics appear in spite of 'intellectual' culture. In like manner do the more individual environments of his home create a subconscious self in every person, and make of him not merely a representative of his times, but produce in him those qualities peculiar to his country, to his nativity, and to the class in society to which he belongs—thus stamping him at once with all their limitations and idiosyncrasies."

The subconscious self thus furnishes the material from which genius draws much of its so-called "inspiration." The artist's or poet's creations often proceed therefrom, tho, as has been said, their innate qualities may give to the materials color and character:

"It is through the subconscious self that Shakespeare must have perceived without effort great truths, which are hidden from the conscious mind of the student, that Phidias fashioned marble and bronze, that Raphael painted Madonnas, and Beethoven composed symphonies. It is futile to attempt an explanation of these artistic phenomena from the purely conscious point of view, and it is for this reason that all efforts of analysis fail to make us understand the workings of genius, which we realize but can not follow."

From all this it follows that from earliest infancy every surrounding, every sensation, every instinct, is of enormous educational value. A child's education, so far as these are concerned, may be turned wholly into good or into bad channels, so as to influence his life, before he has entered school or even learned to read. Throughout his book the author endeavors to tell us how all these early impressions may be guided and governed, some of his suggestive sub-headings being "Instinct," "Culture in Childhood," "Racial and Religious Prejudice," "Life in the Country," etc. Dr. Waldstein regards the country as the true place for bringing up children, city life having a decidedly "degenerative effect." He also advocates taking from the domain of subconsciousness many of the impressions that are usually kept there; thus, he would carefully train the sense of smell, which is now undeveloped in man and is allowed to shift for itself as far as education is concerned. In conclusion Dr. Waldstein says:

"A dualism exists in the life of every one of us, more or less accentuated according to the difference between our conscious and our subconscious self. The higher pleasures and the deeper pains depend upon this relation, and he alone can be happy who has established a true balance between his innermost desires, arising out of his subconscious self, and the duties that impose themselves upon him from his consciousness of all the responsibilities which his understanding has taught him to recognize. It must be the constant aim of him who aspires to the highest degree of culture to educate both parts of himself in such a manner that the one may act in due degree upon the other. For the real tragedy in every man's inner life is the conflict between these two inherent parts of his inner self, and when we have learned to understand the workings of these mental powers in ourselves, we shall be slow in passing judgment upon our fellow men:

'What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.'

SOME time ago we quoted *Industries and Iron*, London, as remarking that the account of the replacement of the Schuylkill railroad bridge in Philadelphia in two minutes and twenty-eight seconds "would be creditable if credible." The paper now recedes from its skeptical attitude with the following graceful apology: "Suffice it to say that it was done, and we congratulate our American friends accordingly. At the same time, they should not be angry with us for doubting the possibility of such a remarkable feat, seeing that we had but a bald statement in an American paper for our text. It is the old story of Columbus's egg. The thing is very simple when you know how to do it, and American engineers deserve credit for knowing how."

HOW DO WE SEE COLORS?

IT is hard for the average man to realize that our sensations do not always correspond to the facts of nature. We find that the prism splits white light up into a gradation of tints, each of which can not be split any farther. Hence we would be apt to conclude that each of these must cause an elementary color sensation. But further experiment will show that some of these colors can also be made up by mixing some of the others. The yellow of the rainbow, for instance, can not be analyzed into elements, yet the same yellow can be made by mixing red and green light. Here are two separate physical things that give the same sensation. The study of the things belongs to optics; the study of the sensations to physiology. The fact that certain colors can be made by mixing certain others has led us to call them compound, but they may be compound only in physiology, not necessarily in physics. These phenomena have led scientific men to call the three colors that can not be made by mixture "elementary colors," and the effort to explain why they can not be made by mixture, and to account for other curious facts, has led to various theories of color-vision. Some of the chief of these are explained in popular language in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 5) by Dr. André Brocchi, whose article we translate, in part, below:

"The sense of sight, so complex, is perhaps that which makes us understand best the subjective nature of the ideas that we get of the exterior world. We know how differently different individuals interpret the color-sensations in the brain. Some are strongly affected by blue, others by yellow; we say of a painter that he 'sees blue, or yellow,' that he paints clearly, or that he 'sees black.' The idea of color is so clearly a function of our mental centers that there is, as we shall see farther on, such a thing as a real education of the color-sense. How the retina can transmit to the brain these sensations of color is the problem to which so many eminent scientific men have devoted themselves, and yet this problem still awaits a solution—so vague is still our knowledge of mental operations.

"Two ingenious theories are particularly prominent at present—that of Thomas Young, adopted by Helmholtz [and known as the Young-Helmholtz theory], and that of Hering.

"The first asserts that there are in the retina three kinds of nervous fibrils, each of which is capable of responding to one of the three elementary or fundamental colors: the red (the longest ether waves that we are capable of perceiving), the green, and the blue-violet. From these three sensations all the others are derived, the color-sensations of any possible kind being all made up of different states of excitation of these three kinds of nerves, and the sensation being the resultant of the degree of excitation of these fibrils by the undulations of the ether. Take, for example, the sensation of yellow: the ether waves strongly excite the fibers sensitive to red and green and feebly those of violet. The sensation of red excites the red fibrils powerfully and the two others feebly. And so on. When the three kinds of fibrils are equally excited, we have the sensation of white.

"In Hering's theory there are six simple sensations of sight, arranged in opposing pairs or couples. These are, black and white, green and red, blue and yellow. As for the other colors, violet is regarded as composed of red and blue, orange of red and yellow, etc. These six type-sensations exist always at the same time, but some are in a latent state, if we may use such an expression; they do not pass what psychologists call the threshold of consciousness; the others are active, or, rather, are in action. Blue and yellow or red and green can not be in action at the same time. . . . When green exists, red can not be perceived by consciousness, etc. Hering compares these colors to the negative and positive poles of a magnet, and he calls them polar colors.

"There exist in the retina, according to this theory, not nerve-fibrils, but substances called by Hering *Sehsubstanz* (visual substance), which undergo chemical change when the organ acts—changes that cause the different elementary sensations of color.

"When we have the sensation of white . . . the visual substance is used up more or less rapidly, the intensity being proportional to the disappearance of the substance corresponding to this color; but there follows the formation of new matter to make up for the loss. . . . According to Hering, just as the sensation

of white is due to the decomposition of the white visual substance, that of black is due to its reformation. It is the same for the other pairs of colors, decomposition and separation determining all our color-sensations.

"M. Happe even goes into details, and calls white, red, and yellow 'decomposition-colors,' and black, green, and blue 'assimilation-colors.'"

Altho these visual substances are largely hypothetical, a process similar to that supposed to take place has actually been observed in the eye. In 1876, Dr. Brocchi tells us, a substance since called "visual purple" was discovered in the retina by Boll. Red light makes its color at first more intense and then causes it to disappear slowly. For normal vision there must be a balance between these actions. All this somewhat elaborate theory is largely constructed to account for the so-called "color-ghosts" and other similar effects. When any one looks at a spot of color and then turns his eye aside he sees at once a "ghost" of the complementary color, that is, the color that mixed with the other makes white. In Hering's theory this is because of the unbalanced regenerative action set up by the decomposition of the visual substance due to the perception of the first color. In the Young-Helmholtz theory, on the other hand, the effect is due to the fatigue of one set of fibrils by looking at the first color so that the other fibrils act more powerfully when a neutral object is regarded. Dr. Brocchi does not mention an important modification of Hering's theory that is due to an American woman, Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, but he notes the theory of Preyer, which regards color-sensation as dependent primarily on sensations of heat and cold. Says Dr. Brocchi:

"Preyer maintains that each nervous fiber of the retina terminates in two cones, one of which is sensitive to heat and the other to cold."

In this view color-sensation is only a special case of heat-sensation limited to the retina. The theory was doubtless suggested by the natural division of colors into "warm" colors (red, yellow, orange, etc.) and "cold" colors (blue, green, violet, etc.), familiar to artists. In closing, Dr. Brocchi mentions the discovery of M. Charpentier that every color-sensation can be divided into three phases: a simple sensation of light, a vague impression of color, and an exact perception of color. This shows, he believes, that the sensation of light is distinct from the true sensation of color, and that the latter consists first of an impression on the retina, and then of an exact analysis by the brain. The color-sense can thus be educated, and one may be taught to see color when he has never noticed it before—in deep shadow, for instance. In conclusion, Dr. Brocchi says of the theories of color-vision:

"These theories are ingenious, but none of them satisfies absolutely the needs of our reason."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Hints to Smokers.—A German physician publishes the following hints to smokers, which we quote from a translation in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, New York. The hints, the doctor says, "are founded upon his professional observations for many years of the mouth, teeth, stomach, lungs, heart, and skin of the devotees of tobacco. The first and foremost rule is never to smoke before breakfast, nor, as a rule, when the stomach is empty. Never smoke during any exertion of great physical energy, as dancing, running, cycling, mountain climbing, or rowing, and especially if in a contest. Never follow 'the bad custom of the French and the Russians' by allowing the smoke to pass through the nose; never inhale it through the nose. Keep the smoke as far as possible from the eyes and nose; the longer the pipe the better; the use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided. A pipe is the most wholesome form of smoking. Always throw away your cigar as soon as you have smoked four fifths of it. The smoker should rinse his mouth with a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved. It should be used as a gargle at night, and care should be taken that every cavity in the teeth is well washed with it."

A Possible Discovery.—The following paragraph, or something similar, has been going the rounds of the papers, sometimes expressed in more sensational and dogmatic fashion:

"Rychnowski, the electrician of Lemberg, claims to have discovered an electric fluid which he calls 'electroid.' The discovery has caused a great sensation in Europe. The effects of the fluid are said to be startling, producing light and causing Geissler tubes to emit fluorescent rays. It works photochemically, rotates objects in mid-air, produces whirlpools in water, and kills bacteria. Metal and glass thereby can be charged with electricity, and the magnetic needle changes direction under its influence."

It is impossible to tell how much fact there may be in this, or whether there is any truth at all in it. It may be said, however, in passing, that all the wonderful things enumerated so far can be done with ordinary, everyday electricity.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"SEVERAL years ago," says *The American Manufacturer*, "when the supply of natural gas showed such a decided drop, it was predicted that the new fuel would before long be a thing of the past. The latest report of the Philadelphia company, which has been the most extensive operator in natural gas, indicates that the supply is holding out unexpectedly well. This report is the thirteenth annual statement made by this company, and shows that during the past year it drilled 51 wells, 31 being productive of gas, 11 of oil, and 10 dry. The company is now operating 924.41 miles of pipe, has 68 telephone stations, and 380.3 miles of telephone wire. The amount of natural gas sold during the past year was 10,857,956,000 cubic feet, all of which was sold by meter."

"LIGHTING the pyramids of Egypt with electricity and the installation of a 25,000 horse-power power-plant, to cost some \$400,000, is a plan now under consideration by the British Government, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., are reported as likely to receive the contract," says *The Engineering News*. "As outlined the plan includes the generation of electric power at the Assouan Falls on the Nile River and its transmission a distance of 100 miles through the cotton-growing districts, where, it is believed, the cheap power will permit the building of cotton factories. It is planned to use the power to illuminate the interior corridors of the pyramids and also operate pumping machinery for irrigating large areas of desert along the Nile."

ANGER A DISEASE.—"An English journal," says *The Medical Record*, "thus comments on the injurious effects of anger: 'Anger serves the unhappy mortal who indulges in it much the same as intoxicants constantly taken do the inebriate. It grows into a sort of disease which has various and terrible results. Sir Richard Quain said, not long ago: 'He is a man very rich indeed in physical power who can afford to be angry.' This is true. Every time a man becomes 'white' or red with anger, he is in danger of his life. The heart and brain are the organs mostly affected when fits of passion are indulged in. Not only does anger cause partial paralysis of the small blood-vessels, but the heart's action becomes intermittent; that is, every now and then it drops a beat—much the same thing as is experienced by excessive smokers.'"

HOW COLD AFFECTS PLANTS.—In a recently published work on "Living Plants and their Properties" (New York, 1898), Prof. J. C. Arthur, of Purdue University, says: "If a section is made of a frozen leaf it will be found that the spaces between the cells usually containing air are filled almost solidly with ice crystals. From whence is this ice derived? . . . Protoplasm even in its simplest forms is highly automatic and self-regulating. When the cells of a leaf are subjected to a low temperature they contract, and a portion of the water is driven out into the intercellular spaces, where it is frozen. By this provision the proportion of water in the cells is reduced and the danger of ice formation and consequent destruction is averted. If now the temperature is again lowered, an additional amount of water is forced into the intercellular spaces, rendering the cell-solutions still more concentrated, and less easily crystallized into ice. . . . It is thus to be seen that the extrusion of water into the intercellular spaces is a protective device of the protoplasm."

PSYCHIC PECULIARITIES OF THE CRIMINAL.—"Intimately connected with the physical conditions of the criminal are his psychic peculiarities," says Helen Zimmern, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (April). "These consist chiefly in great instability of character, coupled with overwhelming development of some passion and the atrophy of some others. The criminal acts from impulse, altho he often displays, as madmen do, a low cunning in finding means to carry out his impulse. He is intensely vain, priding himself on the number of crimes he has committed. He is further devoid of all remorse, fond of boasting of his evil deeds and of describing them in detail. Thus Lombroso gives the reproduction of a photograph, in which three murderers who had assassinated one of their number caused themselves to be represented in the very act of committing their deadly deed, a photograph taken for the benefit of their less fortunate associates. This inordinate vanity is often in itself the primary cause of terrible crimes, especially in young men who have just attained puberty, an age observed to be especially fruitful in crimes of violence. The critical character of this period, even in well-balanced minds, is abundantly known; little wonder, then, if it prove fatal to those whose constitutions urge them to extremes. It is noticed also that the criminal needs to lead a life full of noise. The necessity of orgies entailed by the irregularities of his feelings is often the moving cause of some act of violence, such as robbery and assassination, calculated to procure the means of indulgence."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS DENOMINATIONALISM WRONG?

IN a recently published article Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, takes the position that denominationalism is "false to Christianity." He makes the point that our "temperamental differences" to-day, which we regard as sufficient excuse for the division of Christendom, are not greater than those of the early Christians. "Indeed," says he, "contrariety of condition, temperament, and bias was one of the most characteristic features by which the apostolic twelve were distinguished; it seems as tho the Lord took pains to make the apostles as widely representative as possible. He appears to have brought together in them types of character that were as widely discrepant as were producible."

In farther reasoning along this line, Dr. Parkhurst says:

"There would have seemed to be an almost infinite possibility of conflict between the intuitive John and the skeptic Thomas; or between the spiritualizing John and the matter-of-fact James; or between the impetuous Peter and all his other more deliberate colleagues. But the point made for us by the easy way in which all these were held within the embrace of a single Christian fellowship, and could abide all of them, 'in one accord,' is that the mutual union of Christ's people is, in its essence, something which subsists entirely outside the jurisdiction of mental and temperamental proclivities. The accord, in which all these primitive disciples were able to continue with one another, had its grounds exclusively in the personal union of each disciple of Christ. It had to do with something far deeper than methods of thinking, philosophic standpoint, or doctrinal complexion. Individual tastes, particular ways of looking at things, distinctive modes of comprehending character, and characteristic methods of interpreting Christ's words, were felt by them to be so far off from the main line of concern that they had no effect to divide or disintegrate. There was to them just one engrossing reality, and that was their individual and vital relation to Jesus Christ; and so engrossing was that that no other consideration was able to count or to signify."

In a discussion of the issue thus raised *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) addresses itself to the particular question, whether by remaining divided the denominations are "most truly and obediently serving Christ." On this *The Standard* says:

"It would be an exceedingly difficult task to support an affirmative answer to this question. When we remember the appalling, disheartening failure of Christianity to meet the emergency presented by the rapid growth of great cities, in this country and abroad; the wasteful competition in home-mission work, the existence of which in some measure is not to be denied because of exaggerated reports; the difficulties of maintaining denominational distinctions in heathen lands without neutralizing the free, gracious winsomeness of the Gospel and its appeal to people unused to Western ecclesiastical councils and reformations; the vast amount of energy expended on denominational apologetic and polemic, which adds absolutely nothing to the total of Christian believers—such facts, which are ever before us, make it next to impossible to argue seriously that it is the will of Christ that His church shall be divided into hundreds of sects which differ, not in their allegiance to Him as Savior or their purpose to lead other men to His salvation, but merely in their views of church polity and ordinances, and their understanding of certain doctrines. Now this is a very different thing from saying that Christians must give up their peculiar views, surrender their 'temperamental differences' and conscientious principles, in order to obey Christ. For that is precisely what Peter and John and Paul and James did not do. Their only bond of unity—yet a most powerful and all-sufficient one—was their common allegiance to Christ.

"It appears to us that, desirable as is some sort of unity of Christendom, reformers are on the wrong tack when they propose compromise of creed or ritual or ordinance. To speak as Baptists, we find it impossible to see how we could advance the coming of the kingdom of God by surrendering our fundamental

principle of regenerate church-membership, on which so much depends. In all fairness it should be said that the devout adherent of a state church finds it equally difficult to see how he could help the cause of unity by giving up what seems to him a grandly catholic conception of the church as coextensive with the nation. Not within centuries, at any rate, will two types of thought so essentially opposed be really reconciled. In other words, what we term 'organic' church unity, based on a complete statement of doctrine, is out of the question; and Dr. Parkhurst would be the last to say that in continuing to hold the right of private interpretation of Scripture and acceptance of doctrine the entire Christian world is defying his Lord. Not even in public worship can outward uniformity be secured; for Protestants—genuine Protestants—will never consent to regard the minister as a priest delegated by God to offer sacrifice for the people. What, then, is the practical outcome of the inquiry? It is that denominationalism is wrong wherever it interferes with the salvation of men and the spread of the kingdom of God; as it undoubtedly often does. It is not wrong in so far as it allows and encourages the more intimate cooperation of Christians whose ideas are most nearly allied; for Peter and Paul, tho they served the same Master, served him in very different ways, and seldom did the Pauline and the Petrine disciples arrive at complete harmony. Peter ministered to Jews; Paul to Gentiles; why not Congregationalists to the Armenians and Baptists to the Telugus? And why may we not have our 'councils at Jerusalem,' not merely to settle difficulties, but to exchange fraternal greetings and mutual encouragement? And why should we not have a closer cooperation where the need is most pressing for reinforcements—in city missions, and the thinly populated regions which are not likely to grow in future?"

THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE question whether Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is actually living or not was settled by an interviewer the other day, at least to the interviewer's satisfaction. "She is every inch alive," we are told, walks with buoyant step, talks with vivacity, and goes out riding every day, rain or shine. This question in regard to her living is, however, a persistent one, and having already been current for twenty-five years is not likely to die from a newspaper interview. It is an esoteric question, however, in which the death attributed to her does not mean such cessation of life as the word usually implies, but "mental assassination," for the meaning of which one must have recourse to a Christian Scientist skilled in the vernacular.

The interview to which we have referred was held by Kate McGuirk for *The World*, and is indorsed as accurate by Mrs. Eddy's friends and disciples. Mrs. Eddy lives, it seems, in "a large mansion capable of entertaining twenty-five guests at a time," which is located in Concord, N. H. It is "sumptuously furnished," and every room contains "unique and magnificent gifts which Mrs. Eddy has been unable to decline or return," made by those whom she has healed. Three pianos, an organ, and a large music book are to be found in the house. In addition to this home, Mrs. Eddy owns a residence on Commonwealth Avenue, in Boston, and a fine country residence in Roslindale. Her college has an annual income of \$40,000, and she holds the copyrights on her nine books, which have a wide circulation. When she appeared to the interviewer, she was "quietly but elegantly dressed" in brocaded satin; the collar of her dress was clasped with "a diamond cross of eleven as superb white stones as are often found together," and she had on a jewel of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was "thick with diamonds."

The following is an interesting extract from the interview:

"Why do you think you were chosen by God to discover and give Christian Science to the world?"

"I do not know, child." She was speaking in a very reverent tone now. "I do not know why I was chosen for so great a work. I have given up everything to carry out the Lord's purpose. I

have given up society, and have never had time or room for devotion to anything but work. One can not lead two lives.

"Even when I was a child my life was different. There were strange things in it; strange things happened to my mother before my birth. Once a minister, a good old soul"—Mrs. Eddy's voice thrilled with earnestness and feeling—"held me to his side and told my mother she ought to consecrate me to God.

"When I was very little I used to hear voices. They called me. They spoke my name, 'Mary! Mary!' I used to go to my mother and say: 'Mother, did you call me? What do you want?' and she would say: 'No, child, I didn't call you.' Then I'd go away to play, but the voices would call again distinctly.

"There was a day when my cousin, whom I dearly loved, was playing with me when she too heard the voices. She said: 'Your mother's calling you, Mary,' and when I didn't go I could hear



MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY.

them again. But I knew that it wasn't mother. My cousin didn't know what to make of my behavior, because I was always an obedient child. 'Why, Mary,' she repeated, 'what do you mean by not going?'

"When she heard it again we went to my mother and my cousin said: 'Didn't you call Mary?' My mother asked if I had heard voices and I said I did. Then she asked my cousin if she had heard them, and when she said 'yes' my mother cried. She talked to me that night, and told me when I heard them again—no matter where I was—to say: 'What wouldst Thou, Lord? Here am I.' That is what Samuel said, you know, when the Lord called him.

"She told me not to be afraid, but surely answer.

"The next day I heard voices again, but I was too frightened to speak. I felt badly. Mother noticed it and asked me if I had heard the call again. When I said I was too frightened to say what she had told me to she talked with me and told me that next time I must surely answer and not fear.

"When the voice came again I was in bed. I answered as quickly as I could, as she had told me to do, and when I had spoken a curious lightness came over me. I remember it so well. It seemed to me I was being lifted off my little bed, and I put out my hands and caught its sides."

Mrs. Eddy illustrated the act instinctively. Her eyes and voice were trembling with emotion.

"From that time," she went on, "I never heard the voices. They ceased."

Here is another extract from the interview:

"What do you consider the future of the denomination?"

"At the present rate of increase I believe that in fifty years, aye less, Christian Science will be the dominant religious belief of the world, that it will have more adherents than any other denomination."

"Why are so many attracted to it?"

"My dear," she said, "they have received a great gift. They believe because they know. They themselves have been healed and have personal knowledge of the power of God as demonstrated by Christian Science. Now tell me, if you knew of a drug that was going to make you well all your life, wouldn't you lay in a large supply of it? Well, that is the way with Christian Science. Haven't I seen the dead return to life, the lame made to walk, and the wonderful power of God manifested in many ways?"

"I wish you would read an article of mine in *The Christian Science Journal* in answer to a question why Christian Scientists take money for healing." Plainly Mrs. Eddy was deeply interested in having her reasons understood.

"I began by refusing money. I took none until I was at a standstill. I hardly had money for food. I had no money to engage halls for meetings, and halls are not gifts. I had no money to pay for publishing the teachings of science to carrying on the work. And that was what drove me first to it. But if you remember, Christ Himself first sent His disciples out with nothing. Afterward He bade them take scrip, saying: 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.'

"If I had taken one-tenth part of what grateful Christian Scientists would have given me I should have been more than rich. But I haven't. For myself I do not wish it. I do not want the element of personal worship to enter into Christian Science. I distinctly enjoin against it. But every religion requires money to spread it, and our people are liberal indeed. They give, as the Bible teaches, cheerfully."

A few years ago, according to the same *World* writer, Mrs. Eddy abolished the personal ministers of her churches, and installed in their places the "Bible and Book," and now on the cards of the churches (over three hundred in number) appears the following: "Pastor, 'the Bible, Science, and Health, with Key to the Scriptures.'" This is the book which Mrs. Eddy finished writing about twelve years ago. The services in her churches now consist, instead of a sermon, of the reading of a verse of the Bible, usually by a man, and the explanation from "Science and Health," by the second reader, usually a woman.

Mrs. Eddy has been thrice married. The statement that she is now living with her third husband (in *LITERARY DIGEST*, April 16) is not, we are informed, correct. Dr. Asa G. Eddy died in 1882.

Spain's Request for Papal Mediation.—The recent efforts of Pope Leo to settle the differences between Spain and the United States in a peaceable manner are made the text of an interesting letter from Rome by a correspondent of the *New York Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic), giving some details concerning the visit to Rome of His Eminence Cardinal Sanchez y Hervas, Archbishop of Valencia, who, prior to the destruction of the *Maine*, led a commission of Spanish notabilities and politicians to ask for the intercession of the Pope. The famous Pidal, who formed one of the number, when admitted to the papal audience, threw himself at the Pope's feet, exclaiming: "Peace, Your Holiness, peace, in the name of my country, ruined by the horrors of war." The correspondent continues:

"The proceeding was so unusual and in such violent conflict with Vatican etiquette that His Holiness seems to have been somewhat displeased, and the commission left the audience chamber with the belief that Leo XIII. would not intervene. Certain it is, anyway, that Pidal immediately telegraphed in this sense to Madrid. Shortly afterward, however, when receiving the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy See His Holiness introduced the subject.

"Merry Del Val, the Cardinal of Valencia, brought Señor Pidal here.'

"The Ambassador said nothing, and the Pope continued: 'Your Cuban business is not an easy one; the people there do not seem to have all the wrong on their side.'

"The Ambassador still kept silence, and His Holiness resumed:

"It will be difficult to reestablish peace in the country. Do you think your country will succeed?"

"The Ambassador, thus put to the question, began to dilate on the strength of the Spanish nation, but His Holiness broke in:

"Strength! Strength! Your strength has frequently been found insufficient to restore peace and order.'

"Then Merry Del Val said:

"I would venture to add my prayer to those of my fellow countrymen for Your Holiness' intervention.'

"The Pope replied: 'If that be the case, ask instructions to that effect from Madrid.'

"A few days afterward the *Maine* disaster occurred, and with it the negotiations ended for the time."

THE ALLEGED PICTURE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

THE now famous *graffitto*, or wall-scratching, recently discovered in Rome and at first thought by archeologists to be possibly a rude contemporary representation of the crucifixion, was described and illustrated in these columns a few weeks ago. According to an article by Dr. Albert Battandier in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 12), experts have now quite abandoned this view of the meaning of the picture, tho they are not yet agreed about what it does represent. After quoting the earlier theory of the Italian antiquarian Marucchi, already given in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* in the article to which reference has been made, Dr. Battandier goes on to say:

"We must confess that the impressions received at first sight have begun quickly to disappear. Other archeologists see quite differently, and M. Marucchi himself has become less positive, as the characters, having been washed repeatedly, come out more clearly. It is now impossible to defend the earliest explanations, and we are obliged to mourn the loss of a discovery that would have been valuable for many reasons, but useless for our Christian faith. The Gospels ought to suffice us.

"Let us speak first of the scene represented at the bottom of this series of *graffitte*. There are, in fact, a large number of inscriptions, one above the other, and we should be foolish to suppose that all must necessarily be on the same subject. We should observe first that the design is very rough; the part of it that is clearest represents perpendicular posts united by a transverse bar and forming a sort of portico, with ladders for mounting. Several of the persons represented have names written over their heads—for the most part, illegible ones. Thus we have Nostulus, Eulogius, Secundus, or better, Jocundus, and finally Pilatus, of which there remain only the syllables 'il' and 'tus.' Higher up, we find numerical signs.

"Now the explanations of this scene are as numerous as they are hypothetical.

"First of all, on account of a name that was thought to be 'Crestus,' at the beginning of the *graffitte*, it was regarded as a view of the crucifixion—this is what has given to the drawing its great notoriety and has already caused floods of ink to be shed on the question. Others have seen in it a naval maneuver; the posts are masts, only, unfortunately, there is neither ship nor sea. For others it is a mason's scaffolding, traced here as a kind of rough preliminary plan of the proposed manner of doing some piece of work; but this does not account for the drawings of people, and still less for the names written over their heads. Some archeologists find here the preparations for an exhibition of ropewalkers or acrobats, and in this case the figures would represent the principal actors with their names written over their heads. It is probable also that it may be a representation of some imaginary scene traced by soldiers with plenty of leisure and not strong on perspective, who occupied an idle hour in drawing a picture that had nothing real to correspond to it. Finally, to close this series of interpretations with a note of humor, some have thought this to represent the preparations for an exhibition of fireworks—as if powder had been invented at this epoch!

"Above the scene there are numerous inscriptions, and it has been noted already that these do not relate necessarily to the design placed below them. An attentive examination shows that most of the inscriptions are not fit for ears polite. Of the word supposed to be 'Christ,' there remain clearly only the letters CRE . . . S; a hole in the wall has caused the intermediate letters to disappear.

"We see how the discovery of these famous *graffitti* that have created such excitement both at Rome and abroad appears at the present time. It would doubtless have been very interesting if the first version had been correct, but historical truth obliges us to confess that it was not."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ACTION OF DR. SHIELDS.

PROF. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, for thirty years incumbent of the chair of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion in Princeton University, has also been confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church. A printed statement has been issued giving Professor Shields's reason for withdrawing from the Presbyterians and the various steps which attended it. He acknowledges that his differences with that denomination did not turn upon any "vital doctrine or principle worth fighting for, but a mere detail of policy which had been perversely associated with his name." He could not contemplate with patience, he says, the long, harassing, fruitless controversy in which he was likely to be involved, and in which he had no expectation of justice, for the tribunals to which he must submit had already defamed him without a hearing. He, therefore, took the steps provided by the Book of Discipline for withdrawal to an independent position. In his letter of withdrawal, he declared an intention to "enter some other portion of the visible catholic church, to which the good hand of God may guide me in due time."

In commenting on this action, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) says:

"He [Professor Shields] gives an interpretation of confirmation which is new to us, and which we can not profess to understand, viz.: That his former church membership (Presbyterian) 'is recognized and reaffirmed in the office of confirmation as devoutly received and interpreted.' All this leaves something to desire in the way of positive conviction. It is impossible to feel enthusiastic over an occasion of this character, and we confess to a feeling of considerable anxiety over the addition to the church of a body of men, however learned and eminent, who follow the lines of Drs. Briggs and Shields. It is now reported that President Patton and his colleagues at Princeton are unsettled in their Presbyterian allegiance, and that they intend to absent themselves from the coming General Assembly."

The Christian Advocate (New York) devotes an editorial to the topic, "Messrs. Mill, Briggs, and Shields," in which it says, concerning the last named:

"The change of Professor Shields is really without significance. A number of years ago he wrote articles on Christian unity for a leading magazine, and read papers to societies, the logic of which would take him out of the Presbyterian into the Protestant Episcopal Church. He himself says: 'To the Protestant Episcopal Church I have been drawn by my studies, tastes, affinities, and most characteristic opinions.'

"*The Independent*, speaking of his departure, says: 'It is not to be understood, we suppose, that in going to the Episcopalians he accepts the Episcopal doctrine of church exclusivism.' Why not? Let it be understood whether persons can be confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church and admitted to its ministry who deny that doctrine. They could be fifty years ago, and were, in large numbers. Can they be now? If they can not, Professor Shields, as an honest man, must accept that doctrine. If they can be, what becomes of the interpretation of the Lambeth propositions of unity published by *The Independent* over the signature of most of the Protestant Episcopal bishops in this country?

His departure prior to the meeting of the General Assembly justifies *The Independent* in saying editorially, 'He has easily escaped probable and deserved censure.' What will be the effect of retaining him as a professor in Princeton University is a question of even more interest than that relating to Professor Briggs, for Princeton University will have to bear two burdens, the saloon license question and the repudiation of Presbyterianism."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE ON THE WAR.

AT the time of our going to press foreign exchanges commenting upon actual hostilities are yet wanting. Cabled comments have the appearance of having been chosen to suit the mood of the newspaper reader, and it is difficult to discover what effect the blockade of Havana, not to speak of the battle of Manila, has had in Spain. While the reports of scarcity in Havana are credited in this country, others which indicate that the island can support itself are circulated in Spain. While we are assured that the insurgents are anxious to cooperate with our forces, the Spanish are assured that influential rebels would rather help the Spaniards than accept American rule. Shortly before the beginning of the blockade the *Diario de la Marina*, Havana, announced that Gomez and Garcia were negotiating with the autonomist government, and that former rebels were being organized as auxiliary troops in the service of Spain. The *Imparcial*, Madrid, says:

"Poor and apparently weak countries have before this held their own against an enemy of great strength and wealth. We need not leave our own history to find proof of the fact. Holland succeeded in freeing herself from Spain in spite of enormous disadvantages. Again, Spain held her own against the French in the beginning of the present century. No country was stronger than Spain when Holland entered upon the Eighty Years' War, and who could cope with Napoleon when Spain resisted him? History may repeat itself."

In Spanish military circles it is thought that the army in Cuba will give a good account of itself, even if the Spanish fleet is beaten. Señor Moret, the colonial Minister, summed up the case of Spain in an interview for the *Paris Journal* as follows:

General Weyler's mode of warfare was censured in the United States, he was replaced by the gentle Blanco; an autonomous government was instituted, but the United States prevented its trial. The American consuls never ceased to encourage and assist the rebels and prevented them from accepting our proposals. The *Maine* was sent to encourage the rebellion and to show the insurgents that they had the protection of the United States. The Americans have only one aim: to rob us of Cuba, the island which we discovered and have colonized, and which has become a veritable part of Spain. Why do not the Americans agree to a plebiscite of the people, enabling them to choose the government they want?

The *Liberal*, Sagasta's paper, is the least hopeful. It thinks Europe ought to interfere for her own sake. This seems to be the opinion of the entire cabinet, and also of the opposition leaders. The *Echo*, Paris, publishes the following opinions of Señor Silvela:

We are determined to fight to the bitter end, but the Atlantic Ocean is wide and Cuba is rather far away for successful operations. If the powers are wise, they will intervene for their own sake. I hope a European congress will soon be called to discuss the question. England has chosen to take sides with the States, but she will soon discover the mistake she has made.

The attitude of the Spanish press is winning much respect for Spain. "A people always has the press it deserves," says the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam; "the Spanish newspapers may not stand very high with regard to information, but their tone mirrors the manly spirit of a people that knows its faults, but knows how to remain calm in the hour of danger." The Amsterdam paper contrasts the patriotism of the Spaniard with the reported treatment of a negro regiment in the United States, to whom food and even water are supposed to have been refused by white Americans.

It appears that neutrality will be very strictly observed during this war. Even our sympathizers demand this. The *Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"The neutrality must be strictly impartial. We are entitled to intervene, if we think right, and we are entitled to stand aloof; but we are not entitled, while standing aloof, to force points in favor of either of the belligerents, however much of our sympathy it may command. To return to the case of coal, we have no right to decide it on any such ground as that making it contraband will be to help the United States. Nor, having come to a decision at the outset, must we modify it afterward if we find that its result is, in its effects upon the combatants, different from what we anticipated. It is assumed at the moment that to make coal contraband will act unfavorably to Spain, who will be fighting far from her base. Yet, if the thing is fair, it ought to be done notwithstanding. But, if once done, it can not be changed hereafter, should the United States carry the war into European waters and desire to pick up coal from Portsmouth."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, declares that France will adhere strictly to the Treaty of Paris. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, believes that the German people uphold the Government in its neutrality, and relates that both belligerents have been made to feel its force: the United States has been prevented from getting a cargo of saltpetre, the Spaniards must go without Westphalian coal.

The list of our sympathizers in Europe, tho not large, contains some influential journals. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, expresses itself in the main as follows:

We in Europe have heard little or nothing about Cuba. But in the American papers the public have read day after day of massacres, of destruction, of famine, until the people began to be as angry as the Russians were before the last Russo-Turkish war. To the majority of American citizens this war is as much in the interest of humanity as was to the average Russian the war for the liberation of Bulgaria. We can not but honor the motive of these hundreds of thousands, tho we believe they did not realize the dangers of the war. But we must reckon with their passion, their anger, and must remember that mere financial interests could not have aroused them any more than the statesmen can now bridle them.

Liebknicht, the leader of the German Socialists, predicts that England, Japan, and the United States will form a triple alliance and dictate to the rest of the world. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives vivid descriptions of the misery in Cuba, and the *Matin*, Paris, censures Spain for having entered upon a war for nothing. "Spain might just as well have relinquished Cuba," says the paper. "With autonomy her suzerainty was merely nominal, and that is hardly worth fighting for." William T.



THE CUBAN Topsy: "Xcuse me, boss, but what does yo' kalk'late to do wiv me when yo' has 'mancipated me?—*The World*, Toronto.

Stead writes in the *London Review of Reviews* in the main as follows:

The intervention of the United States in Cuba heralds in the most unmistakable manner the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the New World. The great republic begins its first foreign war, and whatever may have been the nominal reason, it remains a war of conquest. Hesitatingly at first, a new power enters upon the stage, a maritime power of the second rank, but one that has all that is necessary to make her a first-class one. It is a second, improved edition of John Bull, with his trade, his ships, and his colonies. The rise of Japan is as nothing to it. Wo to England if she does not understand the signs of the times, if she does not bury the hatchet between the two great English-speaking nations.

There is, however, scarcely a paper outside of the United States willing to admit that the war could not have been prevented if Spain had been given a fair chance to try autonomy. *The Weekly Scotsman*, which ranges itself on our side on the principle that blood is thicker than water, thinks we came "perilously near putting Spain in the right." *The Catholic Weekly Register*, London, deplors that the United States, the country which has talked arbitration so long, rejects arbitration in a wholesale fashion. *The St. James's Gazette* thinks we have given the world an example "how not to do it," admits that "Spain is to some extent fighting the cause of Europe," and declares that the "billing and cooing and gush" of emotional Anglo-Saxons is anything but genuine. The Irish Nationalists think it may be genuine, and that makes them mad. *United Ireland*, Dublin, says:

"Intervention ceased to be justifiable when Spain consented to a scheme of autonomy sufficiently good to satisfy all but the rashest Separatists in Cuba—sufficiently good at all events to enable all serious Cubans to work their way to prosperity and ultimate freedom. America's justification for intervention ceases once Spain terminates her atrocities and gives home government to Cuba. . . . America as the arch-grabber, waiting for an opportunity to play the game of annexation, will evoke the indignation of all lovers of freedom and fair play, and the sorrow of all who lovingly regard the land of Washington as that where freedom has its home, where men are equal in the eyes of the law, and where the voice of the people is the *lex suprema*. . . . Our Irish-American friends should take note of the fact that the English people are in sympathy with the American side of the struggle, hoping by this means to secure the long looked-for arbitration treaty. That is an outcome of the struggle every friend of Ireland should view with dismay."

The *Edinburgh News* says "the Yankee is thirsting for blood. He will perhaps get more of it than he bargains for before he is done with the Cuban business." The *Newcastle Chronicle* admits that Spain is fighting for her own, whether she was successful in managing Cuba or not. *The Independance Belge*, Brussels, recapitulates everything Spain has done to satisfy the United States, from the first prisoners released while Campos was governor, to the armistice declared by Blanco, and asks how could any one declare the United States in the right? The *Kleine Journal*, Berlin, the nearest approach to a "yellow journal" which the Germans have, pictures President McKinley as a veritable Machiavelli, whose peaceful attitude was only a mask. Much attention is given to the *Maine* disaster. The Spanish official report, a voluminous document containing thirty-six drawings, is given the preference over that of our own commission. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, which admits that Spanish misrule in Cuba was enough to rouse our people, censures our battle-cry of "Remember the *Maine*," because we never gave the Spaniards a hearing or a chance to answer the charges. The *Corriere della Sera*, Milan, says:

"Why on earth did not the United States Government demand an arbitration tribunal if it is perfectly satisfied that Spain is to blame for the loss of the ship? Every one knows Spain is willing to submit the matter to impartial judges. Here we have two conflicting reports; an impartial commission would have satisfied

the world. As it is, we are placed before an unsolved mystery. Why is that?"

Even *The Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, can not see how this matter could inspire us to war, supposing the vessel was blown up from the outside. "If A is visiting B's house, and is robbed at night of his watch by a burglar, is A responsible for the robbery?" asks that paper.

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, one of our best friends in France, in his *Economiste Français*, expresses himself to the following effect in a long article:

If the Americans were honest, they would have given autonomy a fair chance. Spain could not leave the island at the dictates of the United States, her people would not stand it, no people would stand it. Even an unlucky war must strengthen the position of Spain. The struggle, however short, must do incalculable harm to the United States. When Spain is forced at last to quit Cuba, she does so with head erect, and her prestige will have much increased. The Americans, on the other hand, become responsible for the Cuban debt. If we consider in addition that this war is likely to unite all Spanish parties in a common cause, it must be admitted that the struggle is not an unmixed evil for Spain.

Money, London, a very keen financial paper, alludes to us as "humanitarian Yankees," and predicts that Spain will hold out a long time. Hence the war must seriously affect the money market. Marc Landry, on the other hand, combats in the *Figaro*, Paris, the idea that Spain could protract the struggle by privateering. Fastships adapted for this purpose cost money, he thinks, and money is precisely what Spain has not. Sidney Low, in *The National Review*, ventures the opinion that Havana could be taken without great effort, but a French officer writing in the *Gaulois*, Paris, says it would take at least 100,000 Americans to conquer the Spaniards in Cuba. This seems to be the prevalent opinion in Europe, provided always that Spain continues the struggle to the bitter end.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONCERNING BOMBARDMENTS.

IF the chances of war should turn in favor of the Spaniard, in the Atlantic Ocean, the sudden descent of a hostile fleet upon our ports is regarded as by no means an impossibility. Most of these ports can not claim the immunity granted to defenseless towns, and the defenses of none of them are thought to be equal to the task of repelling a strong fleet. It is, therefore, of some importance to know how a bombardment would affect us. In an article in the *The Globe*, Toronto, it is asserted that a bombardment could not easily be resorted to. We quote as follows:

"International usage forbids the waging of war on non-combatants, and when for strategic reasons it is imperative that fire should be opened on a city, as when the forts at Alexandria were silenced, it is customary for twenty-four hours' notice to be given, so that non-combatants may be removed. What could the Spaniards gain? Ships lying at wharves might conceivably be seized by a superior naval force, and undefended ports might be entered by an enemy with the object of replenishing his coal supplies, but the laws of war forbid the plunder of the city, and the advantages to be gained would probably end there. Even should raids of this nature be made, there would be no bombardment unless the port were defended by guns placed right in front of the town.

"Even an unresisted bombardment would reduce the fighting value of the ship inflicting it. A modern war-ship carries a very limited supply of ammunition. One round for a twelve or thirteen-inch gun weighs something like half a ton. Many vessels do not carry more than forty or fifty rounds for each of their heavy guns. A shell from one of these heavy guns would produce a very bad explosion and probably start a fire, but it would not annihilate the town. A few hours of bombardment would perhaps burn down a good part of the town and kill a number of harmless people; but it would reduce the bombarder's supply of ammunition to a dangerously low point. . . . One further reason may be adduced for concluding that there will be little or no

bombarding. The Spaniards are playing their cards so as to win the sympathy of Europe. Should they be guilty of the incredible inhumanity of laying waste defenseless cities, that sympathy would disappear and public opinion would condemn Spain as an international brigand. She will not risk such a loss of sympathy. Raids on American coast commerce we may expect, perhaps even cutting-out expeditions in undefended harbors, but not bombardments."

The *Figaro*, Paris, arrives at similar conclusions. Quoting from a book by General Desbordes, the paper expresses itself to the following effect:

If the inhabitants leave the city, little loss of life will result from a bombardment. The damage done to buildings does not justify the waste of ammunition it necessitates. The semi-panic said to have been caused in New York by the report that a Spanish fleet was crossing the Atlantic is therefore needless. It should be remembered that the Spanish ships would be short of coal when they arrive on the American coast, and would not keep long from their base of supplies. Bombardments would be undertaken on a small scale only, and for moral effect. The panic following a bombardment must always cause much damage unless the nation is guided by a firm hand.

Does international law permit a bombardment? The correspondence carried on between Bismarck and the Diplomatic Corps at Paris proves that protests would be of little value. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, quotes the correspondence carried on during the siege of the French capital. Want of space forbids its reproduction in full, but we summarize its most salient points. The diplomatic corps addressed Graf Bismarck to the following effect on January 13, 1871:

A large number of shells have fallen within the inhabited part of the city, injuring women, children, and invalids. Many of the victims are citizens of neutral states. We have not been informed that a bombardment was about to take place, and could not warn our citizens. We beg now that steps may be taken, in accordance with international laws, usages, and principles, for the better protection of neutrals, enabling them to place their persons and property in security. We sincerely hope that your excellency will use your influence with the military authorities to that effect.

Bismarck answered as follows, January 17:

"I am sorry that I can not admit that international law upholds you in your request. No doubt the siege of a fortress containing nearly 3,000,000 inhabitants creates much hardship. But the responsibility rests with those who made the capital a fortress and a battle-ground. People who take up their residence in such a place must be prepared for such hardships. Paris is the most important fortress of France, and her main forces are concentrated there. Hence there is no reason why the German generals should fail to attack the city. Secretary of State v. Thile has warned the ambassadors in Berlin, and I have myself warned the papal nuncio and other diplomatic agents in Paris. The population of Paris have had the disagreeable consequences of resistance pointed out to them. I have asked the American Ambassador to communicate my last warning, dated October 29, to the other members of the diplomatic corps. It was easy to see that we would have to bombard the city if resistance was continued. Vattel writes: 'To destroy a city by bombardment is a measure which should not be taken without weighty reasons. But the laws of war permit bombardment if the place can not otherwise be reduced or weakened.'

"We do not intend to destroy Paris as a city, but we wish to destroy the stronghold of the French army. Months before the bombardment we offered to pass through our lines neutrals who were in possession of passes signed by the diplomatic agents of their country. If we are not misinformed, the French authorities opposed their departure. If that is true, protests must be addressed to the persons now in power in France. Members of the diplomatic corps we will allow even now to pass through our lines; but your countrymen must remain until the city has capitulated. Even if it were not unwise from a military point of view to allow fifty thousand persons to leave the city, we could not grant your demand. We have neither provisions to feed them

nor means of transportation to remove them with their property. The German artillery does not fire intentionally on buildings inhabited by women, children, and invalids. In no case can a people who have declared war against their neighbors be permitted to profit by the presence of neutrals, however innocent."

The ambassadors replied to the above January 23 in the following manner:

The warning alluded to by your excellency was not received by the American ambassador. We do not deny that German permission to leave the city was at first granted, and that the French authorities decided to make no use of it; but in November this permission was withdrawn by you. We do not deny that a fortified city may be bombarded, but we maintain that in any such event the city must be notified beforehand. We can now do nothing but submit this correspondence to our respective governments. We are, however, very sorry that the German military authorities can not in some way reconcile military expediency with the wish to mitigate the sufferings of civilians.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ANGLO-GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT?

CONSIDERABLE importance is attached to the apparent improvement in the relations between England and Germany. It began with the Emperor's telegram congratulating Sir Herbert Kitchener upon his victory at Atbara, and the British press regards this telegram as equally significant with the one in which William II. expressed his pleasure that the Transvaal had "repelled an invasion without need of foreign assistance." The London *Times* thinks there is much satisfaction to be gained from the fact that "the ruler of a civilized state expresses pleasure at this victory over the crudest barbarism." Mr. Balfour, who is now at the head of the British Foreign Office, declares that Germany and Great Britain have the same interests in the far East, and will work together. The London *Daily News* believes that this will also be the case in Egypt. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, does not think a lasting friendship between England and Germany possible. The paper says:

"The political antagonism between the two nations will never subside. German competition is a danger to British commerce and industry, not only in the world at large, but within the confines of the United Kingdom. No other nation menaces Great Britain so much in this way. Germany's rise as a maritime and colonial power must also continue to arouse British discontent. It is this rise which caused the Emperor to protest against the violation of the Transvaal. . . . Mr. Balfour asserts that Great Britain and Germany will act together in the far East. But there is no official confirmation of this from Germany. We are more inclined to think that Germany merely wished to intimate that she is not against Great Britain. The Emperor has personally changed his attitude toward England, but the antagonism between the two nations remains as before."

There is little doubt that the Germans as a people resent very strongly the imputation that they are ruled by an irresponsible sovereign whose course is distasteful to his subjects. The attacks of the Anglo-Saxon press throughout the world have aroused much bitterness, and much of the antipathy against America is due to the treatment accorded the Emperor by our newspapers. Comments like the following from *United Ireland*, tho by no means rare in papers published in the English language, could not be duplicated in any German publication throughout the world, Most's *Freiheit* alone excepted:

"The bouncing, notoriety-seeking, muddle-headed braggart who lords it over Germany and thinks himself a modern Cæsar, has again turned to licking the hand of England. His royal grandmother, whom somebody nicknamed a 'great foreign minister,' but who is really well versed in continental politics, because her relatives cling like barnacles to almost every court in Europe, has, no doubt, been giving the prancing Hohenzollern a bit of her mind, and the result is that he is now a sycophant of

the English court, which not long since he denounced in all the moods and tenses. An inflated Englishman whose words carry no weight, but who thinks himself destined to lead cabinets by the noses, once in a rhetorical fit dubbed the Kaiser 'Chief Justice of Europe,' but his recent *volte face* and sudden prostration before England's might and influence makes him much more worthy the title of Europe's chief clown."

Such utterances cause many German papers to be dissatisfied even with a mere bit of courtesy extended to England, and the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, endeavors to explain away the importance of the Emperor's telegram as follows:

"There will be little assent in Germany to the idea that the Emperor's telegram signifies German support for Britain's policy in Egypt. The message was in its larger part intended to congratulate the Khedive's troops upon their gallantry. Our interests in the far East are identical with those of Russia, and we have absolutely no reason to be pleased with British oppression of Egypt."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN THE SUDAN.

WHILE we were rapidly approaching a war, our British cousins won a signal victory in a struggle for which preparations had been made for some years past. On Good Friday the British army in Egypt attacked the Dervishes under Mahmoud at Atbara. The position of the enemy was taken in a very short time, the Dervishes losing between 3,000 and 4,000 killed, and some 4,000 prisoners. The British losses were comparatively slight. This battle is thought to decide the war, altho the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, does not intend to abandon that caution which has so far prevented the defeat encountered in the eighties. According to all accounts the Egyptian troops, trained by British officers, behave very creditably.

The Times, London, says:

"The chief immediate importance of the victory is that it will render fruitless any attempt on the part of the Calipha to disturb the steady progress of preparations for the final advance on Omdurman. . . . Meantime, nothing succeeds like success, and from all quarters congratulations are pouring in. Among the first to be received by our Government, we are pleased to note, was a very hearty one from the German Emperor, no doubt with the distinct purpose of intimating that in the Egyptian question his sympathies are with us. Nor is it too much to infer, from the courteous and complimentary language which he has employed, that in other spheres he believes there is room for the beneficent cooperation of Germany and Great Britain."

The Saturday Review, London, revives the old hope of an almost all-British Africa. It says:

"What is really going on between Uganda and Khartoum is one of those Central African mysteries which belong to that mysterious land. Certain it is, however, that the prestige of this overwhelming victory of the Atbara has been instantly and deeply felt in France. If the Anglo-Egyptian army can strike such a blow on the Atbara, with Kairo as its base, why may it not in the future strike just such another much further south, at the very equator, with Khartoum as a base? And that being done, what will there be to prevent the accomplishment of that *grande idée* of the Anglo-Saxon race—a pathway, which shall be from end to end under British control, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean? . . . The German Emperor's telegram of congratulation on the Sirdar's victory in the Sudan is simply one of many recent symptoms of an anxious desire on the part of Germany to 'make it up' with England."

The Birmingham *Daily Gazette* says:

"The Kaiser's telegram is noteworthy and remarkable, but in a different sense from that famous message on the Jameson raid, flashed off two years ago, if indeed the latter could be said to be in any sense at all. It marks the culmination of that contrition which has since been going on in the imperial breast, that prompted a desire to attend the Jubilee celebrations, and the

Cowes yacht-racing, and in other ways to win back the friendship, or at any rate the respect of the English people."

The German papers are not very pleased with the tone in which the English refer to the Emperor. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* says the telegram was a mere bit of courtesy. The *Kieler Zeitung* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

It is a pity that no one can be civil to the English without leading them to think one is ready to make concessions. Britons ought to have learned by this time that British abuse and slights of the Emperor are not popular in Germany, and that inefficiently organized naval demonstrations do not produce the desired effect. The relations between Germany and Great Britain can not really improve until the people of the latter country learn that the Germans have no desire to earn British approval by subordinating their interests to the desires of the islanders.

In France the hope of the British that their victory over Derivishes is likely to cause the republic to abandon her African projects is mildly repulsed. "England," says the *Journal des Débats*, "has made a step in advance in the region she claims, on paper, as hers. If her victory assists in the international settlement regarding the Nile, she is to be congratulated."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CANADA AND THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

NOT a few of our Canadian contemporaries ask themselves whether speedy and easy victory on the part of the United States—an ultimate one is not doubted—would be an unmixed blessing for the Dominion. It is feared that we may start out upon a career of conquest, and that Canada would not be the last to feel our strength. In an article in the *Temps*, Ottawa, the writer says:

"Race affinity has been invoked to justify English preference for the cause of the United States, just as if the Americans were the same kind of people as at the time of the Revolution. As a matter of fact, our neighbors are as fine a collection of all sorts of races as may well be found. The Anglo-Saxon element is drowned in a mass of people gathered from every corner of the globe. . . . What was the use invoking the similitude of races in the Venezuela question, which is still unsettled and may flare up again through the Monroe doctrine? England will hear again of that Monroe doctrine for all she countenances American intervention for the independence of Cuba. A precedent has been created, and the United States will make the most of it if they are victorious in their present struggle. Is it not possible that we, who are neighbors of the United States and yet a British colony, may some day have to pay for the mistakes England makes?"

The Aylmer *Sun* expresses similar fears in the following:

"The actual feelings of five out of six Canadians are those of on-lookers who would be a little disappointed if their always cocky and self-assured neighbor were to be sweepingly successful from start to finish, and lord it over their Old-World foes as unmercifully as this additional evidence of their irresistible strength might dispose them to. The assurance and vainglory, scarcely restrainable now, would be unendurable then. If Canada has conflicting claims they might as well be given up, for they would never be recognized, and the young nation of the West would deem herself impregnable and unassailable. She would be arbiter of destinies in this hemisphere, and none might interfere."

The Herald, Montreal, while reckoning with the possibility of an annexation sentiment in the United States, thinks Canada could persuade her neighbor that she has no need of help against oppression. The paper says:

"On the other hand, Signor Crispi has been reported as expressing a belief that Canada's turn will follow that of Cuba, and that having forced Spain to resign her sphere of influence on this continent, attention will next be turned toward getting quit of England. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who forms his opinions on such matters

at first hand and is therefore more to be regarded as an authority in this case than the Italian statesman, also hints very broadly at the same idea in his letter to the *London Speaker*. . . . Dr. Parkin, perhaps the foremost exponent in this country of the Imperial-Federation idea, remarked upon the same occasion, after some rather harsh comments upon the United States, that 'Canadians should not forget they live beside a nation that has said to another nation: "You have to get off this continent." They must also remember that they are a European power, and must recognize that the time may come when this fact will be brought home to every Canadian present.' . . . The fault is our own if we are regarded by the people of the great republic as occupying toward Great Britain the same relation that until now Cuba has borne to Spain. . . . Canada is no longer to be considered merely as an appanage of the British crown, but Canadians and English alike are to be hereafter regarded as equal citizens in an empire the like of which the world has never known."

In *Saturday Night*, Toronto, several columns are filled with effusions like the following:

"We do not care to be made to feel that only their Christianity and humanitarianism prevent the Yankee mob from making a light lunch of us. In the squares before the New York newspaper offices, where thousands read with swelling pride news of the capture of a wood-scow, one felt the strength of the terrible predatory instinct of a people who worship money, conquest, and an ability to crow as the owners of the earth. I admit that I was in a state of belligerency, and little as I care for Spain and her institutions I felt a prayer rising up from my heart to the great God of war, to the Lord of battles, to Him who supervises this universe, that in time, which sets all things even, the United States may be taught a lesson which it will never forget."

The Chatham, Ontario, *Banner* is inclined to think that Anglo-Saxons have nothing to fear from us, as this war is chiefly one against the Latin race, in which the Saxon is predestined to win. It says:

"Had it not been for England the United States would have been humiliated at the very outset by the continental states of Europe. Even now, unless Britain is prepared to draw her sword in favor of her oft-times ungrateful daughter, she may be drawn up very unceremoniously by those continental states.

"There is undoubted irritation at England for taking the stand that she considered best, and the expression of opinion in France, Austria, and even in Germany and Russia, is such as to indicate that these countries would be glad to lend a hand to Spain in her unequal conflict.

"The Spanish republics of South America are decidedly in sympathy with Spain, and while perhaps of necessity remaining neutral, will in every possible way render aid and comfort to the mother country. Mexico is manifesting a decided interest in the conflict. All these countries appear to be really standing with their hands on their swords, ready to draw them in favor of Spain, but 'The Lion of the North' is the influence which prevents action. . . . The conflict over Cuba may have consequences reaching far beyond what at first seemed within the bounds of probability, and it may lead to so close a union of the English-speaking races that it will affect the destinies of the world."

In view of the fact that great American victories are inevitable, the paper thinks the padding of war news unnecessary and harmful.

The Globe, Toronto, hopes the United States will not be railroaded into landing troops in Cuba, at least not before the Spanish fleet has been destroyed. The *Manitoba Free Press* thinks the Spanish fleet can not do much harm. It says:

"Among English experts the opinion is that the navies should be as three Spanish ships to two American to be on anything like terms of equality. As coal is contraband of war, the Spanish fleet will be at a great disadvantage, as it will be unable to coal at any port on this side of the Atlantic, and there is not a ship in the navy that can steam with her own supply from Cadiz to New York and back. Spain may decide on a policy of dodging, which would prolong the war, but in the mean time the United States would be landing troops in Cuba, and the object of the war might thus be accomplished before a ship's gun was fired. There is no

help for it; Spain is about to lose Cuba, which means also Porto Rico, and to be driven from the American continent; perhaps that is thought to be better than a revolution which would bring in the Carlists or a republic."

Prof. Goldwin Smith, too, thinks that Spain has little chance, and he ventures the following prophecy in *The Weekly Sun*, Toronto:

"The Americans will probably take Cuba and Porto Rico. They may possibly take the Philippines, not with a view of annexing them, but of holding them as a pledge for the payment of a war indemnity. At this point the powers friendly to Spain will probably step in, tell her that she has done enough for her honor, that Cuba can not possibly be reconquered, and that they will use their best endeavors to procure for her fair terms of peace."

The Daily Witness, Montreal, touching upon the dictates of international law, says:

"Their binding effect is derived altogether from the consent of the nations, including the moral weight of public opinion, which is influential in proportion to the degree of civilization reached by such nations and upon the power of each nation to enforce their observance in its own behalf on other nations.

"Some of the best results of these laws are to make non-combatants safe, to secure private property, and even public properties, such as churches, museums, libraries, art galleries, to prevent in some degree pillage and crime which are apt to follow in the wake of armies, and to make as easy as possible all efforts to end the war emanating from one side or the other by means of truces, armistices, and so forth. But by far the greater section of international law regarding war is composed of the rules governing the rights and duties of neutral nations. . . . Neutrals must not allow within their jurisdiction the fitting out of an army, equipping of vessels to cease or carry on war on behalf of either belligerent; must not suffer either belligerent to use its ports or waters as a basis for war, and must prevent its subjects or citizens from violating like obligations and duties."

The *Toronto World* thinks Uncle Sam shows that war is a game he doesn't understand, compares the capture of merchant vessels which left port before the outbreak of hostilities to sheep-killing, and thinks that "the big policeman who is going to club the newsboy" must find the boy himself, as the latter is under no obligation to put himself within reach of the club. The paper adds:

"The world is not going to allow a full-grown man to call for odds in a contest with a stripling. If there is to be any odds it must be in the boy's favor. It is the United States that ought to cross the ocean instead of Spain. The former has undertaken the duty of regulating its neighbors. It must therefore proceed to perform its self-imposed duty in a manner becoming its dignity as guardian of the law. Furthermore, the contest is an unequal one, and Uncle Sam, instead of demanding the choice of position, ought to be ordered to give it to his puny adversary. . . . The world does not desire and will not tolerate a prolonged nuisance. Uncle Sam must do the job up clean and neat, otherwise he will fall into disrepute and will himself have to be regulated. Uncle Sam must never forget these two facts, viz., that the duty he has undertaken to perform is a self-imposed one, and that he is as a man fighting a boy. There ought to be no more prize-hunting and sheep-killing. Let Uncle Sam go out and arrest his prisoner with all the dignity and humanity that a full-grown man should exhibit toward a mere boy. For let it not be forgotten that the entire American press is glorying in the fact that such a disparity does exist between the two countries."

The Advertiser, London, Ontario, wonders whether those who wanted the war realized that Uncle Sam now must take up a collection from the taxpayers. The *Patrie*, Montreal, thinks that, whatever may be said on either side, intervention was necessary. It says:

"The Cubans have repeatedly revolted, yet Spain has refused to do them justice. We in Canada had but one measly insurrection, and we got the liberties we wanted. If the United States had not interfered, the Cuban rebellion would have continued indefinitely. The Spaniards themselves fought the Romans for two centuries and the Moors for seven. The Cubans, themselves of Spanish origin, have a still more perfect idea of liberty. How can the Spaniards expect them to give in?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The American victory at Manila has had an appreciably quieting effect on the somewhat perturbed state of the speculative markets. "One day's work by the officers and men at Manila," says *Dun's Review*, "has given many days' work to thousands of people at home of whom they knew nothing, and has placed all American industries and interests on a stronger footing for any conceivable future. Millions living, as well as millions not yet born, owe to them a debt."

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of business during the past week has been the sharp, almost phenomenal advance in wheat, \$1.70 having been touched in Chicago last week. Bread riots of a serious nature throughout Italy and Spain indicate forcibly the intimate relation and interdependence of the world's markets. Money was easier in tone, and stocks advanced slightly.

Bank Clearings.—"April bank clearings reflect the general dullness and depression due to uncertainty as to the outcome of our complications with Spain in a total of \$4,962,217, 11.8 per cent. smaller than March, 10 per cent. smaller than February, and nearly 17 per cent., or \$1,000,000,000, smaller than those of January, which marked the heaviest monthly total on record. Compared with April a year ago, however, the showing is a much better one, the total clearings in April this year exceeding those of 1889 by 21 per cent., while they were 33 per cent. larger than April, 1894, and 50 per cent. larger than April, 1893, while the decrease as compared with 1892 was only 2 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, May 7.

Railroad Earnings.—"The railroads report better earnings by 17.5 per cent. for April than last year, and 11 per cent. better than in 1892. East-bound tonnage from Chicago was over 50 per cent. larger than last year and 14 per cent. larger than in 1892."—*Dun's Review*, May 7.

Failures.—"Failures in April, in spite of expect-

tations of war, and during the last ten days' actual war, have been smaller than in the same month for four previous years, and the details by branches of business given to-day show that the improvement is general. Failures for the week have been 238 in the United States, against 221 last year, and 25 in Canada against 36 last year."—*Dun's Review*, May 7.

The Cereal Market.—"Wheat exports for the week reflect the temporary check to demand caused by sudden advances in price and show a falling-off, aggregating 2,478,775 bushels, against 4,449,000 bushels last week, 1,799,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,882,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,805,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports are larger than in any week for more than a year past, aggregating 6,164,000 bushels, against 4,216,000 bushels last week, 3,127,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,891,000 bushels in 1896, and 934,000 bushels in 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, May 7.

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade advices are cheerful. At Toronto business is active in nearly all lines, but particularly so in hardware and metals, owing to the big demand for building purposes. In the Northwest 20 per cent. more land is reported in wheat this year than last. Potatoes are higher on sales to New York. Stocks are higher and fairly good prices are reported for wool. The opening of navigation has stimulated business at Montreal, and general trade is of a large and steady volume. A feature of the week has been the arrival of new fruit from the Mediterranean. Collections are satisfactory and prospects are bright. At Victoria jobbers are busy on Alaskan outfitting and collections have improved. The weather has been poor in the maritime provinces and checked the merchandise movement to some extent. Business failures this week number 22, identical in number with those a week ago, but comparing with 39 in the corresponding week of 1897, 38 in 1896, and 27 in 1895. Bank clearings for the week aggregate \$26,258,000, nearly 7 per cent. larger than last week and nearly 21 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, May 7.

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PERSONALS.

COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY, who has just won, at Manila, what has already been called the greatest naval victory since Trafalgar, is an old naval warrior. He received his baptism of fire on the old steam sloop *Mississippi*, under Farragut, in the early days of the civil war. The hottest fight the *Mississippi* ever engaged in was in March, 1863, when the fleet tried to run by the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson.

Some of the ships got as far as a narrow part of the channel, where they met land batteries almost muzzle to muzzle, and then they were forced to retreat. The *Mississippi* did not get as far as this. A foggy day had been chosen for the attempt, and this was soon made more obscure by the smoke of battle, and amid this the *Mississippi* lost her bearings and ran ashore.

Her officers found that she had struck just under the guns of a battery in the middle of the line of fortifications and one of the strongest of the lot. In half an hour 250 shots struck the vessel and she was riddled from end to end. There was no

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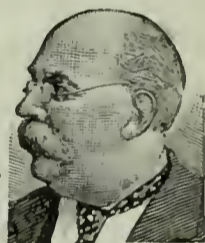
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chance to hold her, and the crew took to their boats and landed on the opposite side of the river, after setting her on fire. Soon lightened by the loss of the crew and by the fire, she drifted off, and, blazing and saluting with bursting shells, she drifted down the river, until finally the fire reached her magazines, and her career was ended in one great explosion.

Dewey became commodore in February, 1896. He was put in command of the Asiatic squadron last January.

AN EDISON STORY.—Perhaps inventor Edison belongs to a "Don't Worry" club. At any rate, he never worries. Nor does he ever seem to become discouraged. His associates claim that this composure comes from the fact that he has absolutely no nerves. This would seem to be partially true, if we may believe the author of an anecdotal biography of the great inventor (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*). Says this writer:

Recently one of his associates had to report to him the failure, in immediate succession, of three experiments involving enormous expenditure of money and labor. But the inventor simply smiled at the recital. The associate, worn out with the nervous strain of his long watch, and disheartened by his disappointment, said impatiently: "Why don't you worry a little about it, Mr. Edison?"

"Why should I?" was the inventor's reply. "You're worrying enough for two."

Current Events.

Monday, May 2.

The President decides to postpone the invasion of Cuba until the location of the Spanish flying squadron has been definitely ascertained. . . . Washington has not yet received official report from Commodore Dewey. . . . The monthly statement of the public debt shows an increase of \$9,716,301. . . . The Cramps make a contract to build two war-ships for Russia. . . . Congress—Senate: The emergency appropriation of more than \$35,000,000 asked by Secretary Alger is voted without debate. House: The war emergency appropriation bill is passed.

A despatch from Hongkong says that Com-

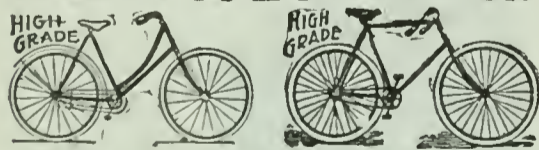
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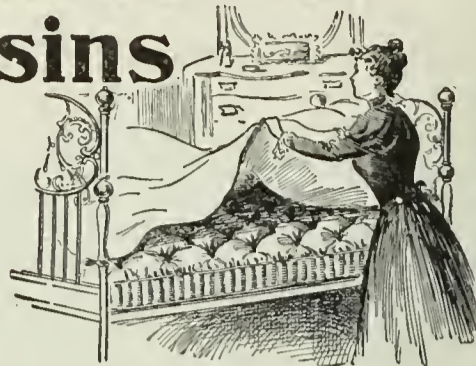
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Commodore Dewey's fleet is engaged with the Corregidor Island force at Manila. . . . Report from Madrid states that Cavite has been razed and the unfortified part of Manila burned. . . . Cable communication with Manila is interrupted. . . . All reports show complete annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The Madrid populace are rioting, and the ministry is in danger. . . . Several persons are killed by the police and soldiers during bread riots in various parts of Italy.

Tuesday, May 3.

The navy and war departments are preparing to send ships and troops to reinforce Dewey whenever he calls for them. . . . Secretary Gage appears before the Senate finance committee to urge a bond issue. . . . Theodore Roosevelt's "rough riders" regiment is being rapidly organized in the Southwest. . . . Six of the colonels in command at Chickamauga camp are promoted to be brigadier-generals. . . . Major-General Shafter is assigned to the command at Tampa. . . . It is reported from Washington that the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is to be succeeded by Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. . . . A resolution is introduced in Congress to promote Commodore Dewey to the rank of admiral.

It is reckoned that the Manila cable was cut at ten o'clock Monday morning, London time. . . . The Spanish Government received the report that the bombardment of Manila had begun before the cable was cut. . . . The *Marblehead* brings into Key West a Spanish steamer, *Argonauta*, captured off Cienfuegos. . . . China issues a proclamation of neutrality. . . . Turkey also declares that she will be neutral.

Wednesday, May 4.

The Administration charters transports at San Francisco, and orders troops to concentrate there to be forwarded to Commodore Dewey.

AUTHORS. Do you desire the honest criticism of your story, essay, poem, biography, or its skilled revision? Such work, said George W. Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Send for circular L, or forward your book or MS. to the N. Y. Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

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President McKinley sends to the Senate the nominations of **eleven major-generals**, including James H. Wilson, of Delaware, Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, Wm. J. Sewell, Senator from New Jersey, and Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, and twenty-six brigadier-generals, to the Senate. These nominations are promptly confirmed. . . . The twenty-fifth anniversary of **Archbishop Corrigan's** episcopacy is celebrated in this city. . . . The Secretary of the Navy sends to the House a **deficiency estimate** of \$20,975,500 for the remainder of the present fiscal year and on account of the fiscal year 1899. . . . Congress—Senate: A resolution proposing a **constitutional amendment** regulating the succession to the Presidency is adopted after Mr. Mills income-tax amendment had been voted down.

The **blockade of Cuban ports** is maintained by the smaller cruisers, Admiral Sampson's fleet of fighting ships sailing for Key West. . . . Reports indicate that **Havana is on the verge of famine**. . . . Riots occur in various parts of Spain. . . . Madrid is declared in a **state of siege**. . . . It is reported that President Dole, of Hawaii, has offered President McKinley to transfer the **Hawaiian Islands** to the United States for war purposes.

Thursday, May 5.

No report yet received from **Commodore Dewey**, but no anxiety is felt as to his safety. . . . An extraordinary **rise in wheat** occurs in the Chicago market, May prices reaching **\$1.50**. . . . Congress—Senate: A bill authorizing the President to supply war munitions to the **Cubans** is passed. . . . The post-office appropriation bill is considered. The conference report on the **Alaska homestead bill** is passed. . . . Representative Newlands, of Nevada, introduces a **Hawaiian annexation** resolution.

The tugboat **Leyland** lands a large quantity of **ammunition for the insurgents** on the Cuban coast. . . . **Bread riots** continue in Spain. . . . The Cortes agrees to **reduce the customs duties** on corn. . . . The Cuban congress is opened by General Blanco.

The revenue cutter **McCulloch** arrives at Hongkong bringing the first official news of **Admiral Dewey's victory**. The defeat of the Spanish fleet is overwhelming, 300 Spaniards being killed, and 400 injured, while on our side there was not one killed, and only eleven hurt. None of the American ships was injured. . . .

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Friday, May 6.

The War department issues an order organizing the regular and volunteer forces into **seven army corps**. . . . Theodore Roosevelt is sworn into the service as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. . . . The Senate passes a bill authorizing an increase in the forces of **army surgeons**.

The **French liner Lafayette**, while attempting to run the blockade at Havana, is captured by the **Annapolis**, but afterwards released by orders from Washington, and escorted to Havana. . . . The Queen Regent of Spain has made another appeal to the Emperor Francis Joseph to bring about **intervention of the powers**. . . . She declares she will not abdicate. . . . The session of the **German Reichstag** closes in Berlin.

Saturday, May 7.

Commodore Dewey's official report is received at Washington. He announces the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet and fortifications, with more than 800 killed and wounded on the Spanish side, and no American loss in either men or vessels. Six American sailors were injured. He can take the city of Manila at any time. The **cable was cut** by him because the Spaniards refused to transmit American despatches. . . . President McKinley sends the thanks of the **American people to Commodore Dewey**, and appoints him acting Admiral. . . . Preparations were made at San Francisco to send supplies and **men to Manila**. . . . **Captain A. T. Mahan** joins the Naval Strategy Board. . . . Congressman B. B. Odell, of Newburg, is elected Chairman of the **New York Republican state committee** to succeed the late Charles W. Hackett. . . . The American schooner **Ann Lockwood** is captured by the Spaniards off Mole St. Nicholas. . . . The **Montgomery** captures two Spanish vessels in Cuban waters.

Bread riots continue in a number of Italian cities. **Disorder** continues in Spain, and an attack is made on the Queen Regent and King by a Carlist deputy. . . . **China** pays Japan the balance of the war indemnity.

Sunday, May 8.

A **spy** in the Spanish service is captured in Washington. . . . The plans for invading Cuba are perfected at Tampa. . . . **General Stewart L. Woodford**, United States Minister to Spain, arrives from Paris. . . . The **McCulloch** leaves Hongkong on her return to Manila. . . . A **disastrous flood** occurs in the Kansas valley, causing much destruction of property. . . . Three hundred persons are killed, and 1,000 wounded in **bread riots** in Italian cities. . . . Riots continue in Spain, and **martial law** is declared at Badajoz and Alicante.

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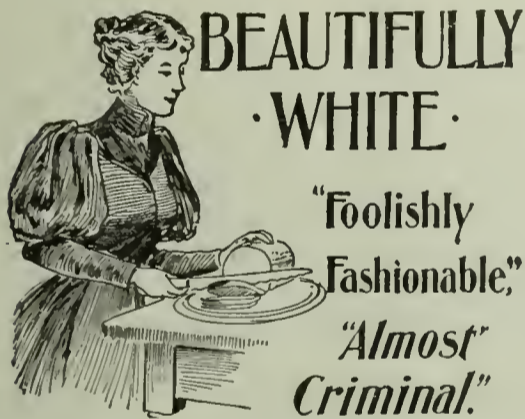
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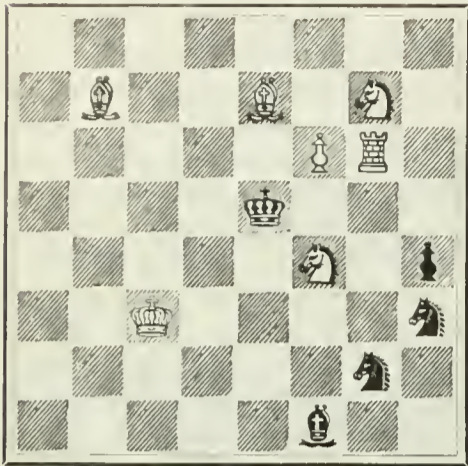
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Problem 282.

BY B. G. LAWS.

Black—Five Pieces.



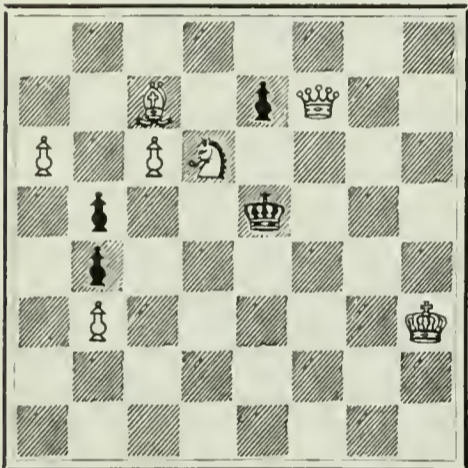
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 283.

BY DR. A. MUSIL.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 276.

Key-move P—Q 8 (Kt).

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; The Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; C. W. C., Pittsburg, Pa.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; H. B. Munson, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; Mark Stivers, Bluefields, W. Va.; R. L. P., Sing Sing, N. Y.

Comments: "A quaint device, but not much of a problem"—M. W. H. "It would seem that the same idea could have been illustrated without such expenditure of force"—H. W. B. "A clever piece of Knight-errantry"—J. W. B. "Triplets in Knights"—Dr. M. "Quite unique"—C. W. C. "A cute little skit, showing how much more powerful a Kt is than a Q would be in the same position"—C. Q. De F. "A curious problem, indeed"—F. S. F.

CONCERNING NO. 277.

There seems to be two solutions of this problem; as the Chess Editor is ill and cannot decide the matter, the solution is held over for one week.

H. W. Barry sent solutions of 274 and 275; Mark

Stivers, A. R. Hann, R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex., Z. T. Merrill, Milwaukee, got 274.

The Problem Tournament.

A number of problems have been received, not as many, however, as we hoped for. We have extended the time for the reception of problems until June 1. As soon as possible after that date, the four problems adjudged the best, will be published. Mr. Walter Pulitzer, the distinguished problematist, has very kindly consented to act as the Judge, and will award the prizes according to the merit of the compositions.

The Correspondence Tourney.

There are several games of the first round which have not been reported. We earnestly request all players having unfinished games to report to us at once. It is quite probable that the winners in the various sections can at once begin the final games. It has been thought best that, in the finals, each player shall play, simultaneously, two games with every other player.

The Vienna Tournament.

The great International Tournament begins on June 1. At the present time the following players have entered, representing six countries:

- America—Steinitz and D. G. Baird.
England—Blackburne, Burn, Caro, and Mason.
France—Janowski.
Germany—Tarrasch, Lipke, and Walbrodt.
Hungary—Charousek and Maroczy.
Austria—Marco and Schlechter.

The Chess-world will be greatly disappointed if the two champions, Lasker and Pillsbury, are not included in the list. Up to this time it is not known whether Pillsbury will be able to get away. The Vienna committee has again extended the time for him. Barry, the Boston champion, would have been accepted as a contestant, but he could not be away for so long a time.

The first International Tournament was played at Vienna in 1873, when Steinitz won the first prize after a tie match with Blackburne. Anderssen won the third prize and Rosenthal was placed fourth. Next came Bird, Paulsen, Fleissig, Meitner, Gelbfuhs, Heral, Schwartz, and Pitschel in the order named. Kolisch did not play in this contest, but in 1867 at Paris, where he won the first prize. Winawer was second and Steinitz third on this occasion. This was the last International Tournament in which Kolisch played.

The United States Championship Match.

EIGHTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table with 4 columns: SHOWALTER White, PILLSBURY Black, SHOWALTER White, PILLSBURY Black. Moves listed for both sides.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is: 4 Castles, Kt x P; 5 P—Q 4, B—K 2; 6 Q—K 2, Kt—Q 3; 7 B x Kt, Kt P x B; 8 P x P, Kt—Kt 2, which establishes the Berlin Defense. Pillsbury, however, invariably selected the 5... Kt—Q 3 defense, which leads to the following continuation: 6 B x Kt, Q P x B; 7 P x P, Kt—B 4; 8 Q x Q ch, K x Q. This variation was not altogether satisfactory to Showalter, who, consequently, abandoned the Ruy Lopez, playing the Q P opening. In the present game he returns to

his favorite opening, somewhat transposing the moves.

(b) Black having moved P—Q R 3 and P—Q 3, the defense resembles somewhat the one adopted by Steinitz against Lasker. The present position is, perhaps, more favorable to White, inasmuch as he can maintain the two Bishops.

(c) Much better than Kt—K sq, in which case P—B 5 would give White a decided advantage.

(d) Better, perhaps, was B—Kt 2, so as to be enabled to move P—B 3, which at present can not be played on account of Kt x Q P, followed eventually by Q x P ch and Q x R.

(e) R—K 3, R—R 3, with the intention to play R x P ch and Q—R 5 mate, is somewhat premature.

(f) Black's Pawns on the Queen's wing were rather weak, and, unless he played P x Kt, he was bound to have the disadvantage in the end game. The text-play, nevertheless, was inferior to B x Kt.

(g) With the intention to continue P—B 4. He, however, has no time for it. White answers B—Q 4 at once, threatening B—K 3.

(h) He might have played B—K 3 at once, which was certain to win the exchange. White could not save the game by answering Q x P.

(i) A brilliant move, which in connection with B x P and P—K 7 gives White a winning game.

(k) There was no better play.

(l) He could not well play R—B sq, for then Q—Q 6 would follow, and Black's game becomes hopeless.

(m) White could not well play R—K R sq at once, for P x P, followed by R—B 7 ch, would give his opponent some chances of escape.

(n) The decisive stroke, which causes Black to surrender. He can not save the Rook.

NINTH GAME.

Table with 4 columns: PILLSBURY White, SHOWALTER Black, PILLSBURY White, SHOWALTER Black. Moves listed for both sides.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) In the fifth game of the match Pillsbury played P x P, followed by B—Q 3. The play is quite ingenious, but it has the disadvantage of giving the Black Q B a quick development. R—Q B sq or B—Q 3, as played in the present game, seems preferable.

(b) Identically the same moves were played in the cable match between Burn and Showalter.

(c) Black's game is not endangered, yet the defense is not an easy one. Better, perhaps, was Q R—B sq, followed by exchange of Rooks.

(d) Better, perhaps, was Q—Q 3. The move selected has the disadvantage of preventing Black from moving the Kt after Kt x P has been played.

(e) Much better was R x Kt. Black then could double Rooks on the Queen's file.

(f) Black's game looks satisfactory, yet there is some danger.

(g) R—Q 3, followed by B—Q 2, K B 3 and K—K 2, would have given Black a pretty safe game, and there was hardly any chance for White to break through.

(h) Black still had the R—Q 3, followed eventually by B—Q 2 and K—B 3 continuation on hand. He also could have played R—Q B 8, and his game was not endangered. The text play is a grave oversight.

(i) The sacrifice is sound and forces a win for White.

(k) R—Kt 8 or R—B 4 was hardly any better. White's answer would have been P—R 6, R—R 7, and Queening of the Pawn.

(l) Which causes Black to surrender. If P—R 5, then K B 5 and K x Kt P, otherwise B x P and B—Kt 4 brings about a similar result.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INCREASE OF ARMY AND NAVY.

AMONG the first permanent modifications of national policy resulting from the war, the increase of the military and naval establishment must be recorded. Navy-building has received by far the larger increment at the hands of Congress, but it has also been made possible for the President in time of war to have at his command a regular army more than twice as large as heretofore maintained, and a volunteer army to supplement it as well.

The story of the navy's increase is the shorter but the more striking, in that it has not only been temporarily augmented for the war, but has become the object of unprecedented appropriations for permanent upbuilding. A large part of the \$50,000,000 first appropriated by Congress for purposes of national defense has been used to purchase additional cruisers and gunboats, yachts for despatch-boats, tugs for a patrol fleet, and to convert chartered merchant-vessels into auxiliary cruisers. To man a number of these ships, the naval militia was called upon through the governors of several States. The naval militia is organized specifically for coast defense in seventeen States, and comprises a force of about 3,800 men. Beyond emergency measures a permanent increase of the navy is provided for by the passage of the naval appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. Congress has fixed the appropriation at \$57,000,000—more than double the appropriation for the current year, which had been the largest since we began the construction of our modern navy. It authorizes the construction of three new seagoing battle-ships, each of 11,000 tons displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$3,000,000 each; four coast-defense monitors, to cost \$1,250,000 each; sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, and twelve torpedo-boats, to cost \$6,900,000, and one gunboat for the Great Lakes, to cost \$260,000. It also authorizes the construction of dry-docks to cost \$850,000 each, at Portsmouth, Boston,

League Island, and Mare Island and a steel, floating dock at Algiers, La. It provides for 1,500 additional marines, 60 gunnery sergeants, and 40 corporals.

New legislation regarding the army is more complicated, Congress having decided against permanently enlarging the regular army, but having provided means of increase in time of war which seem to have been confusing to the public.

“Upon a declaration of war by Congress, or a declaration of Congress that war exists,” the Hull army reorganization law authorizes the twenty-five regiments of the infantry arm of the service to be recruited up to a total of 31,800 enlisted men. It authorizes the recruiting of the ten regiments of the cavalry arm of the service to a total of 12,000 enlisted men, the seven regiments of the artillery arm of the service to 16,457 men, and the engineer battalion of five companies up to 752 enlisted men, including two non-commissioned officers, which makes a total for these arms of the service, when at a maximum strength, of 61,010. But it is specifically provided that the additional force of the regular army, authorized for war purposes, shall be promptly discharged at the close of hostilities, the permanent increase of the present “peace footing” being limited to twenty-five majors.

These provisions contemplate a three-battalion formation of the regular army, and it is provided that, when the President shall call for volunteers or militia, he is authorized to accept quotas of troops from the various States and Territories as organized therein, in number of men and formation conforming to the regular army organization.

A separate law (known as the Hull volunteer army bill) has been enacted “to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States, in time of war, and for other purposes.” Under the terms of this law the President issued his call for 125,000 volunteers. It declares that all able-bodied male citizens and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, constitute the national forces and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States. The organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the army of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States, provided that in time of war the army of the United States shall consist of two branches, the regular army, the permanent military establishment, and the volunteer army, to be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent.

The volunteer army is to be raised and organized “only after Congress has or shall have authorized the President to raise such a force or to call into actual service the militia of the several States.” From this wording of the law it will be seen that a volunteer army may be raised without calling upon the state militia, if, in the judgment of Congress, occasion demands it.

The volunteer army is to be mustered out when the object for which it is organized has been attained, and enlistments are limited to two years. In service this army, and the state militia when called upon, are subject to the laws of the regular army.

When the members of any company, troop, battery, battalion, or regiment of the organized militia of any State shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, their own officers may be appointed by the governors of the States and Territories, and will become officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when received as part of the volunteer army. It is over the point of

preserving local organization, thus covered by the law, that trouble has arisen in several States under the present call for volunteers. The general officers of the volunteer army are to be selected and commissioned by the President, who is empowered to appoint a major-general for each army corps and division and a brigadier-general for each brigade. Under this provision, President McKinley made his list of appointments May 4.

The law further provides for the organization of a limited number of companies, troops, battalions, or regiments possessing special qualifications, under which "rough riders," etc., are being organized.

Section 5 of this law reads:

"That when it becomes necessary to raise a volunteer army the President shall issue his proclamation, stating the number of men desired, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of the act, which may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing, and receiving into service the men called for; provided that all men received into service in the volunteer army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population."

An examination of existing law shows that under the Constitution of the United States (art 1, section 8) Congress has power to provide for calling forth, organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for "governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Congress prescribes the President's power over the state militia in Revised Statutes, section 1,642, which reads:

"Whenever the United States are invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of militia of the State or States, most convenient to the place of danger, or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper."

The Spanish-American war did not constitute an "invasion" in

the legal sense. But Congress had exercised its inherent war-making power in directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to force Spain to comply with our demands. A state of war followed. And under the congressional legislation (described above) providing for raising a volunteer army in time of war, the President issued his call. Under that call the Secretary of War asked the governors to furnish quotas of volunteers enlisting from the state organizations, to be mobilized at fixed points and then mustered into service by regular army officers.

Navy to Forestall European Coalition.—"It is improbable that Great Britain and the United States will ever become involved in war with each other. The proposed American navy would probably never be used against the fleets of the British Empire. But there has been talk of European action against the United States, in which possibly all the great nations of the continent would participate. It is against such a contingency that the American people should provide. It can not be done without building a more powerful navy than that of France.

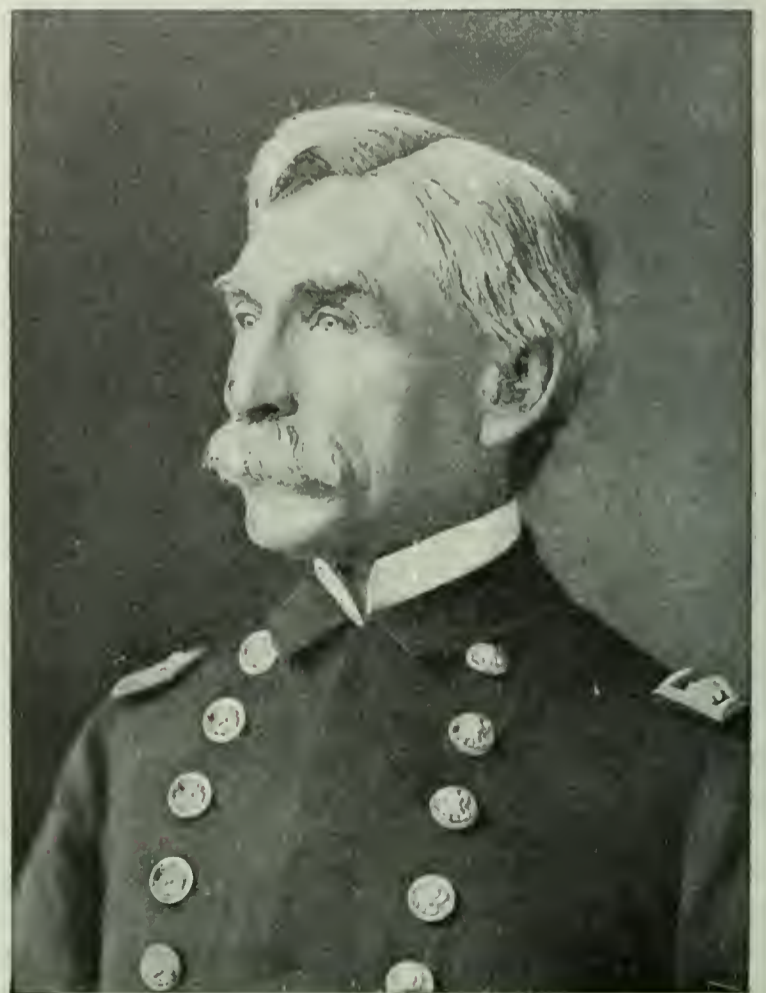
"With some countries this would be impracticable, because of lack of money. But the United States is so rich that it could build a hundred battle-ships and an aggregate of two hundred cruisers, gunboats, and harbor-defense boats without placing a heavy burden of taxation on the people. To build these ships, together with a correspondingly great fleet of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, would not cost more than \$600,000,000. That is a large sum of money, but distributed over a period of ten years, it would involve an expenditure of only \$60,000,000 per year. This would not involve a burdensome increase in taxation.

"A fleet of this size added to the ships now in commission or under construction would make the United States stronger on the seas than Great Britain is to-day. It would put an end to all talk about a European coalition against this country. Great Britain would be our friend, and the two powers together could rule the world. Refrain from building such a navy, and the United States may be compelled to sue for peace at the feet of the allied powers of the continent."—*The Republican (Sil. Rep.)*, Denver.

Fifteen Years of Navy-Building.—" [In a debate on the Naval Appropriation bill] Mr. Boutelle called attention to the fact that fifteen years ago our flag was not flying on a single modern ship



COMMODORE GEORGE C. REMY,
Commanding the Naval Base at Key West.



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COMMODORE J. CRITTENDEN WATSON,
Commanding the Blockading Division of the Atlantic Squadron.

of war. We could not make a ton of armor in this country. A wonderful progress, however, has been made in navy-building in this brief period. What we have done in fifteen years required a half-century for its accomplishment by some of the older European powers. In the course of his speech Mr. Boutelle said:

"During that time [fifteen years] we have increased the authorization of vessels of the new navy, including those in the present bill, by 258,014 tons.

"The appropriations for the increase of the navy during that period, including the present bill, have been \$151,117,597.

"The increase of the naval force of enlisted men during the fifteen years has been 5,500 men.

"When we come to the increase of the armament of the navy in fifteen years, starting from a condition where we had not a single modern gun afloat, we have put afloat and authorized, including the provisions of this present bill, a navy capable of throwing at every full discharge of its guns 122,260 pounds of metal.

"The number of ships shows a similar proportion. We have built in fifteen years' time 114 vessels of all classes.

"Of torpedo-boats and destroyers there have been sixty-three authorized."

"This splendid showing of fifteen years of naval construction, together with the superb action of our cruisers in the battle in Manila bay, can not fail to give a great stimulus to the work of building up a navy that shall be commensurate with our commercial interests and that shall fittingly represent our national dignity and power."—*The Times-Herald (McKin Ind.)*, Chicago.

Army Should be Increased as Well as Navy.—"The fact is, the necessity for a permanently larger regular army is just as great as that for a permanently larger navy. This nation is extending itself. It has become a factor in the affairs of the world. Each State has to keep its own house in order and to protect its own interests against elements that hold such interests and that hold all law in light estimate. Our coast defenses need to be increased and the expensive guns required for them need to be manned permanently by trained forces. A larger national army is required, not merely for war with Spain, for it was required before that war became probable, and it will be required more and more after that war is over.

"So obvious is this that the next Congress should be chosen with reference to the election of men to it who will be pledged, not merely to increase our regular navy, but to raise and maintain our regular army at such figures as our necessities and interests require and as our increasing national duties and international complications may also require. There should be no politics drawn on such a proposition. But if politics is drawn on

it, then the party for an adequate army, as opposed to the party which would place law at the mercy of the enemies of law and the protection of property and rights at the mercy of those who, at bottom, are flatly hostile to both, should receive the united support of sane, orderly, and thoughtful men.

"Meanwhile, volunteering should be encouraged among those to whom it is an object in itself—and they are legion—while those to whom other and nearer duties are mandatory should act on their conscience and on their interest as loyal citizens. The States should maintain their organizations, and the men of the National Guard should take the stand that their duties to their States and to their organizations is one which the general Government has neither the right nor the desire to ask them to neglect."—*The Eagle (Ind. Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Improve the National Guard; Not Increase the Army.—"It will be wise for the Government to put a premium upon efficiency in the National Guard, or other militia, and to give it more attention. There is no reason why every State in the Union should not have as good a military organization as the National Guard of Pennsylvania, or why Pennsylvania, in the future, should not have a better one than in the past. Better far to secure this result by offering inducements to bring it about than to make a material increase in the standing army.

"It has often been pointed out by *The Dispatch* that one chief measure of the industrial superiority of this country is its freedom from the burden of maintaining a large military establishment. The country needs a first-class navy, and that it will soon have. It should maintain it, not at the highest point in numbers, but at the highest grade of efficiency. It needs a standing army that will form the nucleus around which the volunteer forces may be concentrated. It needs trained officers and it needs heavy artillerymen, skilled in the use of its coast-defense guns. With these things the country may go ahead winning new victories in the peaceful fields of industry, commerce, and the arts, confident in its ability to repel invasions and to protect the proper interests of its citizens abroad."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES AT HOME.

WHILE Spain is attempting to carry on war with the United States, she is suffering serious troubles at home. Even the reports which pass government censorship show that martial law has been resorted to in order to suppress riots in many parts of the kingdom, and the cabinet is in process of reconstruction because of differences concerning the Government's war policy.

The most notable statement regarding the Spanish situation



BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM,
Commanding the Department of the South.



MAJOR-GEN. WESLEY MERRITT,
Who may be appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.

appeared in the form of an interview with Premier Sagasta, published simultaneously in the *New York Journal* and the *London Morning Post*, May 10. In it, Sagasta is represented as characterizing the defeat at Manila as an unequal combat, a disaster in which nothing occurred to wound Spanish pride, discussion of the causes of the catastrophe being beside the question. "The truth is," he is reported to have said, "that we were too few, that we were overwhelmed by the great superiority of the enemy's forces, and by the fortunes of war, which unhappily went against us." The reported interview continues:

"At the present juncture there is no time to lose in useless debate. We must reserve all our strength, all our energy, for tomorrow.

"Our first duty is to unite in order to vanquish our foes, or at least to defend ourselves valiantly, and to uphold the honor of Spain. It is necessary thereto that the Government should be supported by all, without considerations of party, exclusively on patriotic grounds.

"Parliament, too, must grant the Government the resources required for war. Now this is precisely what grieves me. I believed that the first cannon-shot by the United States against our troops would be the signal for the union and fraternity of all Spaniards, as all were equally affected by the assault of the United States. I was mistaken. Certain parliamentary groups are in disagreement with the Government, and have the pretension to make conditions in return for their support. They thus paralyze our efforts and diminish our strength, which is indispensable to a government in such a difficult time. Some are ceaselessly intriguing; others are full of reticence, and all is done in the name of the fatherland. What derision!

"Attempts have even been made to assail the monarchy without the authors appearing to imagine for a moment that this is simply weakening the country, lowering the prestige of the flag which guides our soldiers, and that it tends to discourage our troops and encourage our enemies. When our political adversaries attack the Government, when they criticize the acts of the Crown while war is proceeding, they are committing a crime for which some day, perhaps, they may have to answer before the country.

"On principle I am opposed to war, which is always disastrous, even to the victorious nation. God is my witness that I did not wish for a rupture with the United States. I realized perfectly that we were exhausted by the war which we have been waging so long, and that we needed a rest. On the contrary, I desired a peaceful solution which would have protected our interests, the honor of the country, and our rights of sovereignty. The Government did everything to avoid this conflict, more, even than it should have done. Our adversaries began to treat us with contempt, and war became inevitable. We were compelled to accept it with all the consequences, whatever they may be.

"The situation is very simple, and unfortunately can not be concealed. Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles. The United States prosper and increase their riches and their strength daily. There is no use in saying that this state of affairs is the fault of the present system of government. Would a Spanish republic have prevented the development of the United States? I do not think so. A republic would have done no better for Spain, and it might have done worse.

"The United States have coveted Cuba for a long time: first, because it is an excellent strategic point, and, second, so as to be masters of the interoceanic trade. To attain their object they have hesitated literally at nothing. They knew the state of our finances and took advantage of it to attack us, after having assisted the Cuban insurrection, with the view of completing our ruin and with a cut-and-dried plan of declaring war as soon as they considered our exhaustion sufficiently advanced. Now that the struggle has begun, that the first cannon-shots have been fired, the Americans continue the same tactics. Instead of openly making war, they encourage in every way the troubles in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. If they could they would stir up insurrection in the peninsula itself.

"I accepted power under particularly difficult circumstances, but I accept all its responsibilities. At the time of the Government's formation it was engaged, in spite of itself, in an extremely delicate and perilous adventure. It would have been cowardice in these conditions not to have assumed office with a firm hope that, in spite of everything, our honor would be kept

stainless, and that we would triumph because on our side we had loyalty, patriotism, and right. . . . The future is in the hands of God, and none can foresee it."

"**Poor Spain.**"—"The total failure of the Spanish land and naval forces at Manila to make any effective preparations to repel our attack, or to do any damage to our fleet in the resistance to the attack, can not be explained otherwise than as a manifestation of an evil even more deep-seated than that to which Premier Sagasta refers. It can be understood only on the supposition that everything in Spanish government has been undermined by the all-pervading venality and official corruption which were at the bottom both of Spanish misrule in Cuba and of the utter failure of her successive captains-general to make any headway in their military operations against the insurgents.

"Another and even more familiar side of Spanish weakness is presented by her financial condition. With a sadly depreciated paper currency and her bonds standing disastrously below par, she has gone on year after year, piling up higher and higher her burden of public debt in the desperate hope of preserving the supposed prestige of her dominion in Cuba. To raise money she has been compelled to give pledges of a humiliating character, mortgaging the Cuban revenues and other specific sources of income. She has been looked upon as something very like bankrupt, for years.

"It was too much to expect that we should allow disorder and starvation and devastation indefinitely, merely in order that an island off our shore should continue in possession of a country thousands of miles away, scarcely able to keep down its own internal dissensions, with an administration a byword for corruption and incompetence, and with a financial condition which placed it on the verge of bankruptcy. How much these evils of Spain have been aggravated by the very possession of her distant dependencies, imposing tasks on her which she was unfit to perform, and giving extraordinary opportunities for official corruption, no one can say. But it will be the hope of all the world that the nation will be the better for its losses, and will enter upon a new and upward course as a result of the experiences of this war."—*The News, Baltimore.*

Spain without Government.—"A government which can not enforce justice and honesty during peace can not carry on war efficiently. Nothing must be more painfully evident to Spain's friends in Europe than her lack of civil and military leaders. The Spaniards are brave and patriotic, but personal qualities of the rank and file do not insure victory. The readiness of the Spanish sailors off Manila to die for their country was no compensation for the incompetence of Admiral Montejo and the governor-general of the Philippines. The Spanish recruits in Cuba suffered privations and faced death without complaint, but the impotence of the Spanish generals rendered all their sacrifices useless. Spain may still be formidable in guerilla warfare, but where strategy and ingenuity are needed her military and naval commanders reveal hopeless inferiority.

"In civil government the same incapacity paralyzes the nation. The Madrid correspondents all agree that matters are steadily growing worse. The parties in the Cortes are all equally at sea. The Sagasta cabinet keenly realizes that it is in no position to cope with the difficulties of the situation, and it would have fallen before this had any other political group possessed sufficient confidence and strength to accept the responsibilities of office. Sagasta assumed power with the hope of averting war by conciliation and concession. His is not and never was meant to be a war cabinet. He doubtless foresaw the disasters of a conflict, but the temper of the nation did not permit him, after the failure of autonomy, to surrender Cuba without a struggle. Now he finds himself without resources and without hope. He would gladly resign, but the opposition hesitates to give him the push for which he is secretly praying.

"Moret's appeal the other day to the Cortes, to 'advise' the Government and outline a war policy, has truthfully been characterized as a confession of impotence. As the Conservative leader justly said, it signified a desire to convert the Cortes into a convention and the cabinet into a mere committee of safety. The pathetic appeal was doomed to failure and scorn. Sagasta may fall any day, but neither the Conservatives, the Carlists, nor the Republicans are ready to take the reins into their hands. Another republic would meet with the fate which overtook the Castelar experiment. It would produce a speedy reaction in favor of

a despotism. As for Don Carlos, he is too shrewd to seek power at this juncture, for he knows he could not save Spain. His opportunity may come later.

"Thus Spain is without a responsible government and without the elements requisite for the formation of one."—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

IN the New York market last week (Monday, May 9) wheat was quoted at \$1.91 per bushel, having risen more than 30 cents in a single day. The price fell, with violent fluctuations, to \$1.60 within two days after, but the high figure of Monday occasioned much comment in the press. Conflicting explanations of the wheat situation are offered by papers usually well informed on commercial matters—explanations which differ widely not only regarding the causes of present conditions, but even in the figures they give for previous price records. Natural causes, the war, and speculative influences, particularly the cornering of the market by Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, are factors to which different degrees of importance are attached. There is, however, general agreement that the high prices, no matter how caused, constitute a serious source of trouble to Spain, Italy, and other foreign nations just at present, whereas the people of the United States as producers are benefited.

Record-Breaking Prices.—"The price reached last week [Friday, May 6] for the nearest option of wheat, namely, \$1.60 at New York, is the highest reached since 1878, when it touched \$1.85; in June, 1882, \$1.50 $\frac{3}{4}$ was the highest closing price recorded. In August, 1881, and every subsequent month until July, 1882, the price ran over \$1.44, tho it fell from time to time, as low as \$1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ in March, 1882, \$1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ in February, and \$1.38 in December, 1891. Prior to that year the price had touched \$1.59 in 1880, and \$1.56 in 1879, but we go back to 1873 before finding sales at \$2 per bushel or over.

"Up to last Friday it was said that the movement of the wheat market was without precedent, and the movements Saturday and yesterday [Monday, May 9] went far beyond anything that was indicated up to Friday. May wheat rose 30 cents yesterday and went up 23 cents at a single jump. There was a reaction, but there never was anything like this in the history of the wheat market. July wheat advanced 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents yesterday, reaching \$1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$. In previous years there have been remarkable advances in wheat, but they have been purely speculative, the price of a certain option being worked up, by manipulation and corners, out of all proportion to the value of cash wheat, and the exporters and millers drawing out till prices should become normal again. But this whole season the cash wheat has commanded better figures than the futures. The advance of prices here, far beyond the remissions of duty in Europe, has reminded thoughtful foreigners of the dependence of the Old World upon the New for its bread; and while the present year is exceptional on account of the extent of the European shortage, yet under normal conditions Europe must buy wheat of us or go hungry, and there is sound reason in the observations made abroad that any European intervention against us could be defeated by an embargo on our wheat exports for thirty days."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York*.

Produce-Exchange Records.—" \$1.25 was the highest price in April, 1891, or from that month until this week; \$1.20 was the highest in October, 1888, or from that time until April, 1891, and in 1883 and nine previous years the highest prices ranged from \$1.24 to 1.67 in 1877, but nothing higher has been seen since the year of panic, 1873. These are, of course, prices for cash wheat in regular sales; the Produce Exchange officially reported \$1.26 as the top price for the May option April 21, 1894, and \$1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$ for wheat delivered; in October, 1888, with \$1.21 quoted afloat and \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the October option, \$1.21 was the highest for wheat in elevator. In 1880 No. 2 Red was the quality quoted highest, \$1.58 $\frac{3}{4}$ January 2; in 1879 the same quality, at \$1.60 $\frac{1}{4}$ December 29, and in 1878 the same quality at \$1.47 January 3. In 1877 No. 2 Red was at the highest point September 21, \$1.60, but No. 2 Chicago Spring sold at \$1.67 June 7, and No. 2 Milwaukee, for some early months the active grade in the market, sold at \$2 April 28. Nor has the market been remarkable at New York

alone. While the prices here ranged in the years 1868 to 1883 for regular sales between \$1.25 as the highest point in one year and \$1.67 in another, the Produce Exchange records make the highest quotation at Chicago in all these years lower than the price, \$1.78, at which sales were made on Monday there."—*The Tribune, New York*.

Apprehended Bread Famine.—"The primary cause of the advance in wheat is the apprehended bread famine in Europe. Evidence of this is found in the fact that France, a great wheat-growing country, has suspended until July 1 the duty of 36 cents a bushel. The abrogation of this important source of revenue means much as to the limited supply of wheat available. Italy has also suspended its duty, and Spain has prohibited the export of wheat, and now admits breadstuffs free. Austria-Hungary is agitating the repeal of its tax, and Russia has forbidden the export of grain. . . . The war with Spain bears only a vague relation to the advance in wheat. The small crops abroad can not be ascribed to that or the bountiful crops in this country. The advance is due to the immutable law of supply and demand.

"American farmers—and the Leiters as well—will profit largely by the advance. With favorable conditions we will have the largest wheat crop in America this year ever known, as the advance in prices stimulated the planting of a larger area. From the farmers, indirectly, the rising market will boom every channel of commercial and industrial activity. When the farmers are in funds the whole country prospers.

"Some conception of the extent to which the American farmers have profited by the foreign-crop failure may be gained by an inspection of the results of the special wheat investigation instituted by the agricultural department at the close of the harvest of 1897, which have just been published in tabulated form. It is learned from this investigation that the total production of wheat for the year was 530,149,168 bushels, and the average price in all the States for the year was 80.8 cents. The area under wheat cultivation was 39,465,066 acres, the average yield per acre being 12.7 bushels. The value of the total wheat production is placed at \$428,547,121. The total production of corn was 1,902,967,933 bushels, valued at \$501,072,952. The wheat crop of 530,000,000 bushels last year may be increased this year fifty or a hundred millions, and then if prices are maintained the farmers, and through them all the people, may have a year of unbounded prosperity."—*The Post, Pittsburg*.

Shortage of Cash Stocks.—"The exact situation in this country may be easily understood. When the crop of 1897 commenced to come forward, it was estimated that the exports would amount to about 175,000,000 bushels without leaving a shortage in the domestic market. Later the estimates of the size of the crop were enlarged, giving about 200,000,000 bushels for shipping. The Canadian yield was placed at about 55,000,000 bushels. That grain readily finds its way into this country for exportation, and probably a fair proportion of the whole Canadian crop is included in the shipments of American wheat and flour from New York during the last ten months. Admitting that the American supply was about 200,000,000, the whole stock offered to foreigners from this continent was about 255,000,000 bushels. It is to be borne in mind that the quantity furnished by the United States was expected to be the maximum which could be shipped hence without squeezing the domestic consumer. But the actual exports from all ports on the continent so far amount to very nearly 235,000,000 bushels. This would give us a reserve stock for shipment of about 20,000,000 bushels. As a matter of fact, the whole of the visible now amounts to about 35,000,000 bushels. Making allowance for the calling out of old stocks, the most cursory examination of the situation reveals a sharp crisis in the market. Two or three months must intervene before the new grain comes to the elevators or into millers' hands."—*The Journal, Providence*.

Misleading Wheat Estimates.—"On the basis of 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels of wheat per capita and a population a little under 74,000,000 the requirements of the United States for food in the crop year which will end June 30 would be 343,756,000 bushels. In addition there were required for seed 54,000,000 bushels, which makes a total for domestic use of 397,756,000 bushels. In ten months and one week there have been exported in round numbers \$4,000,000 bushels, which accounts for 581,000,000. There were remaining in stock when the crop year began approximately 30,000,000 bushels. Adding this to the government estimate of a yield of

530,000,000 bushels, we find that the total available supply, according to official calculation, has been only 560,000,000 bushels, or 21,000,000 bushels less than the proved distribution, without counting the 23,000,000 bushels now held at visible supply-centers or the invisible stock which still remains to be marketed.

"Evidently some one has blundered, and there has been a similar miscalculation about the needs of foreign buyers and the resources of exporting countries other than the United States. These various blunders have been costly ones for American farmers, who have sold their stocks for less than they would have brought in the world's markets if the facts had been more correctly understood; and costly, too, for the speculative 'wind-sellers,' who have recklessly pinned their faith upon theories of underestimates of the world's shortage in wheat supplies during the past year."—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

"The rapid rise and extreme fluctuations at present are due, of course, to the simple fact that there is at present little or no wheat for sale; that is to say, none that is not cornered. Small transactions suffice to effect large changes in prices. The short interest in New York is said to lack 1,000,000 bushels, and that in Chicago 8,000,000 bushels. It is impossible to say how much higher prices may be forced before this shortage is covered. It is to be hoped that the 'corner' may be broken before our export trade is seriously arrested and before the price of flour is further advanced. If our wheat is held too high the poor of Europe will have to eat other food-stuffs. A determination on the part of Europe to cease buying for a time in consequence of our abnormal prices might have a serious effect. All experience goes to show that excessive rigging of the market tends to produce a reaction in which the manipulators suffer severely. A tumble and crash in the market is, therefore, not improbable, with the effect of restoring prices to a normal figure, such figure under present conditions being nearer \$1 than \$1.90."—*The Sun, Baltimore*.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

NEWSPAPER correspondents who witnessed the marvelous naval engagement at Manila, May 1, enjoyed the rare privilege of furnishing word-pictures for the world's memory gallery. J. L. Stickney, correspondent of a syndicate including the *New York Herald* and the *Chicago Times-Herald*, formerly holding active rank as lieutenant in the navy, was on the flag-ship *Olympia* during the battle, and reported the conflict in detail. His account shows that the night entrance to the bay was made by our squadron in the following order, which was kept during the whole time of the first battle: Flag-ship *Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston*. A single shot from a shore battery and several replies from our ships marked the entrance: our sailors sleeping alongside their guns until daybreak, by which time the fleet, steaming slowly, was within five miles of Manila. Nine Spanish ships, protected by the arsenal at Cavite, remained under way during most of the action (Spanish despatches alleged that their ships did not have steam up). Two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flag-ship at 6:05 A.M., but they did no harm. The account proceeds:

"Only a few minutes later the shore battery at Cavite Point sent over the flag-ship a shot that nearly hit the battery in Manila, but soon the guns got a better range and the shells began to strike near us or burst close aboard from both the batteries and the Spanish vessels.

"The heat was intense. Men stripped off all clothing except their trousers.

"As the *Olympia* drew nearer all was silent on board as if the ship had been empty, except for the whirr of blowers and the throb of the engines.

"Suddenly a shell burst directly over us.

"From the boatswain's mate at the after 5-inch gun came a hoarse cry. 'Remember the Maine!' arose from the throats of five hundred men at the guns. This watchword was caught up in turrets and fire-rooms, wherever seaman or fireman stood at his post. 'Remember the Maine!' had rung out for defiance and revenge. Its utterance seemed unpremeditated, but was evi-

dently in every man's mind, and, now that the moment had come to make adequate reply to the murder of the *Maine's* crew, every man shouted what was in his heart.

"The *Olympia* was now ready to begin the fight. Commodore Dewey, his chief-of-staff, Commander Lamberton and aide and myself, with Executive Officer Lieutenant Rees and Navigator Lieutenant Calkins, who conned ship most admirably, were on the forward bridge. Captain Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was thought unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell. 'You may fire when ready, Gridley,' said the commodore, and nineteen minutes of six o'clock, at a distance of 5,500 yards, the starboard 8-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts.

"The piercing scream of shot was varied often by the bursting of time-fuse shells, fragments of which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging. One large shell that was coming straight at the *Olympia's* forward bridge fortunately fell within less than one hundred feet away. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Lamberton, Rees, and myself. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed just under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Incidents like these were plentiful.

"Protected by their shore batteries and made safe from close attack by shallow water, the Spaniards were in a strong position. They put up a gallant fight.

"The Spanish ships were sailing back and forth behind the *Castilla*, and their fire, too, was hot.

"One shot struck the *Baltimore* and passed clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a 6-inch gun and exploded a box of 3-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men. The *Olympia* was struck abreast the gun in the wardroom by a shell which burst outside, doing little damage. The signal halyards were cut from Lieutenant Brumby's hand on the after-bridge. A shell entered the *Boston's* port quarter and burst in Ensign Dodridge's stateroom, starting a hot fire, and fire was also caused by a shell which burst in the port hammock netting. Both these fires were quickly put out. Another shell passed through the *Boston's* foremast just in front of Captain Wildes, on the bridge.

"After having made four runs along the Spanish line, finding the chart incorrect, Lieutenant Calkins, the *Olympia's* navigator, told the commodore he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy, with lead going to watch the depth of water. The flag-ship started over the course for the fifth time, running within two thousand yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range even 6-pounders were effective, and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were seen burning and their fire slackened.

"On finishing this run Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, as they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them. Action ceased temporarily at twenty-five minutes of eight o'clock, the other ships passing the flag-ship and the men cheering lustily.

"Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until ten minutes of eleven o'clock, when the signal for close action again went up. The *Baltimore* had the place of honor in the lead, with the flag-ship following and the other ships as before. The *Baltimore* began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries at sixteen minutes past eleven o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practise.

"The Spaniards replied very slowly, and the commodore signaled the *Raleigh*, the *Boston*, the *Concord*, and the *Petrel* to go into the inner harbor and destroy all the enemy's ships. By her light draft the little *Petrel* was enabled to move within one thousand yards. Here, firing swiftly but accurately, she commanded everything still flying the Spanish flag.

"Other ships were also doing their whole duty, and soon not one red and yellow ensign remained aloft, except on a battery up the coast.

"The Spanish flag-ship and the *Castilla* had long been burning fiercely, and the last vessel to be abandoned was the *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, which lurched over and sank.

"Then the Spanish flag on the Arsenal staff was hauled down, and at half-past twelve o'clock a white flag was hoisted there. Signal was made to the *Petrel* to destroy all the vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieutenant Hughes, with an armed boat's crew, set fire to the *Don Juan de Austria*, the *Marquise del Duero*, the *Isla de Cuba*, and the *Correo*.

"The large transport *Manila* and many tugboats and small craft fell into our hands.

"Capture or destroy Spanish squadron,' were Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within seven hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained to be done.

"The commodore closed the day by anchoring off the city of Manila and sending word to the governor-general that if a shot was fired from the city at the fleet he would lay Manila in ashes.

"As Governor-General Augusti failed to comply with Commodore Dewey's demand for the use of the cable to Hongkong after Sunday's battle, the commodore was obliged to cut the cable on Monday."

The revenue-boat *McCulloch* lay at some distance from our line of fighting ships, protecting the supply-ship and collier. John T. McCutcheon, staff correspondent of the *Chicago Record* on the *McCulloch*, tells of Spanish braggadocio and bravery and gives other interesting particulars of the engagement:

"Shortly before five o'clock Sunday morning and when every vessel in the fleet had reported itself in readiness to move on Cavité, the crews were drawn up and the remarkable proclamation issued by the governor-general of the Philippine Islands, on April 23, was read to the men. Every American sailor went into battle determined to resent the insults contained in the message, which was as follows:

"Spaniards! Hostilities have broken out between Spain and the United States. The moment has arrived for us to prove to the world that we possess the spirit to conquer those who, pretending to be loyal friends, have taken advantage of our misfortune and abused our hospitalities, using means which civilized nations count unworthy and disreputable.

"The North American people, constituted of all the social excrescences, have exhausted our patience and provoked war with their perfidious machinations, with their acts of treachery, with their outrages against laws of nations and international conventions. The struggle will be short and decisive, the God of victories will give us one as brilliant and complete as the righteousness and justice of our cause demand. Spain, which counts on the sympathies of all the nations, will emerge triumphantly from the new test, humiliating and blasting the adventurers from those states that, without cohesion and without history, offer to humanity only infamous tradition and the ungrateful spectacle of chambers in which appear united insolence, cowardice, and cynicism. A squadron, manned by foreigners possessing neither instructions nor discipline, is preparing to come to this archipelago with the ruffianly intention of robbing us of all that means life, honor, and liberty.

"Pretending to be inspired by a courage of which they are incapable, the North American seamen undertake as an enterprise capable of realization the substitution of Protestantism for the Catholic religion you profess, to treat you as tribes refractory to civilization, to take possession of your riches as if they were unacquainted with the rights of property, and kidnap those persons whom they consider useful to man their ships or to be exploited in agricultural or individual labor. Vain design! Ridiculous boasting! Your indomitable bravery will suffice to frustrate the attempt to carry them into realization. You will not allow the faith you profess to be made a mockery, impious hands to be placed on the temple of the true God, the images you adore to be thrown down by unbelief. The aggressors shall not profane the tombs of your fathers. They shall not gratify their lustful passions at the cost of your wives' and daughter's honor or appropriate the property that your industry has accumulated as a provision for your old age. No! They shall not perpetrate the crimes inspired by their wickedness and covetousness, because your valor and patriotism will suffice to punish and abase the people that, claiming to be civilized and cultivated, have exterminated the natives of North America instead of bringing to them the life of civilization and progress. Men of the Philippines, prepare for the struggle, and united under the glorious Spanish flag, which is ever covered with laurels, let us fight with the conviction that victory will crown our efforts, and to the calls of our enemies let us oppose with the decision of the Christian and patriotic the cry of 'Viva España!'

'Your governor, BASILIO AUGUSTIN DIVILIO."

'If the cry of *'Remember the Maine'* were not enough to put the American sailors in a fighting mood as the war-ships moved forward in battle line, the memory of this insulting proclamation helped to put them on their mettle.

"As the *Olympia* approached Admiral Montejó gave orders, and the *Reina Christina* moved out from the line to engage the big flag-ship of the American fleet. Admiral's Dewey's boat welcomed the battle. Every battery on the *Olympia* was turned on the *Reina Christina*. In the face of this awful fire she still advanced. The American sailors had ridiculed the gunnery of the Spaniards, but they had to admire this act of bravery. She came forward and attempted to swing into action against the *Olympia*, but was struck fore and aft by a perfect storm of projectiles. With the *Olympia* still pounding at her, she swung around and started back for the protection of the navy yard.

Just after she had turned a well-aimed shell from one of the *Olympia's* 8-inch guns struck her, fairly wrecking the engine-room and exploding a magazine. She was seen to be on fire, but she painfully continued her way toward the shelter of Cavité and continued firing until she was a mass of flames. It was during this retreat that Captain Cadarso was killed. The bridge was shot from under Admiral Montejó. The Spanish sailors could be seen swarming out of the burning ship and into the small boats. Admiral Montejó escaped and transferred his pennant to the *Castilla*. He had been on the *Castilla* less than five minutes when it was set on fire by an exploding shell.

"Toward the close of the decisive engagement, and just after the *Reina Christina* had been sent back, hammered to pieces and set on fire, two small torpedo-boats made a daring attempt to slip up on the *Olympia*. A pall of smoke was hanging over the water. Taking advantage of this, they darted out from the Spanish lines and headed straight for the American flag-ship. They were fully 800 yards in advance of the Spanish line (or more than half of the way toward the *Olympia*) when they were discovered. Admiral Dewey signaled his men to concentrate all batteries on them. Every gun on the port side of the *Olympia* was leveled on the two little craft which came flying across the water. A fierce fire was opened, but they escaped the first volley and came on at full speed. The flag-ship stopped. A second broadside was delivered. The torpedo-boats were either injured or else alarmed, for they turned hastily and started for the shore. An 8-inch shell struck one. It exploded and sunk immediately, with all on board. The other, which had been hit, ran all the way to shore and was beached. These were the only two attempts the Spanish made to offer offensive battle.

"There are some very interesting figures as to the amount of firing done by our ships during the battle. The *Olympia* fired 1,764 shells, aggregating twenty-five tons in weight. The *Baltimore* did even heavier firing, being called upon to reduce the forts after the first engagement, and sent no less than thirty-five tons of metal into the Spanish ships and the land batteries. The remainder of the fleet shot a total of eighty tons of metal, making a grand total of 140 tons.

"The eight men who were hurt by the explosion on the *Baltimore* continued to fight until the end of the battle.

"The *Boston* was struck once and the officers' quarters set on fire.

"For some reason the Spanish gunners seemed to think that the *Baltimore* was especially dangerous, having the general build of a battle-ship, and, next to the flag-ship, she had to withstand the greatest amount of firing, and was struck several times, with no great damage.

"I went over the fleet soon after the second engagement of Sunday, and except for the torn rigging and a few dents here and there few signs could be discovered that the vessels had engaged in one of the most decisive naval battles of modern times.

"The *Concord* and the *Petrel* were not hit at all, altho the latter went deeper into the enemy's position than any other vessel in our fleet.

"The *Olympia* made a glorious record. She was struck thirteen times, counting the shells which tore through her rigging, but she came out as good as she went in.

"The *Baltimore* was hit more fairly than any other of the



WILL WEAR THE STARS AND STRIPES.

UNCLE SAM: "Here, sonny, put on these duds."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

ships. Two shells pierced her hull, but the commander estimates that the total damage is not more than \$1,000.

"Compare these trivial losses with the fearful damage done to the Spanish. As nearly as I can estimate, after canvassing the opinions of naval officers, about 400 Spanish were killed or went down in the ships, and perhaps 600 or more were wounded. Eleven of their ships were totally demolished, and the Americans captured one transport and several smaller vessels.

"Their money loss by reason of the battle is placed at \$5,000,000, to say nothing of the probable loss of the city of Manila and the whole group of Philippine Islands.

"The most interesting capture made by the Americans was a bundle of private papers belonging to Admiral Montejo. One of these communications, bearing his signature, shows that it was his intention to have a general review and inspection of the fleet at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. This proves that he was not expecting the American fleet so soon. Other papers show that it had been his intention at one time to entrust the defense of Manila to the land batteries and take the fleet to Subig Bay, north of Manila, believing that he could there take up a strong position and have an advantage over an attacking fleet.

"According to the reports from Manila the admiral first went ashore at Cavité and had his wounds dressed. He succeeded in evading the insurgents, who wished to capture him, and arrived in Manila twelve hours after the fight.

"I have talked with some Spanish officers, and they attribute the American victory to the rapidity and the accuracy of our fire rather than to the weight of projectiles used. Also, the fact that the American ships were painted a lead color and did not stand out boldly against the water made them very unsatisfactory targets and kept the Spanish gunners guessing as to the correct range.

"In spite of his overwhelming defeat Admiral Montejo did not forget the courtesies of the occasion. On Monday he sent word by the British consul to Admiral Dewey that he wished to compliment the Americans on their marksmanship. He said that never before had he witnessed such rapid and accurate firing. Admiral Dewey, not to be outdone in the amenities of war, sent his compliments to the Spanish admiral and praised the Spaniards very highly for their courage and resistance."

The Hongkong correspondent of the London *Times*, on arriving at that place from Manila, wrote:

"I had a conversation with Admiral Montejo, who, recognizing the superiority of the American squadron, admitted that his chief object was to seek the protection of the Cavité forts. He fought in the *Reina Maria Cristina* till she was on fire fore and aft, and had fifty-two killed. On the advice of his flag-lieutenant, he transferred his flag to the *Isla de Cuba*. Eventually, after two and a half hours' fighting, he gave the signal to scuttle and abandon her. Commodore Dewey ceased fire and asked permission of the forts to destroy the burning ships. Admiral Montejo replied: 'The ships are at your mercy; do as you like.' The American fire was then resumed till the Spanish squadron was completely annihilated.

"The captain of the *Boston*, who carried the flag of truce, said: 'You combated us with four very bad ships, not war-ships. We have never before seen braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives on vessels not fit for fighting.'

"Commodore Dewey sent a message to Admiral Montejo as follows: 'I have pleasure in clasping your hand and offering my congratulations on the gallant manner in which you fought.'"

"BREAD RIOTS" IN ITALY.

FORMIDABLE "bread riots" were reported in various localities of Italy last week, to suppress which the military were called forth and hundreds of rioters were shot down. An exceedingly rigid press censorship is exercised, and in many places, it is said, martial law prevails. Newspapers in the United States represent the riots as the premature outbreak of a revolution long planned, and hastened by the rise in the price of cereals and by the inauguration of the Spanish-American war.

The New York *Sun* publishes an account of the conditions lead-

ing up to the present disturbances, given by the widow of Dario Papa, late owner of the Republican paper *Italia del Popolo*, which is one of the papers reported to have been seized by the Italian Government. We quote from the interview in part as follows:

"Sympathy with the starving was undoubtedly the cause of what was intended to be a peaceful demonstration in Milan and ended in revolt. There are very serious reasons for revolt. The outbreaks in all parts of Italy are caused by grievances of long standing. Each year a hundred thousand people go mad from hunger in Italy. This is according to official statistics, and does not include the thousands in a half-demented state called *la melancolia*, from lack of nourishment. There are hundreds of thousands who never have enough to eat, or live on moldy corn year in and year out, till soul and body can barely stay together. The general suffering in Italy is so great that nothing like it exists in any other country.

"The Hispano-American conflict may have aggravated the conditions, for the increase of a *centesimo*, the fifth of a cent, on a pound of corn meal is felt by the poor. [The Government has suspended the corn duties.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.]

"There are 4,965 cantons where the use of meat is unknown, except in moneyed families, and there are 1,700 where food made of flour or grain is rarely eaten except on holidays, or in cases of sickness. What do they eat? Roots and acorns are largely used in some parts of Italy.

"The 'bread riot' is merely this: Starving women and children go to the town hall asking for bread, supposing in their ignorance that the municipal authorities are able to provide it. They are met by the soldiers, who fire upon them, killing some and dispersing the others. This has occurred frequently of late years. The killing of helpless women and children has always aroused the indignation of the Milanese, who are good, intelligent people. They are the strongest of the Italians, and Milan is the first commercial city of Italy. So a protest from Milan has weight. Milan has been republican at heart since the war of independence. . . .

"All that is in opposition to the Government is called anarchy in Italy. The charge of anarchy is used as a pretext for suppressing all opposing political organizations. The indignation of the people has been slowly rising while thousands have been wrongfully imprisoned or sent to '*domicilis coatto*,' banishment to islands or places where they would not be heard from.

"I once attended a court-martial trial in Lunigiana where twenty-seven so-called anarchists were tried for a revolt in which nobody was hurt except by the soldiers of the Government. They were most of them mere boys, and not one was an Anarchist. They were sentenced to from four to fifteen years of imprisonment—a couple of centuries of imprisonment in all—on the testimony of an officer who, years afterward, through remorse, confessed to having sworn falsely against them. It might be supposed that the poor fellows were immediately released, but they were not, for that was considered 'against discipline.'

"*L' Italia del Popolo* is the only republican daily paper in Italy. It was founded by Dario Papa, who devoted his life to preaching ideas of progress and liberty to the Italians. He was called 'The American' because he became persuaded while in America that the federal republican form of government is the only one suitable for Italy with its small dissimilar states and its political and religious dissensions. All Italians are coming to this conclusion, even the Pope. Dario Papa was a patriot who wrote such things as this: 'National decorum should consist in not letting the people die of hunger through overtaxation on food; then our people would not be obliged to carry their appetites, their rags, and their ignorance around the known world, lowering the wages of other workmen by their competition, so becoming objects of a hatred and ridicule as unjust to them as it would be just if turned against the Government which is the cause of this state of things.'

"This tax on food has been growing heavier each year. The duties are double or triple what they are in other states. The *pellagra*, hunger-madness, increases and the Government does nothing to relieve it, tho all that is necessary is to give the poor creatures good food. In the mean time millions are being wasted for the monarchy with its armies and other follies, such as the civilizing of Africa. The civil list is the largest in the world compared to the resources of the country. Humbert receives much more than Queen Victoria. He knows by his official bureau of statistics that Italy is on the verge of collapse, and he puts his millions in the Bank of England to have them safe."

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times* explains that the bread issue is a mere pretext for insurrection, prepared beforehand by associations of navvies and railway employees in which a strong socialistic and republican leaven has long been working. He says:

"Besides many other proofs of this statement it will suffice to say that the rioting is confined to the richest districts in the country. Another strong political motive underlying the movement is the well-known desire of the Vatican and the clericals to

foment disorders, hoping thereby to overthrow the House of Savoy in favor of a republic, which might pave the way to a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope."

Culmination of Discontent.—"Nominally and superficially the outbreak is due to the high price of wheat and the recklessness of starvation. Actually it is the culmination of years of discontent, burdensome taxation, internecine conflict between rulers, and an attempt on the part of a poor nation to maintain a degree of military importance befitting only the richest and strongest. Ever since the monarchy was restored the struggle has gone on, to justify the overthrow of the temporal power by the upbuilding of the nation on a scale commensurate with that of neighboring states. To accomplish this task, naval and military establishments were necessary, in order to render Italy a power to be reckoned with and to preserve that 'balance of power' which has been for nearly a century the ruling principle of European politics. But the effort has exhausted her. The country could not stand the strain of associating on even terms with her rich neighbors. The attempt was crushing, and when to all this was added the extravagant folly of the Abyssinian campaign, with its humiliating climax, it was plain that a change was impending. That miserable enterprise revealed the degree of corruption and incompetence existing in the administration, and exposed the hollowness of the Government.

"In the mean time, it must be remembered, the phrase 'United Italy' is a misnomer. The country is far from union. The breach between the Quirinal and the Vatican has never been filled. The temporal power has never been surrendered by the latter, nor the design of a restoration of its exercise abandoned. With such a silent warfare in operation, the marvel is that the Government has lasted so long. It has not reached its end yet, perhaps; it may weather the present storm and gather new strength from the effort; but its policy in the future must be one of retrenchment and dependence if it is to escape such revolutions as this uprising is now acknowledged to be."—*The News, Newark, N. J.*

Italy and Spain Compared.—"The fact is that Italy is worse off than Spain, apart from the acute troubles which have come to Spain. The national credit has, indeed, been better. Italian 5s have commanded nearly 90, while Spanish 4s, before Spain got into trouble with us, were about 60. But it has been the Spanish colonies which have been millstones about Spain's neck. If she had been free of them her financial position would not be so very desperate. The sea and the Pyrenees isolate her so that she does not need to maintain a great armament. In proportion to her population, her standing army of 128,000 men on a peace footing is less of a burden than the 231,000 of Italy, and there is no comparison, either in efficiency or in costliness, between the two navies. Even in 1897, when Spain was making extraordinary efforts to suppress the rebellion in Cuba, but which was a normal year for Italy, the combined military and naval estimates amounted in Spain to \$29,000,000, while in Italy they amounted to \$67,000,000. The whole Spanish budget was \$174,000,000, against \$334,000,000 for Italy.

"There can scarcely be such a disparity between the productive capacity of the two nations of which one has thirty millions of population and the other seventeen. That Italy maintains her credit so much better than Spain did, even before the present war broke out or became imminent, must mean that her people are much more heavily taxed. And that we believe to be the case. Italy has been for twenty years and more competing in armaments with nations of far greater resources. She allowed her Government, so to speak, to take more stock in the Dreibund than it could afford, and in a time of unbroken peace she has been crushed under the weight of her preparations for war. At least ten years ago Sir Charles Dilke showed that she must break down under the load she had assumed. Her trouble is chronic, while that of Spain is in comparison merely acute, so far as the existing distress is concerned. In other respects there is, of course, no comparison, because Italy is an enterprising and progressive nation, upon which the modern industrial spirit has fairly taken hold. But the riots in Italy are for that very reason more full of political significance than the riots in Spain. It is to be hoped that Italy will see in what her mistake has lain, and will reduce her armament in better proportion to her ability to carry it, while it is beyond hope that Spain will recognize her mistakes. Meanwhile, the internal condition of Italy seems to be almost as dangerous as the internal condition of Spain."—*The Times, New York.*

The Danger in Europe.—"Late advices that the so-called 'bread riots' in Italy are really the premature manifestations of a planned revolutionary uprising indicate that the European opposition to an American-Spanish war was not unreasonable. The Italian Government is in no worse repute with its people than the Government of Austria-Hungary, or even those of Germany and France. All of them have been trembling for years through the fear that a spark might fire the magazines and cause a revolutionary explosion throughout continental Europe.

"It was the assumption that the American war with Spain, in the cause of human liberty, might prove to be the fatal spark that set those governments so anxiously against any hostilities, and it is the same dread that prevents them from any attempt at intervention, as much as the attitude of Great Britain. The ruling classes well know how social democracy, republicanism, and anarchy have been growing under the influences of military despotism; they understand that war, which would engage their armies with a foreign foe, would be the opportunity for the disaffected elements to strike just as they are striking, and have been expected to strike, in Spain. And so, while they were anxious enough to prevent a war for liberty that would attract universal attention, they have not been willing to involve their armies in outside operations lest they may be needed to suppress insurrections at home.

"It is this same consideration that has inspired the German press in its unanimous abuse of the United States—an abuse that is intended to smother any sentiment of admiration for this country or its institutions that might be aroused by incidents of the war—and which, at the same time, moves the German Emperor to expressions of friendship, for the consumption of loyal German-speaking citizens of America. How well founded these apprehensions have been may be seen in the results from war in Spain and from sympathetic excitement in Italy.

"Whether the disturbance will extend beyond the borders of those hysterical Latin countries can not be predicted. It is enough for Americans to know that the danger of its spread will be sufficient to prevent the European imperialists making any serious attempt to interfere in our affairs. Great Britain is America's friend in this juncture, and there is not another power in Europe that could undertake a war with any other first-class power without taking the risk of rebellion at home, such as is racking Spain."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THERE is no uncertainty as to the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron of the Pacific.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

THERE seems to be no escape from the conclusion that Spain is pretty near the end of her Manila.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

KLONDIKE? Klondike? Seems to us we heard of such a place once upon a time, but it must have been "before the war."—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

"TELL the class what an island is, Sammy."

"Yes'm; an island is a body of land surrounded by United States battle-ships."—*The Record, Chicago.*

Old King Coal
Plays a jolly new rôle,
A jolly new rôle plays he.

"Powder and ball
Are of no use at all
If you can't make steam," says he.

Old King Coal
Plays a jolly new rôle,
For he is king of the sea!

—*The Record, Philadelphia.*



THE ORCHESTRA WILL TAKE A FEW BARS' REST.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

UTILITY OF MUSIC IN WAR.

"WHAT do you think of music?" was once asked of an eminent American novelist. "Oh," he replied, "I see no harm in it." This, Mr. Henry T. Finck thinks, illustrates the attitude of many people who consider music but a sort of plaything, and who will be surprised to learn in how many different ways music is and always has been useful to mankind. Mr. Finck thereupon proceeds (*The Forum*, May) to enlighten such Philistines. He refers briefly to the number of people who find a living in musical art and in the manufactures growing out of it (nearly 250,000, he thinks, in the United States alone); quotes from travelers to show how helpful music is to workmen in different countries both as a stimulus and in insuring by its rhythm concert of action in such occupations as rowing; speaks of the various uses from time immemorial in religion, in medical practise (especially with nervous difficulties and in stimulating the brain), and in social life; and ranks it among the moral agencies because of its refining effects and its power to wean young people from debasing pursuits.

The utility of music in matters pertaining to war is also brought out strongly, and to this feature of the case we confine our quotations. The use of music in war-signals is first touched upon:

"To the present day, in all the armies of the world, such musical war-signals are considered not only useful, but absolutely indispensable. The Infantry Drill Regulations of the United States army give the music and significance of more than sixty trumpet-signals—calls of warning, of assembly, of alarm, of service, with such names as 'guard-mounting,' 'drill,' 'stable,' 'to arms,' 'fire,' 'retreat,' 'church,' 'fatigue,' 'attention,' 'forward,' 'halt,' 'quick time,' 'double time,' 'charge,' 'lie down,' 'rise,' etc., besides a dozen or more drum-and-fife signals all of which must be known to the soldiers, to whom they are a definite language, in the sense of Wagnerian *Leit-motive*. Every one is familiar with such expressions as 'drumming up recruits,' 'drumming out deserters,' and so on."

But beside its use for signaling music is used in five other ways for purposes of war: as a valuable adjunct in drill and parade, as (formerly) a means of producing panics, in arousing patriotism and keeping up courage, in inspiring soldiers in time of fatigue, and in providing entertainment in time of peace. In reference to its use in arousing warriors Mr. Finck says:

"This use [in producing panics, *à la* the Chinese] of music is obsolete in our armies. Not so the employment of melodies to rouse the courage of the soldiers and stir their flagging energies. Grey says that in Australia four or five old women can, with their singing, stir up forty or fifty men to commit any bloody deed; and Wallaschek justly says of primitive music that, instead of softening manners, it too often 'inspired the savages with a desire for fighting, it aroused their anger, excited their fanaticism, and, by accompanying their war-dances also in time of peace, it aroused their lust for war.' For this reason it is among warlike nations that early music is most developed. The Spartans, the most warlike of all the Greeks, were remarkable for their devotion to music. Tyrtæus, seven centuries before Christ, induced them to use the martial trumpet; and his ardent patriotic songs helped the Spartans to many of their victories. In the Bible there are frequent references to the encouragement given to warriors by music, as, for instance, in 'Chronicles,' where the victory over Jeroboam is attributed to the encouragement derived from the sounding of the trumpet by the priests. It would be superfluous to add anything regarding the miracles of patriotic or fanatic valor wrought by such modern tunes as the 'Marseillaise' or 'Die Wacht am Rhein.'"

In the matter of dispelling weariness on the march, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley is quoted (in his preface to "The Soldier's Song-Book") as follows:

"Troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination

more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but inspired by the music and words of national songs, will feel that self-confidence which is the mother of victory."

Mr. Finck adds:

"The German army includes more than 10,000 military musicians, able-bodied men who might as well be soldiers. We may feel sure that the great and shrewd commanders of the German army would not employ in times of war such an enormous number of musicians unless they believed that in this way these players could do more good than an equal number of fighting-men. In other words, the generals fully appreciate and indorse the utility of music."

ALPHONSE DAUDET DESCRIBED BY HIS SON.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THREE articles upon Alphonse Daudet, by his son Leon Daudet, have appeared in the *Revue de Paris* (March 15, April 1, April 15), which are of exceptional interest. Himself a brilliant writer, worshiping his father, and intimately acquainted, as no other could be, with his distinctive traits, the son's touch-



ALPHONSE DAUDET.
From his last photograph.

ing and impassioned tribute will everywhere enhance the admiration that is already felt for this brilliant and beloved novelist. The striking resemblance (before his sickness) between the head of Alphonse Daudet and the typical head of Christ has been frequently commented upon, and it is impossible to read the son's sketch without feeling that there was in Daudet's character, as well as in his appearance, a truly Christ-like benignity. Leon Daudet writes:

"The tomb has securely closed upon him, and I am called upon to give his picture to the world. I do it with a courageous heart, broken with atrocious grief; for he of whom I write was not merely an exemplary father and husband. He was my teacher, my counsellor, my best friend. . . . My heart overflows—I will open it—so many noble and beautiful things that he has said are trembling within me, seeking a vent. I will scatter them among his innumerable admirers. Let them fear nothing. Their gentle consoler was without a stain. When I look back upon the past, I see him, calm and smiling, notwithstanding his cruel tortures; ever

serene, ever affectionate; and with an indulgence and compassion for the faults of others that at certain grave and critical moments has cast me trembling with admiration at his feet."

It is well known that Alphonse Daudet was stricken suddenly by an incurable malady, of which he remained for many years the victim; and that he endured this terrible affliction with the courage of a martyr, never permitting himself to become embittered or his intellectual activity to be impeded by his physical infirmities. The narrative of his son reveals more fully than ever his heroic fortitude in the deadly embrace of this implacable enemy, and makes manifest that through dire suffering the invalid's character was continually elevated and his talent exalted.

But the son's recollections go back to the time of his infancy—back to the time when his father was still young and strong, and crowned with his budding laurels.

Many of these early reminiscences cast a vivid light upon the earlier years of Daudet:

"We were in the country, in Provence, visiting a family of our dear friends. The morning was admirable, vibrant with bees and perfumes; my companion took his Virgil, his cloak, and his short pipe, and we wandered forth, and ensconced ourselves on the border of a rivulet. The dark cyprus-trees near us enhanced the clear blue of the horizon, delicately intersected with roseate and golden lines. My father explained to me *les Georgiques*. Then it was that poetry was revealed to me. The beauty of the verses, the rhythmical intonations of the musical voice reciting them, and the harmony of the landscape, penetrated my soul with a single impression. An immense beatitude took possession of me. I felt suffocated, and burst into tears. My father knew what was going on within me, and, pressing me to his heart, shared my enthusiasm. I was drunken with beauty."

Another scene at a later date:

"It is evening—I return from the Lyceum after attending several lectures. Our master, Burdeau, had just analyzed Schopenhauer for us with incomparable clearness and insight. I was disturbed by his somber theories. In fact, then for the first time I had tasted the fruit of death, and of distress. How came it that the words of the gloomy pessimist made such an impression upon my sensitive brain? That I will not attempt to elucidate, but my father understood me. I had said scarcely anything, but he saw from my looks that the lesson had been too severe for my youth and inexperience. Then he drew me tenderly to his side, and he, upon whom the black shadow had already fallen, for my sake celebrated life in terms that I shall never forget. He told me of work, that ennobles everything; of radiant goodness; of pity, in which refuge may be found; and finally of love, a consolation even for death that I knew now only by name, but which in time would be revealed to me, and dazzle me with inconceivable raptures. How strong and convincing were his words! He presented me with a radiant picture of the life into which I was about to adventure. The arguments of the philosopher fell one by one before his eloquence; this, my first and most violent attack of metaphysics, he repelled victoriously. Do not smile, you who read these pages. I now comprehend the importance of this little domestic drama. Since that evening I have been gorged with metaphysics, and I know that by means of it a subtle poison infected my veins, and those of my contemporaries. It is not because of its pessimism that this philosophy is so much to be dreaded, but because it distorts and masks what is best in life. I regret bitterly that I did not fix in my memory my father's discourses—it would have been a comfort to many."

Altho his malady was incurable, the novelist, it would appear, might have lived for many years; and he supported his sufferings with such victorious constancy that his friends, and even his family, failed to realize that he was living ever with the sword of Damocles suspended over his head. His death, when it came, was sudden and altogether unexpected. The week before he had attended an author's dinner, and was the life of the party—the brilliant scene has been described in graphic terms by Zola, in his tribute to his friend.

In their own family, Leon Daudet writes, the dinner hour was always one of rare enjoyment:

"Seated between my grandmother, whom he adored, and my mother, whom he admired above all, his daughter, and his two sons, at that dear table, which his disappearance has left void and silent, he exerted himself as much to be entertaining as at a social reunion."

It was there, at this table, that he was struck by death. The family were chatting familiarly, gay and happy as usual, when, after a sudden, mysterious silence, Alphonse Daudet threw back his beautiful head, already clammy with an icy sweat, and they heard the ominous sound of the death-rattle. They rushed to his assistance, his physician was summoned, but all efforts were in vain. Life had fled like the swift lightning's gleam. An hour later, he was reposing upon his bed "beautiful as his image in our hearts, amid stifled sobs, and the motionless light of the flambeaux."

Daudet *filis* turns from these sad scenes to the discussion of his father's aims and position as a novelist and man of letters:

"By my father literature and life were never separated. Art for him meant achievement. That was the secret of his influence. To create types, and to bring consolation to suffering hearts, was his dearest desire."

The charge brought against Alphonse Daudet by many of his critics, that he was not a *thinker*, his son resents, and denies categorically. He was not a pedant, not a fashioner of empty phrases, he says; but a *thinker*, earnest and vigorous, he was, in the true sense of the word. Reference is made to the note-books which Daudet transcribed with the utmost care, during his whole literary career, and the son declares that these inestimable volumes, from which he quotes freely in his concluding article, demonstrate how courageously his father grappled with the most profound problems of life and how successful he was in interpreting them. Here also can be clearly traced the history of his intellectual development. The note-books of his concluding years, above all, are of extraordinary value, both in substance and form. The son writes:

"These ardent words, these intense phrases, weighty with experience, flung together in strange juxtaposition, often without any apparent link between them, but in accordance, nevertheless, to an inherent, profound attraction, like the colors and the features of a sketch of Velasquez, or of Rembrandt; these mordant sentences, with their cruel realism, trembling with sincerity and agony, awake innumerable reflections. And from this style so terse, so abridged, so concentrated, from this tissue of flesh and nerves, go forth astonishing formulas, fulminating revelations, that bear witness to his marvelous powers of observation and analysis."

Montaigne, Pascal, and Rousseau were among Daudet's favorite authors. Montaigne he had always by his side. Descartes and Spinoza he admired chiefly among the philosophers; and, altho opposed to his doctrines, Schopenhauer was read by him with keen relish. The book that he studied more than any other, however, was *the book of life*. According to him it is only through practical experience that we can learn to know the truth; and again, he constantly maintained that *emotion* is the real source of all that is great in art. One of his own most striking characteristics was certainly his extreme sensibility, a most rare capacity for deep feeling, that was never diminished either by suffering or the flight of time. In maturity his emotions were as keen and as quickly aroused as in his ardent youth; but they had been ennobled and purified by his profound and sad experience.

His famous irony was the flower of tenderness. He has been often compared in this regard with Heinrich Heine, but with striking injustice. There is no sort of relation between the bitter expatriated nomad, Heine, who made the world responsible for his misery, and repaid his injuries with the most blighting and withering sarcasm, and the genial, affectionate Daudet, lover of his country, center of the dearest domestic ties, whose sarcasm was rooted in his exquisite and only too acute sensibility, and

was ever tempered with smiles. Daudet was an omnivorous reader. His knowledge was vast and precise. He read rapidly and methodically, assimilating all with marvelous promptitude. Here, as elsewhere, his love of truth preserved him from prejudice, renewing ever his vigorous logic.

From his earliest youth Daudet was noted for his kind heart, goodness, benevolence—his large and generous humanity. Contempt and scorn he regarded as the grossest forms of ignorance :

“Whether it was a man of our own circle with whom he was brought into contact, a writer, an artist, an invalid, a workman encountered by chance, or a beggar on the road, if in need of help, my father, with his genial kindness and exquisite goodness, never failed to discover what was oppressing him, and to win his heart. He inspired that implicit, divine confidence which comes from the joy of being comprehended. How many are burdened with secrets which they dare not communicate! How many, meeting only egotism and selfishness, feel themselves alone in the world. Of all these he was the friend.”

When his existence was harrowed by his sad malady, these characteristics became more and more pronounced. Often a prisoner in his house, his door was thrown wide open. He gathered to him all the wretched, and listened patiently to their stories of distress. No one ever appealed to him in vain, or left him without having been cheered, encouraged, and uplifted. “In his outbursts of tenderness, nothing seemed to him too difficult. He defied the implacability of destiny! In his eyes, every wrong might be righted, every vice was remediable. For every fault he sought an excuse. In his simple life, open to the day, may be found the most convincing arguments in favor of human liberty.”

Alphonse Daudet always had a great penchant for books of travel and adventure. Napoleon was one of his heroes, and he was familiar with all the details of his campaigns. In speaking of this tumultuous and restless nineteenth century, he maintained that it was dominated by two types, that of Bonaparte and that of Hamlet; the latter, prince not only of Denmark but of the interior life; the former, source of high deeds and daring enterprises.

Among his contemporaries there were two whom he regarded as representatives of their opposite ideals, Stanley, the man of action, and George Meredith, the thoughtful and laborious recluse. He delighted in Stanley's books, and read them incessantly. Moreover, when the daring traveler was attacked, he defended him with conviction, maintaining that, so far from being cruel, he was the most just and merciful, as well as the most tenacious of conquerors. His son thus describes their meeting, during Alphonse Daudet's visit to England :

“At last, at the house of a mutual friend in London, he encountered the object of his admiration. And what a spectacle it was to watch these two distinguished men, who understood each other so well, seated upon a low canopy in affectionate intercourse. It is impossible that a being for whom my father felt such a sincere friendship could have been wicked. He considered him one of the finest types of the Anglo-Saxon race, cosmopolitan in his lucidity of mind, courage, straightforward integrity, and sound judgment.”

The younger Daudet describes also in animated terms their visit to George Meredith's charming cottage at Bou Hill, concluding with an eloquent eulogy of the English author, the Hamlet of Daudet's imagination. “The image of your features, glorious and pure,” he writes, “is never separated from those that I weep, because they have lost their perishable form.”

Alphonse Daudet was exceedingly patriotic, loving his country with idolatry. The war of 1870, in which he took part, was for him a terrible revelation, and he could never reconcile himself to the inglorious defeat which France then suffered. His son says that he reproached his father for not having written a full account of their disasters, a work of which only a witness would have been capable. “Such a recital would not have inspired and ele-

vated our people,” the novelist answered. “A warlike country like ours needs to hear, not the dirges of defeat, but the clarion chant of victory.”

This reply was characteristic. To elevate and inspire others—this was the supreme object for which Alphonse Daudet lived and worked.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ONLY PUBLISHED POEM.

MR. GLADSTONE, at one time or another in his long life, has tried his hand at almost every form of serious literature. With the exception of novel-writing and the drama, he has dipped into everything—theology, history, criticism, philosophy, and even poetry. His attempts at poetry, so far as known, were all made in the early years of his career; and while it is said that he wrote a great deal of verse, only one of his poems, if his translations of Horace be not considered, has ever been published. According to the London *To-day* he showed these poems to his friends alone and had the discretion to keep them out of print. The one poem that he gave to the public appeared in a magazine now long since forgotten. The verses were written in 1836, three years before his first book on “Church and State,” being thus really his first public literary effort. At this time Mr. Gladstone was in political retirement with the passing of the Peel cabinet, in which he had held the position of Under Secretary for the Colonies. What circumstances may have led to the writing of his poem and to its publication are not stated.

ON AN INFANT WHO WAS BORN, WAS BAPTIZED, AND DIED ON THE SAME DAY.

I.

How wast thou made to pass
By short transition from the womb
Unto that other darkness of thy tomb,
O Babe, O Brother to the grass?
For like the herb, so thou art born
At early morn;
And thy little life has flowed away
Before the flowing day;
Thy willing soul hath struggled and is free;
And all of thee that dieth
A white and waxen image lieth
Upon the knee.

II.

“Oh, whither hast thou fled
From the warm, joyous world removed?”
Might one of old have questioned
Of his dear and dead,
Panting and straining for relief
Unto a passion and hopeless grief:
“Whither, O thou in vain beloved,
Whither hast thou borne
The smiles and kisses that were gathered up
In thee, for her that bore thee now forlorn
As sweets in the wild rose cup
Before the morn?”

III.

“Is that thy feeble cry
But just beyond the threshold of the grave,
Art thou yet waiting in the voiceless hall
Of Dis, or hear'st the morning waters fall?
Thou canst not sure be nigh
When mad and shrieking spirits rave,
Or dost thou slumber take
By deep glassy and translucent lake
Through a chill exhaustless night
Apart from wo, yet senseless of delight?”

IV.

There was no audible reply,
Only a faint far echo to that cry
Of natural yearning. But our task
Is lighter far; and when we ask,
“Is all thy fate as dark
As in the pall upon the limbs?
Is there no Sun above, no Savior ark.
That on the black sea swims
And bears the children, loved of God and blest
Unto the land of rest?”
We hear a voice from the high seats of bliss,
That answers, “Yes.”

V.

Yes! Narrow was the space
Whereby life ran its hurried race
Like one affrighted by the far-off glare
Of the world's pleasures and alarms;
That from the sin, the sorrow and the care
Fled to seek shelter in the arms
Of his first father and had rest
Upon his breast.

VI.

Oh! joy that on that narrow space
There is no spot of actual sin,
No burning trace
As where evil thoughts have been.
Thou hast not known how hard it is to kill
The inveterate strength of self-desire,
To quench the smoldering and tenacious fire;
And never did thy unexpanded will
Gather up conscious energies to move
Against the God of love.

VII.

The volume of this life was soon unrolled,
But the hours of thy small earthly store;
Altho no more
Than might be numbered at the dawn of sense
By a child's first intelligence,
Yet were their single moments told
To them that stood around
By a faint moaning sound,
Repeated with that laboring breath
That ever ushers death,
Instead of the serene and soft pulsation
Of an infant's respiration.

VIII.

How small the tribute then of human pain
The eternal wisdom did disdain
Thy migrant spirit should be bound to pay
Upon its way
Unto fruition of the immortal prize;
Purchased for thee by rain of scalding tears,
By agony indign,
By woes how heavier far than thine
Through more protracted years
And deeper sighs.

IX.

One evening thou wert not,
The next thou wert, and wert in bliss,
And wert in bliss forever, and is this
So desolate a lot
To be the theme of unconsolated sorrow,
Because thy first to-morrow
Thou wert ordained a vest to wear,
Not made like ours of clay,
But woven with the beams of clearest day,
A cherub fair?

X.

For on that one, that well-spent morn,
Unconscious thou were borne
To wash the baptismal stream,
To gain thy title to the glorious name
Which doth unbar the gates of Paradise,
And thou wert taken home
Before the peril that might come
By thy parents' human pride
In thy soft beaming eye;
But not before
Their blessings on thee they might pour
And pray that, if so early bloomed the tide,
Yet God might speed thee on thy path
Through the void realms of death,
And Christ reserve thee in His bosom peace
Till pain and sin shall cease;
Till earthly shows shall fly, and they
Shall wake to life with thee from clay.

XI.

We live amid the tumult and the stress
Of a fierce eddying fight,
And to our mortal sight
Our fate is trembling in the balances;
And even it hath seemed
The Tempter at the nether scale
Might over love prevail;
But thy faith can never fail.
Thou art redeemed;
The shadowy forms of doubt and change
Athwart thy tranquil fate no more may range,
Nor speck its lucid path
With tokens and remembrances of death.

XII.

Then flow, ye blameless tears awhile,
A little while ye may:

The natural cravings to beguile
This task is yours; with you
Shall peace be borne anew
And sorrow glide away.
Oh, happy they in whose remembered lot
There should appear no darker spot
Than this of holy ground;
This, where, within the short and narrow bound,
From morn to eventide
In quick successive train,
An infant lived and died
And lived again.

To-day pronounces this poem an important human document, a confession of Mr. Gladstone's early religious and theological trend of mind. In contemplating death as he is doing now in Hawarden, he is too much of a theologian to be a poet. These verses are destitute of all suggestion of the imagery that he employed in his splendid speeches.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER "IMMORTAL" POET.

ABOUT one year and a half ago (October 29, 1897), Rev. T. E. Brown, the son of a Manx clergyman but a resident of Ramsey, England, was suddenly stricken with death while delivering an address to the boys of Clifton College. Since that event, some of the ablest critics of England have made discovery that the Rev. T. E. Brown was a poet of surpassing merit. *The Spectator*, *The New Review*, *The Speaker*, have sounded his praises forth with a certain undertone of surprise that fame had been so slow in crowning him. Now *The Quarterly Review* openly dubs him one of the immortals. We quote from its review of his books ("Fo'c'sle Yarns: including Betsy Lee and other Poems," 1881; "The Doctor and Other Poems," 1887; "The Manx Witch and Other Poems," 1889; "Old John and Other Poems," 1893) the following introductory words:

"It is at some hazard, and not without a feeling of temerity, that a critic can adventure the opinion that poems which have not yet attained a high degree of popularity belong to that class which posterity will not let die. And if the question were one of comparative excellence, caution would be still more desirable. But there are certain marks which (apart from all comparison) characterize poetry that will last; above all, this mark, that the thing said or sung shall not have been said or sung before, and shall be also interesting—that it shall touch the heart. We think that this mark of permanence belongs to Mr. Brown's poetry; he depicts for us a region that has never been depicted before; he shows us men and women different from any men or women that poet or novelist has hitherto shown—but men and women real, full of life, natural in spite of many peculiarities and oddities, strong in spite of many weaknesses. Such pictures of life are worth preserving; and the poet himself, in his personal feeling, has also phrases that have never before been rendered in verse; sudden turns, opening out in a few words unexpected vistas. Individuality stamps the lyrics in these volumes as well as the narrative poems; and this (provided it be a worthy individuality) is the surest guaranty of permanence."

Three fourths of Mr. Brown's poems, we are told, are narrative poems, the first of which, "Betsy Lee," is also the most popular. Satisfactory quotations from a narrative poem are always difficult to make, unless made at considerable length; but the flavor of "Betsy Lee" is suggested in the following lines, which the critic terms his "favorite passage" in the poem—a conversation between Tom Baynes and his sweetheart after Tom has disconcerted his rival by turning the teat of the cow he is milking so as to drench the rival's fine new waistcoat:

"Aw, Tom!" says Betsy; "Aw, Betsy," say I;
"Whatever!" says she, and she begun to cry.
"Well," I says, "it's no wonder o' me,
With your ransy-tansy-tissimitee."

Here is a passage from "The Manx Witch," in which a chal-

lence passes with "Homeric plainness and directness" between two miners seeking to win the same woman :

" You'll give me satisfaction,"
Says Harry, " eh?" And *the where and the when*
And *the how*. " At the mouth of the Dragon's den,"
Says Jack ; " let's see which 'll put the other
Down the ould pit, and finish this bother.
For you know d— well whichever 'll lose
That bout," says Jack, " he'll have a long snooze
Down there, he will. Now then, d'ye see!
It's death! it's death 'twixt you and me!
Will you try the fall, my blooming boss?
Hands on it, Harry!" So it's hands it was.

The poems written in Manx dialect are pervaded with humor, which is supplanted when Mr. Brown writes in English by a philosophical depth of thought and by a lyrical power and simplicity of expression. Here is an instance from a poem entitled "Old John" :

In a fair garden
I saw a mother playing with her child,
And with that chance beguiled
I could not choose but look
How she did seem to harden
His little soul to brook
Her absence—reconciled
With after boon of kisses
And sweet irrational blisses.
For she would hide
With loveliest grace
Of seeming craft,
Till he was aware of none beside
Himself upon the place :
And then he laughed
And then he stood a space
Disturbed, his face
Prepared for tears ;
And half acknowledged fears
Met would-be courage, balancing
His heart upon the spring
Of flight—till, waxing stout,
He gulped the doubt.
So up the pleached alley
Full swift he ran ;
Whence she,
Not long delayed,
Rushed forth with joyous sally
Upon her little man.
Then was it good to see
How each to other made
A pretty rapture of discovery.
Blest child! blest mother! blest the truth ye taught—
God seeketh us, and yet He would be sought.

Here is a charming little lyric from one of the Manx poems, "Captain John and Captain Hugh," in which the hero records the fact that his sweetheart has kissed him :

Star of hope, star of love,
Did you see it from Heaven above?
Love was sleeping, hope was fled—
Did you see what Nelly did?
I know it was only the back of my head—
But did you, did you, did you, did you,
Did you see what Nelly did?
You're my witness, star of joy!
Was it a girl that kissed a boy?

Was it a boy that kissed a girl?
Oh, happy worl'!
I don't know!
Let it go!
I thought I'd have died, and nobody missed me,
But Nelly has kissed me! Nelly has kissed me!

Come down! come down!
Put on your brightest crown!
Slip in with me among the clover.
Now tell me all about it—I'm her lover!
Did you see it? Are you sure?
Is she lovely? Is she pure?
Smell these buds! Is that her breath?
Will I love her until death?
Ah, little star! I see you smiling there
Upon heaven's lowest stair!
I know, I know
It's time to go;
But I'm only waiting till you have blessed me,
For Nelly has kissed me! Nelly has kissed me!

The Quarterly Review's critic closes with the following brief poem entitled "Indwelling," which shows the poet in a still different and more serious vein :

If thou couldst empty all thyself of self,
Like to a shell dishabited,
Then might He find thee on the Ocean shelf,
And say: " This is not dead,"
And fill thee with Himself instead.

" But thou art all replete with very *thou*,
And hast such shrewd activity,
That, when He comes, He says, " This is enow
Unto itself—'twere better let it be :
It is so small and full, there is no room for Me."

"The Most Wonderful Pianist Before the Public."—Moritz Rosenthal reappeared in London the other day for the first time since the serious illness which prevented his tour two years ago and again last year to this country. Judging from the London notices of his concert, he has fully regained his powers, and these, in the opinion of *The Westminster Gazette* (London), surpass those of any other pianist now before the public, and the intimation is made that they may equal those of any pianist that ever was before the public. Says *The Gazette* :

"Mr. Rosenthal, who gave another exhibition of his extraordinary powers at St. James's Hall yesterday afternoon, may be described, perhaps without any exaggeration, as the most wonderful of all the wonderful pianists before the public to-day. Listening to him, indeed, it is difficult to believe that any pianist who has ever lived—whether Liszt, Rubinstein, von Bülow, or any other—can ever have surpassed his attainments in the matter of execution and technic. His difficulty seems merely to be to obtain compositions which will sufficiently tax his amazing abilities in this regard. Works with which ordinary virtuosi are quite content he seems to find quite inadequate to his needs, with the result that all sorts of show pieces, quite worthless as music, but admirable as exercises in keyboard gymnastics, are pressed into service in addition. Of such were the compositions by Davidoff and Liszt introduced in yesterday's program. On the other hand, it would be entirely a mistake to suppose that because he favors, for purposes of his own, pieces of this order, Rosenthal is any less acceptable an interpreter of works more worthy of his powers. On the contrary, it is difficult to imagine performances of Beethoven and Chopin finer in any respect than those he placed to his credit yesterday, while in the Brahms-Paganini Variations, virtuosity and musical insight and feeling were combined in a manner no less remarkable."

During May, Rosenthal is to play in Italy and Switzerland, and after a summer's rest he will return to America for an extended tour.

Art Requirements in South Africa.—A story is current in Rome, according to *The St. James's Gazette*, to the effect that a sculptor in that city, in an evil hour for his reputation as an artist, undertook some time ago to produce "to order" a bronze statue of President Krüger. He had a trying experience :

"One of the conditions imposed was that no liberties were to be taken with Oom Paul. He was to be represented in all his native heaviness of features with the fidelity which Oliver Cromwell exacted; and for personal decoration he was to be depicted in his ordinary frock-coat and tall hat. The most trying stipulation of all was, however, that made by Mme. Krüger. Oom Paul's amiable lady (whose health, we hope, is by this time completely recovered) insisted that the crown of the hat should be made concave so that it might catch and hold rain-water for the refreshment of little birds! The artist has succeeded in doing the bidding of his patrons; and the statue is now almost ready for transmission to Pretoria. This concern for the welfare of the harmless little birds is creditable to Mme. Krüger's maternal heart, but humanitarianism of this kind is certainly not conducive to the production of a keen esthetic sense."

THACKERAY'S "Vanity Fair" has been dramatized by Lorimer Stoddard, son of Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, and the play will be produced in this country in the coming season by Mrs. Maddern Fiske. It will be remembered that it was Mr. Stoddard who dramatized "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," in which Mrs. Fiske has been playing the title rôle with great success.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

POSSIBLE PASSAGE OF THE EARTH
THROUGH A NEBULA.

SO-CALLED "dark days," of which a number of remarkable ones have been recorded in the earth's history, have usually been explained by the presence of thick smoke due to great forest fires, accompanied perhaps by some peculiar atmospheric conditions. There have always been a few, however, who have thought that this hypothesis does not furnish a complete explanation, and the observations made on a series of such days that occurred in Siberia in 1896 seems to strengthen the case of these doubters. If we are to believe official reports, the dense smoke that covered half the continent of Asia on those days was due neither to fires nor to volcanic eruptions. It is the opinion of M. Adam Rzyaszczewski, who describes the phenomenon in the *Bulletin de la Société Astronomique*, Paris, that the earth at that time was passing through what he calls a great cosmic cloud—perhaps a gaseous nebula. The only trouble is that in this case it would seem that the whole earth ought to have been equally plunged in the smoky substance, but he explains ingeniously the fact that it was not, as will be seen at the end of his statement, most of which we translate below:

"After collecting a large number of minute details, I am now able to present to the Astronomical Society an account of an immense cosmic cloud that covered the whole of Siberia during eleven consecutive days of the month of July, 1896.

"All the inhabitants of Siberian towns were astonished, at this time, to find themselves enveloped in a thick smoke, containing a large quantity of water-vapor. It was generally believed that there were enormous forest fires, but despatches from the government officials showed that there were no such fires anywhere. Besides, they indicated that everywhere was the same extraordinary smoke . . . over a territory more than 7,000 kilometers [4,300 miles] in extent, from Samara to Chita, and from the Sayan Mountains to the Polar circle. The whole Asiatic continent was plunged for eleven days in thick smoke. The odor of carbon was very evident, and the sun's disk appeared like a red ball of fire; I looked at it easily through a field-glass without the least fear for my sight. A perfect calm reigned in nature, but the upper layers of the smoke glided quite rapidly over the sun's disk, borne by a northwest wind. Now, since no forests were on fire anywhere, and since there was no volcanic eruption in northern Asia, and since from Samara to Chita the phenomenon presented everywhere the same peculiarities, we must conclude, it seems to me, that this was a cosmic phenomenon. Could we have been passing, for instance, through a gaseous nebula or the tail of a comet?

"According to the stories of farmers, whenever the grass was cut during the smoky period, the hay seemed to be poisoned, and the sheep that ate it died by hundreds.

"A workman who was bleaching wax in the sun found that, after the smoke had disappeared, the wax was completely red, and that it kept this color even after being melted.

"A civil engineer has recently published a notice on this phenomenon in the Russian *Official Journal*, and he upholds the same hypothesis, namely, that we were passing through a great cosmic cloud whose origin has not yet been explained."

M. Rzyaszczewski tells us that according to the testimony of travelers, the smoke extended to the tops of the highest mountains—an additional evidence that it was not due to terrestrial causes, for forest-fire smoke, according to him, lies low, so that one can see over it from a mountain peak. Travelers were completely lost in the gloom, and a white tent could not be seen at a distance of a few hundred feet. In closing, the writer says:

"If the earth was then passing through a gaseous nebula, we must suppose that this nebula had for a vast distance a plane boundary, and that, in turning, the earth plunged Siberia into the cloud during the day while at night it emerged into the clear space; for the nights were fine, all the stars were visible, and

there was not the least cloud or smoke. But scarcely had the day dawned when the dense smoke returned."

The proof, of course, would be quite conclusive if it could be shown that on the opposite side of the globe, at the same time, the nights were smoky and the days clear; but no evidence of this kind has apparently been sought.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR FIGHTING-MACHINES AND THOSE
WHO RUN THEM.

IT is pointed out by Park Benjamin, the eminent mechanical expert, in a recent newspaper article, that the modern battleship is an untried mechanism. He compares it to a "huge steel honeycomb," with a multitude of compartments, which have to be protected by water-tight doors, and are jammed full of all manner of complicated machinery for running the ship, hoisting ammunition, training guns, lighting and ventilating the ship, and doing the thousand and one things by mechanical means that were once performed by human labor. He points out the great liability to disarrangement under these conditions, and leaves the general impression that the final behavior of our ships in action against a Spanish naval force of equal power is still an unsolved problem. To this it is replied by an editorial writer in *The Engineering News*, New York, that if the modern battleship is a machine, our ships are at least manned by mechanics, who are competent to run machinery. Says this writer:

"Admitting that what he [Mr. Benjamin] says is largely true, he omits mention of one important and, in fact, controlling factor, and that is the quality of the human agency on board the American war-vessel, which cares for and handles all this machinery, and controls its operation before action and in action.

"In other words, the more complex the fighting mechanism, the greater advantage the American sailor should have, as compared with the Spaniard. It is true that many of Spain's ships have been constructed by one of the best builders of war-ships in the world, and the equipment and armament are all designed upon the latest modern lines. But the English builders hand these ships over to the Spaniards to care for—and to fight. And herein comes the difference. The Spanish people have little or no mechanical skill or experience; they have never given to the world a single invention worthy of note; and they can not even build or repair their own ships, or provide war material, except through the aid of imported machinery and labor. In their hands alone, all this complication of modern war material is liable to rapid deterioration, through sheer ignorance and neglect; and in the heat of battle Spanish officers and men will be very likely to make blunders that may be fatal. Personally, the Biscayan sailor is doubtless brave, but he is some centuries behind the times; and if he were beaten in the wooden monsters of Nelson's time, he will be very apt to fail when handicapped by the necessary handling of innumerable mechanical appliances which he does not and can not understand, as a Yankee machinist or sailor would understand them. The latter has back of him all the traditions of a nation famed for its mechanical skill and inventive genius; and, in a modern sea battle, it is the men behind the guns, in the bowels of the ship, and especially in the conning tower, that will decide the result."

In an article on "War and the Machinist," *The American Machinist* has something of the same kind to say, altho it is speaking more of the constructors than the operators of our great fighting engines. It says:

"We can only rejoice that our highly developed mechanical skill gives us so much decided advantage, and the machine constructor, whether he manages an establishment, bends over a drawing-board, operates a machine tool, or shoves a file, may congratulate himself that his skill is as indispensable in modern warfare as in peaceful pursuits, and, what is more, that experience gained in the present war may lead to such revision of ideas and plans as to make the machinist still more in demand for preparation for the next war, wherever and wherever it may occur.

"It is to be hoped that the time will come when there will be no more wars; but so long as there are to be wars the machinist may console himself with the thought that whatever interference with his business war may cause in some directions is more or less balanced by stimulus imparted to it in others, and that the development of war methods seems likely to call for a still greater proportionate demand for his skilled service."

A CURIOUS FREAK OF NATURE.

A GEOLOGICAL curiosity in the shape of a natural bridge, made not by water, like the famous one in Virginia, but by the cutting action of wind-moved sand, is described in *Science* (April 22) by Arthur Winslow, of Kansas City, Mo. The bridge, which seems never to have been described in print before, is "in southeastern Utah, not far from Moab, on the Grand River, in



FIG. 1.

the midst of the great arid region lying west of the Rocky Mountains and some fifty miles from any railway." Says Mr. Winslow:

"The dimensions of the bridge, as estimated by the photographer, are about 500 feet in span and about 150 feet in height. A comparison of the bridge with figures shown in the original photograph in the right-hand corner and with the tree growth nearby indicates that these dimensions are quite possible.

"The bridge is, in all probability, a monstrous product of wind erosion. The rock appears to be one of the friable Mesozoic sandstones which are widely exposed in this region. Other examples of wind action, such as is illustrated in



FIG. 2.

Fig. 2, were seen by me when traveling through the country, so located that no other cause could be assigned. Strong and prolonged winds are frequent here, as any one who has sojourned in that country can testify to his misery. The sands carried by these winds are whirled about in the depressions of the

rocks, and excavate wind pot-holes in the friable sandstones with great rapidity. A wall or slab of such rock is by degrees entirely penetrated, giving rise to the so-called window rocks which are frequently seen in isolated buttes high above the surrounding level. Our natural bridge, I conclude, is simply an extreme or abnormal enlargement of such a 'window.' Possibly some water channel may have assisted in the process, but the view does not indicate this, but shows the bridge to be high above the main water-course. The dimensions of the bridge, or rather the shape of the space covered by it, are also against this idea, as the ordinary channel cut by a stream through rock is deep and narrow."

New Observations on X Rays.—The following discovery, communicated by M. Sagnac to the French Physical Society, is noted in the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris. It says:

"M. Sagnac proves that if the Roentgen rays strike a metallic

surface obliquely there is no perceptible reflection, but the superficial layer transforms them into secondary rays capable of producing photographic impressions, of exciting fluorescent screens, or of discharging electricity. These secondary rays differ from ordinary Roentgen rays in being easily absorbed by aluminum, this absorption giving rise to a new kind of tertiary rays that are still more easily absorbed by this metal. M. Sagnac thinks that we may consider these secondary and tertiary rays as intermediate between the true Roentgen rays and the Lenard rays."

The same number contains an account of some experiments by Tolomei on the influence of the rays on vegetation. Atkinson had been unable to find any such influence. But, says the *Revue*:

"M. Tolomei has reached different conclusions, but they are in no wise incompatible with those of Atkinson. Everything depends on the way in which the experiment is made. M. Tolomei thinks that the action of the rays is identical with that of light. Under their influence the leaves of *Elodea Canadensis*, in water containing carbonic acid, throw off bubbles of gas, just as they do under the influence of light. The rays, like those of ordinary light, retard the absorption of oxygen by *mycoderma aceti*, and the production of carbonic acid by the ferment of beer. They act on certain bacteria like light, but in a less degree."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REFORM IN AMERICAN CAR-BUILDING.

IT is pointed out by George I. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, in a recent interview, that each passenger on an American railroad now requires a weight of 2,000 pounds for his accommodation, whereas twenty-five years ago 1,000 pounds was sufficient. If the car is not fully occupied, the figures must be proportionately increased. This increase of the ratio of "dead" to "live" weight is due to so-called improvements in car-building, and the substitution of moving hotels for vehicles on our railroads. The result, of course, is a largely increased expenditure on the part of the railroads, not only to build, equip, and keep in order these heavy rolling palaces—worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000 apiece—but to drag them across the country at a high speed. Commenting on these words of Mr. Charlton, *Cassier's Magazine* (May) makes the following editorial remarks:

"There can be no doubt that the insensate competition between the various railway companies is the chief cause of the increase of dead load in passenger trains from half a ton to a ton for each seat in the car. Does one company put on a new 'limited' train, at a minimum cost of \$125,000, with guaranteed hardwood cabinet finish, real velvet plush for seat-covers, and five-frame Brussels carpet on the floors, then a rival company advertises a 'limited' train equally as choice in its appointments, with the addition of a barber-shop, a bath-room, and a typewriter. Yet there is in reality little demand for any of these luxuries by the public, the sensible portion of which would willingly exchange them all for the one vital necessary of good ventilation, the scarcest commodity in American railway traveling. The mere mention of plush, whether a material for seat-covers or as curtains in sleeping-cars, makes all devout sanitarians shiver; no more perfect trap for disease germs was ever devised. The time is sure to come when a new railroad genius will arise and make an end of the game of brag between American general passenger agents. This reformer will probably substitute light and easily cleaned bamboo seats for those now in use; he will probably save a good deal of the money now spent in useless ornamentation and spend it on better ventilation and lighting; and he is likely to design frames and trucks much lighter, and at least as strong and durable, as those which carry the average day-car of the present time. It is possible, too, that he may accomplish a good result by lowering the center of gravity of the prevailing type of passenger-car, thus preventing it from rolling at high rates of speed and obviating the supposed necessity of placing two or three tons of old rails in the floor to keep it steady. As for the sleeping-car, it must be designed *de novo*. Given the interior of a car, with a certain number of cubic feet of space, the problem will be to ap-

portion it so that each passenger may have the greatest possible amount of privacy, comfort, and ventilation. Perhaps a beginning in this direction might be made by first equipping sleeping-cars which are confined to making regular night journeys between fixed points, as, for example, New York and Buffalo or New York and Pittsburg, and *vice versa*."

THE UNKNOWN CAUSE OF EVOLUTION.

WE are no nearer to finding the cause of evolution than we were before Darwin's day, thinks Prof. H. S. Williams, Dana's successor at Yale. There is a steady progress, and species and individuals are only the places where it stops for the moment. They are but eddies in its current—eddies that attract our attention for an instant, but are really as evanescent as the rest of the stream. We can explain, or try to explain, what causes the eddies, but we can not take a single step toward accounting for the stream in which they whirl. Professor Williams continues (*Science*, April 26):

"Undoubtedly Darwin, writing the 'Origin of Species,' thought he had discovered, in Natural Selection, the chief cause of this evolution, and evolutionists have since been following his lead. But a calm review of the facts in the case must convince us that we are no nearer finding the cause of evolution than we were before Darwin. In explaining, so far as we have, the origin of species, we have been discovering the relations which natural selection, isolation, and other so-called 'factors of evolution' bear to the production of those *temporary vortices in the path of evolution* which we call 'individuals' and 'species.' The method of action of these 'factors' is by inducing the repetition of favorable steps of variation, swinging them back into cycles of reproduction, and thus making species where favorable conditions exist; in other words, the method is by establishing the habits or laws of heredity within organisms.

"It is the recognition of the evolution principle as fundamental that puts us on the right path of discovery. What we have to account for is not the evolution, but the haltings of evolution in the various stages of cell, individual, and species.

"Given material particles, in motion, in a resisting medium, and vortices are explainable; but no amount of change in the medium is capable of accounting for the initiation of motion in particles normally at rest."

Conduction of Electricity.—The following answer to a correspondent who wants to know whether a tube or a rod will convey the most electricity, is given by the editor of *The Scientific American*. The correspondent says: "Our text-books state that electricity resides merely on the surface of a body. According to that theory, the teacher holds that the quantity would be the same, while some of the pupils think that, as there is an outer and an inner surface to a common tube, the tube would convey the most. Would not a tube be the same if cut and rolled out, as a plate, it having two surfaces? Or is the theory given in our text-books false?" The editor says in reply: "Your people seem to be talking about different things without knowing it. An electric current, as from a battery or electric-light dynamo, flowing through a wire uses all the metal inside and outside. A tube will not carry this as well as a solid rod of same size. Far from it. But an electric charge, as from rubbed paper, catskin, or a Holtz machine, is only on the surface of the metallic conductor, where it is held by the insulation, since it is self-repellent, and therefore only a thin layer of metal is needed to hold it. Cover a non-conductor with tinfoil and it will hold as heavy a charge as if it were a solid ball. Lightning acts in the same way, and in its awful speed does not penetrate the metal rod over which it rushes. A tube or small wire is usually better than a heavy rod for a lightning conductor, tho this is not the whole reason why."

A Magnetic Island.—"It has been pretended," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "that when ships approach mountains that contain masses of magnetic iron, they experience an attraction that they find it difficult to resist. A proof of this has just been

given, and that, too, near the shores of Germany. *Ciel et Terre* tells us that the well-known isle of Bornholm, situated in the Baltic and belonging to Denmark, acts like a huge magnet. Altho the magnetic force of the island is not so great as to draw out the nails from approaching ships, as is told in the old stories of magnetic mountains, nevertheless the attraction possessed by the rocks of the island has consequences that are often disagreeable for ships that pass near by. Especially does the island exert such an influence on the magnetic needle of the compass that the course of the ship may be considerably altered by it. This effect is noticeable within a radius of 15 kilometers [9 miles] around the island. The rocky reef situated just beyond Bornholm has similar magnetic properties."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IN the trolley system of Dresden, as described by inspector Von Stobrawa in the *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift*, the trolley-wheel is absent, contact with the overhead wire being made by a light, slightly bowed horizontal bar that is pressed upward against it. It takes six to eight weeks to wear out one of these bars, which are made of aluminum. Experience in this and other German cities is said to have demonstrated the superiority of this system to the one ordinarily used.

THE prevalent idea that slow eating is very favorable to digestion is largely fallacious, says *The Journal of Mental and Nervous Diseases*. "The important point is not that we eat slowly or fast, but that when we do eat we chew with energy. Of course, where the haste is due to some mental anxiety, this may injuriously inhibit the secretions. Slow eating begets a habit of simply mumbling the food without really masticating it, while the hurried eater is inclined to swallow his food before proper mastication. Hence, hurried eating is bad, but rapid mastication is advantageous. It concentrates our energies on the act in question, and hence more thoroughly accomplishes it. Moreover, energetic chewing stimulates the secretion of saliva in the most favorable manner. These various points are so commonly misunderstood, at least by the laity, that they demand our frequent attention."

"THE facts collected by Lombroso," says Helen Zimmern in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, April, "place beyond all doubt the intimate connection between crime and mental derangements which has so long been suspected to exist. Madmen and criminals belong to the same family; not in the sense of the vulgar and unthinking expression that all criminals are mad, tho everyday experience in the police courts puts it beyond doubt that many are actually deranged, but in the sense that both classes are in a similar pathological state, which manifests itself on the one hand in lunacy, on the other in crime. This position is rendered still stronger by the revelations of genealogical statistics, which reveal the heredity through long generations of criminal tendencies, as they do of insanity, and alternations of criminals and madmen, in the same or successive generations."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.—With a desire to fix the official status of military telegraphers, Representative Belknap of Chicago has a plan, says *The Western Electrician*, Chicago, for organizing the telegraph branch of the military service into an officered department, having rank and prestige with the medical corps. For years it has been the grief of the old-time military telegraphers who served in the Civil War that after hostilities ended they were sent back to civil life with no recognition whatever of their difficult and perilous work. They were regarded simply as civilian hired men, and, altho what they did was of far more importance than many actions which brought promotion and honors to officers, nobody ever heard of it. The ordinary pension rules did not apply to them, and do not to this day, for they have never been given military status. The old operators for years have chafed under this state of things, and now that army fighting appears imminent once again, the younger generation of telegraphers is likewise interested. Mr. Belknap, expressing hearty sympathy with the matter, has taken the question before the committee on military affairs, of which he is a member, and, altho the present situation makes such a measure improper of entertainment, it will be called forward as soon as an actual condition of war exists."

THOMAS A. EDISON writes as follows to one of the editors of *Popular Science News* who had asked him whether lightning-rods really furnish any security to buildings: "There is no doubt whatever that the lightning-rods are a source of great protection when buildings are properly equipped with them. In doing this it is necessary to have metal of good conductivity, and a perfect connection with the earth at the bottom of the rod. If you will refer to a book published by Sir William Snow Harris, who first introduced lightning-rods in the British navy and mercantile marine, you will find this subject discussed at length. Before the introduction of lightning-rods in the British navy, disasters at sea were quite frequent, and the subject of protecting their ships from this element of danger presented itself in a very serious light to British naval officers. When Harris proposed equipping these ships with lightning-rods, he was almost alone in the belief that they would afford protection such as was desired. After a great deal of trouble he succeeded in having them adopted, since which I do not think there has been a single serious disaster from lightning in the British navy, which is conclusive that Harris's theory was correct. The same applies to buildings of an inflammable nature erected on land; and when these are properly supplied with a sufficient number of lightning-rods, dependent upon their size and the extent of ground covered by them, I believe they are absolutely safe from all danger."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GEORGE MULLER'S IMMORAL YOUTH.

THE wonderful story of Rev. George Müller's benefactions (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 2) is well known in many lands—his expenditure of over seven million dollars, received without any application by him for aid except that made in prayer to his Creator. Less well known is the story of Müller's youth, and of the gross immoralities that preceded his conversion. Mr. Stead, in *The Review of Reviews* (London), tells of Müller's boyhood and of his reformation in the following words:

"If ever there was a youth who seemed predestined to end his days in a convict prison, George Müller was that lad. He seemed to be a born thief. He went astray, if not from the cradle, speaking lies and stealing money, at least from the days when he put off petticoats and wore breeches. He himself tells us, with characteristic frankness, in the very first page of his delightful autobiography, which is far more interesting even than Bunyan's 'Grace Abounding for the Chief of Sinners,' that he was an habitual thief before he was ten years old. And, mark you, this was none of the petty larceny of the orchard or the cupboard; it was deliberate, systematic stealing of money. He began by falsifying the little accounts he had to render to his father as to the way in which he spent his pocket-money; he went on to rob his father of the money he collected as taxes. 'Before I was ten years old, I repeatedly took of the government money which was entrusted to my father, and which he had to make up.' He was detected at last, being caught with the stolen money under his foot in his shoe; but altho he was soundly flogged, the only lesson he learned from his beating was not to be such a fool as to be found out next time.

"John Bunyan, poor soul, in the excessive tenderness of his Puritan conscience, accused himself of being the chief of sinners on account of his love for bell-ringing, the playing at bowls, and a perverse habit of profanity. Compared with the lad George Müller, John Bunyan in his worst estate was a perfect saint. On the day his mother died, George, being then fourteen years old, sat playing at cards till two o'clock on Sunday morning; and while she lay dead in the house, he spent Sunday in the tavern, and scandalized the little village by staggering half-drunk through the streets. He was then only a boy of fourteen. On the next day he began to receive the religious instruction preparatory for confirmation; three or four days before taking his first communion he was 'guilty of gross immorality.' The very day before he was confirmed, when he went into the vestry to confess his sins to the clergyman, he cheated him out of eleven twelfths of the fee which his father had given him to pay the parson. After his confirmation he continued to lead a dissipated, dishonest life. When he was sixteen his father entrusted him with the collection of a considerable sum of money from persons who were in his debt. 'My habits soon led me to spend a considerable part of this money, giving receipts for different sums, yet leading my father to suppose I had not received them.'

"No one can be surprised after this on learning that the young scoundrel was landed in jail before he was seventeen years of age. He went off on a spree one fine day, spent six days in Magdeburg 'in much sin,' emptied his purse at Brunswick, where he had a sweetheart, had to sacrifice his best clothes to meet his hotel bill at one place, and then, when trying to bilk the landlord at Wolfbittel, he was arrested and clapped into jail as a rogue and vagabond. There he was kept under lock and key for three weeks, and as usual came out a good deal worse than he went in. After he came out his father flogged him harder than ever, but the lad was incorrigible. But while he lied and cheated and drank, and was 'habitually guilty of great sins,' he did begin seriously to apply himself to his books.

"For this young reprobate was designed by his father for the Christian ministry, chiefly, it would appear, in order that when he retired from the Excise he might find a comfortable retreat in his son's parsonage. Not even a thirteen-weeks' illness produced any impression on him, beyond leading him to read Klopstock's works without weariness. When he recovered he went on his swindling way, narrowly escaping a much more serious imprisonment for a barefaced fraud. When he was twenty his debauchery

again laid him up on a sick bed. When he recovered he forged his father's name, pawned his books, and set off on a tour in Switzerland with some fellow students as racketty as himself. How utterly lost he was at this time to even the rudimentary sentiments of honor and honesty may be judged from this confession: 'I was in this journey like Judas, for having the common purse I was a thief. I managed so that the journey cost me but two thirds of what it cost my friends.'

"Such was George Müller when, in the year 1825, he was studying at the University of Halle, one among nine hundred young men who as divinity students were all permitted to preach, altho, as he remarked afterward, 'I have reason to believe not nine of them feared the Lord.' If they, the other eight hundred and ninety, were like George Müller this judgment is probably not uncharitable. He says that altho according to custom he took the Lord's Supper twice a year, he had no Bible and had not read it for years. 'I had never heard the Gospel preached up to the beginning of November, 1825. I had never met with a person who told me that he meant by the help of God to live according to the Holy Scriptures.' Nevertheless he was ill at ease, and when, in November, 1825, a comrade told him of a Saturday evening meeting at a friend's house where they read the Bible, sang, prayed, and read a printed sermon, 'it was to me as if I had found something after which I had been seeking all my life'—which is peculiar, to say the least of it.

"Nevertheless, most things are peculiar in this odd world, and we must take things as they are. George Müller went to this Saturday evening prayer-meeting. At that time in Prussia 'no regular meetings for expounding the Scriptures were allowed unless an ordained clergyman was present,' so they only read a chapter and a printed sermon. But that night's meeting changed the whole of George Müller's life. How, he frankly confesses he does not exactly know. He had never seen any one on their knees before in prayer. The prayers made a deep impression on him. 'I was happy, tho if I had been asked why I was happy I could not have clearly explained it.' When he returned home he does not remember whether he so much as knelt in prayer. 'This I know, that I lay peaceful and happy in my bed.' He seems to have had very little sorrow for sin. He certainly had none of John Bunyan's agony of remorse. He says: 'I obtained joy without any deep sorrow of heart and with scarcely any knowledge. That evening was the turning-point of my life.'

The Pulpit and the War.—A few weeks ago (April 9) we reprinted from *The Outlook* a somewhat inaccurate copy of a letter of instructions issued by Bishop Paret (Prot. Episc.), of Maryland, to the clergymen of his diocese, stating that they were expected to keep their sermons "free from all questions of war or of national politics." *The Church Union* (undenom., New York) reprints the letter and contrasts it with a circular from the Evangelical Alliance, entitled "Manual for Citizens," as follows:

"We contrast these two utterances by way of lesson. The bishop's plan is how not to do it. If the clergy in the past had followed advice like this of the bishop, a very large part of the grandest work which has been done in this world would have been unaccomplished, and the good work which has been done would not have been done half as well. Within little over a century, two of the most glorious labors of all history have been wrought—the abolition of slavery in the British dominions, and the Civil War, which ended slavery in America. We venture to assert that, without the pulpit, neither of these would have been accomplished. There were other noble agencies at work, but among them all a first place is due to the Christian pulpit. Indeed, there were many preachers who followed the way of the bishop, and lifted neither hand nor voice to help; but their memory, in these respects, is not fragrant.

"In the charge there is the old mistake of the sharp sundering of the religious and the secular. This is a favorite blunder of ecclesiastics—of the men who lay stress on wearing a different garb from that which ordinary humanity wears. This little point emblems their general idea. A minister is a man by himself, and religion a thing by itself. The opinion that is forging to the front to-day is that the minister is an ordinary man, but he ought to be a bright, good one, and that religion pertains to everything that is; that, if you shut out religion from anything, you spoil

religion; and if you shut out anything from religion, you spoil the thing. Everywhere or nowhere goes religion, like the great God whom it serves."

DR. HERRICK JOHNSON'S DEFENSE OF DR. MCGIFFERT.

REV. DR. HERRICK JOHNSON, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, contributes a two-page article to *The Evangelist* (Presbyterian, New York), in defense of Dr. McGiffert, the author of "The Apostolic Age" (see LITERARY DIGEST, February 26). Dr. Johnson takes pains to say at the outset that there are many points made by Dr. McGiffert in the work named upon which he differs with him *in toto*. "They do not seem warranted," he says, by what the author terms "our sources." And further:

"He carries the Son of God's voluntarily humbling himself, in his incarnation, to an extent of surrender of attributes hardly in keeping with such Scripture as we have bearing on this confessedly mysterious doctrine of Kenosis. His view of election is distinctly lower than the historic Confessional view (p. 44). His view of inspiration, as already indicated, is not the inerrant 'original manuscript' view. He makes, here and there, acknowledgment of error in the writers of the New Testament (pp. 33, 47, 52, note); and certainly tends to destroy the ordinary Christian confidence in the Word of God, by leaving these mistakes without an explanation; while he nowhere states with clearness what he finds taught in the Apostolic writings concerning the inspiration of the Scriptures. A very serious omission."

But Dr. Johnson then proceeds to take up the charge made against Dr. McGiffert that in his book he sweeps the whole circle of Apostolic thought and finds no one of all the great evangelical doctrines—that the Christ he finds in the Apostolic age is essentially another Christ from the one believed in by the Christian Church. Dr. Johnson thinks that this view would be "utterly repudiated by the author," and he finds no warrant in the book for such a charge. Liberal quotations are made from the book to show that Dr. McGiffert holds to the traditional and orthodox view in regard to the divinity of Christ and His being God manifest in the flesh. It is insisted that Dr. McGiffert "always and everywhere" recognizes the personality of the Holy Spirit and "never refers to Him as an influence or an energy," and that he constantly refers to Christ's resurrection as an unchallengeable fact. On this we quote:

"He speaks of it [the resurrection] as 'marking a crisis in the thought of His disciples' (p. 43). 'His reappearance revived all their old hopes' (p. 41). He refers to the first Corinthian Epistle as 'constituting a source of the first rank,' and he says Paul's 'account of the resurrection' in the fifteenth chapter is 'of indisputable trustworthiness' (p. 38, note). And he quotes Paul as pointing out 'the firm historic basis upon which the belief in Christ's resurrection is founded'; as reminding the Corinthian Christians that 'if Christ is not raised they are still in their sins'; and as making 'the fact of Christ's resurrection absolutely fundamental' (p. 309). Surely this was a resurrection that left the Aramathean's tomb empty on Easter morning. Dr. McGiffert does insist that it was 'a spiritual body' that rose from the dead, but so does Paul. Nothing but a dead body 'was buried' in that sepulchre. A body must come forth from that sepulchre, to constitute a resurrection. But what kind of a body? Not the old 'natural body' of flesh and blood, subject to death and dissolution. But the new 'spiritual body,' freed from every element of decay, with death and dissolution forever impossible. This is Paul's teaching. And Dr. McGiffert simply seeks to reproduce the Apostle's thought."

After some further quotations in support of Dr. McGiffert's orthodoxy, Dr. Johnson concludes as follows:

"It may be said that I misunderstand Dr. McGiffert, misinterpret his belief, misrepresent his position. Well, that has occurred to me as a possibility. So, after reading some parts of his book over and over again, and still reaching the conclusion that on all

the great evangelical doctrines of our church he was true to the historic belief of Christendom, and accepted without doubt or question the Deity of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit, the Trinity, the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, His ascension to heaven, and kindred doctrines, I did what I would have another do to me in like circumstances,—I wrote to him my belief, based upon his book, of his full acceptance of the evangelical faith, and asked him if he could consistently confirm my conclusion. I am not at liberty to make public his letter in reply, but he distinctly authorized me to say that he neither denies nor questions any of these doctrines, and that he is a thoroughgoing evangelical believer, standing squarely on the platform of the inspiration of the Scriptures, 'and the Deity both of Christ and of the Holy Spirit, and accepting unquestioningly the Savior's resurrection and ascension.'"

RELIGION OR SCIENCE—WHICH IS BANKRUPT?

"CHRISTIANITY is condemned. What it is necessary to seek is not charity, but justice. But it is science which will make justice. It is science which will inaugurate justice and establish its reign among men. Everything for science!"

This thesis Emile Zola proclaims a hundred times in his latest book, "Paris," and the eminent literary critic, Emile Faguet, in reviewing the novel in the French department of *Cosmopolis*, pauses to examine the basis of Zola's "gospel of science." He recalls that Brunetière some years ago proclaimed the "bankruptcy of science" so far as the advancement of human happiness is concerned, and he thinks that Zola intended to meet Brunetière's attack by announcing in his turn the bankruptcy of religion, especially of the religion of love and charity. M. Faguet proceeds to answer Zola as follows:

"To suppose that Christianity has become bankrupt, it is necessary to admit, by parity of reasoning, that science has likewise become bankrupt. It is not since yesterday that science has existed. It is here, in truth, that we find the source of the error—colossal, in my judgment—of those who hope from science the happiness of mankind. They believe, with a *naïveté* which amazes one, that science was born yesterday. They can not free themselves from this idea. But it is a childish error! Science is of all time. She began with him who invented the plow. She began with him who invented fire. She is prodigiously anterior to Christianity. These gentlemen say: 'From the year 1 till the year 1800, the reign of Christianity; from 1800 to eternity, the reign of science.' But science has existed since man has existed, and Christianity, altogether modern, has not come to interrupt its operations. It occupies itself with a totally different thing, while science, so far as she could, more or less according to circumstances, has continued her work.

"If, then, science has existed from all eternity, from all human eternity, if I may so express myself, one may, in order to know what she *will* do, ask what she *has* done. Has she ever made justice reign among men? Never in her life! Has she ever augmented justice? Never in her life! She has been a human force, and she has created forces—forces useful and forces injurious, the plow and the arrow, the carriage and the ax, the telegraph and the rifle. This is what she has done; this is what she will continue to do. She will increase welfare as well as the means of disturbing it; she will call more human beings to life and she will invent more methods of destroying them. And so forth, indefinitely. And why anything else?

"Science, from a moral point of view, is neutral; that is, she is *nil*. Resembling nature in this respect, she creates forces with perfect indifference toward good and evil. To say that she will create justice is perhaps a phrase of good augury, but just as vain as it would be to say that she will create charity, fraternity, love, or the peace of the soul. These things are perfect strangers to her.

"But those things with which science does not occupy herself, because they don't concern her and it would be absolute waste of time for her to busy herself with them, Christianity, after many other faiths, truly, but better than any others, is occupied with, and it is not occupied with anything else. It has come to say: 'Be wise,

if you like; this will not accomplish any moral progress, but, on the other hand, it will not accomplish immoral progress either; and this causes the world to march, to advance, to modify the entire aspect of things—which you love very much. So be it; be wise. But if you would be happy, try to love one another. There is no other way. And this way is called charity.'

"That is all which Christianity has said. That it has not been sufficiently heeded, and that this inattention has caused failure, is possible. But this does not prove that Christianity is wrong. And to wish to replace it with something that, on the one hand, can live alongside of it in perfect peace, and, on the other hand, can not realize any part of what Christianity has partially realized or at least tried to realize, is simply to be anxious to sustain a loss without any compensation.

"This, in my opinion, is all that it is necessary to say about M. Zola's thesis, which seems to me silliness itself."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

B. FAY MILLS AND THE ALBANY PRESBYTERY.

IT will be remembered that a year or more ago the Rev. B. Fay Mills, who had achieved a wide reputation as an evangelist, made an announcement of a change of views on points of doctrine which made it impracticable and impossible for him to continue his preaching under the same auspices and on the same lines as he had been pursuing before. He then wrote to the presbytery of Albany, to which he had belonged, asking a letter of dismissal to the Rutland Congregational Association. The presbytery appointed a committee to confer with him. The committee advised him to allow his name to remain on the roll of the presbytery. Last December he wrote to the committee asking again "immediate action." But this request was not presented to the presbytery, because, as Mr. Mills says, "the committee did not wish to bring before the presbytery certain issues suggested thereby at that time." On April 14, he sent directly to the presbytery a request in the following form:

"After prayerful thought, with the one desire of promoting the best interests of all concerned, I have concluded that the kindest course on my part, and one that will relieve you from the responsibility of determining certain questions (the avoidance of which seems to be desired by your committee), is to renew my request of last June that my name should be erased from your roll, adding thereto the request that you declare me independent of your jurisdiction on the ground that my views have so changed that they are not in harmony with the standards of the Presbyterian Church. As I wrote your committee, they certainly do not concur with the Westminster Confession, nor with recent official interpretations of it, and I do not think it wise to raise the question whether they are in accord with a more modern exposition of it or not. Will you, therefore, please act at this session in the manner suggested above?

"And now let me express to you my great regard for the Presbyterian Church and its members, and my pain at the sorrow that is caused my friends by my present position. It is one of the hard things necessitated by the limitations of human knowledge and the conditions of progress that such seeming separations as this should become necessary. I long for the day when spiritual fellowship will not be conditioned by theological opinion. I am filled with the greatest gratitude as I think of the confidence bestowed on me in the past by the church of my fathers, and am glad I could honestly devote some of the best years of my life to her service. I never felt so kindly toward her members as I do now. I never realized my obligations to mankind nor the true bands that unite us all as now. I have only the kindest feelings toward all the churches and their members, and I should be rejoiced if I might be of more service to them in the future than I have been in the past. I am only constrained by honesty not to seem to stand for certain theological opinions and customs that do not appear to me to be essential. I expect to preach the best Gospel I know or can discover in what we all believe to have been the spirit of Jesus. And to you, personally and representatively, I extend the assurance of my kindest regard, my best wishes, my

most earnest prayers, and my heartiest cooperation in all efforts for the complete establishment of the reign of truth and love, in which we can work together."

This action of Mr. Mills is made the subject of comment in several of the religious papers. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) has this to say:

"What the presbytery did with this request, or whether it did anything, we do not know. After what he says concerning the change of opinion he has undergone with respect to the Westminster Confession, and the 'recent official interpretation of it,' there can hardly be any difficulty in dropping his name from the roll of the presbytery. The trouble is not with those who change their opinions and quietly leave the church, but with those who adopt opinions contrary to the doctrines of the church, and then determine to remain in the church and propagate their erroneous views."

The Outlook (New York, undenom.) characterizes Mr. Mills's letter as one "of singular candor and earnestness," and one which "breathes a thoroughly Christian spirit." It adds: "Mr. Mills may have changed his theological opinions, but surely he has not changed his conception of what constitutes a Christian life. . . . If the spirit of this letter characterizes Mr. Mills's ministry in the future, it will be no less positive and devoted than it has been in the past."

The Independent says that the letter is "couched in the most respectful and affectionate language," and makes this comment on it: "So far as we can make out Mr. Mills does not really know whether he is Unitarian or not; at any rate the Unitarians try to claim him. The presbytery of Albany can do nothing but grant his request."

THE STORM-CENTER OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THE storm-center of biblical controversy, like other storm-centers, shifts and changes, sometimes very rapidly. Just at present, it seems to overhang the Acts of the Apostles, and the form that it takes is a discussion of what is known as the "Blass hypothesis." In reviewing two new books published last year in Germany (one, by Dr. Bernhard Weiss, against, and the other, by the Catholic theologian, Dr. Johann Belser, in favor of Dr. Blass's views), *The Independent* gives a brief but lucid description of the hypothesis. We quote from it as follows:

"This veteran scholar [Dr. Blass] has turned aside from the familiar study of Demosthenes, Aristotle, and the like, and from a multitude of successful investigations into philological and historical questions in the Greek learning, to solve for us the perplexing problems which are offered in the apparently dual text of the writings of St. Luke, especially the Acts of the Apostles. In this work we have a well-defined double text, as far back as the second century, at all events; and as there is practically no evidence available to us earlier than Irenæus and Tertullian, there is a strong suspicion that this duplicity of text is so early that it is almost, if not quite, fundamental, and, therefore, we must either say, according to Blass, that St. Luke published two editions of the Acts, or, with those scholars who do not agree with him, that there has been some unknown disturbing factor at work on the text, at a very early period indeed in its history. If Blass is right, we must publish the Acts in a double form, the first and earliest containing that text which is testified to by the Codex Bezae (D), the Codex Laudianus (E), by the old Latin texts of the Acts, and by the old Syriac, where traces of that version can be found, while the second and later and much abbreviated text will be substantially that which is exhibited by the main body of the uncial and cursive texts of the Acts.

"At present Blass is holding the field against all challengers. He has printed the text of the Acts as he believes it to have existed in Rome in the earliest times, and he has done much to show that the narrative, as he prints it, is much more lucid and original than the text commonly current, and that it contains actual additions to our knowledge which can not be set down to the hand

of any ordinary transcriber or commentator or editor, but must be referred to the original composer of the book. Our readers will remember how significant are many of the expansions of the Western text, for which Blass now stands as advocate. They will recall the many curious additions found in the Codex Bezae and its companions, the *continual tears* of Simon Magus, the descent of Peter by *seven steps* from the prison in Jerusalem to the street, the disputing of Paul in the school of Tyrannus from *eleven A.M. till four P.M.* every day, the address of Demetrius to the silversmiths as '*Gentlemen of the Guild*' (*ἰνδρες σὺντεχνῆται*), the alarm of the magistrates in Philippi *over the earthquake*, and a host of similar matters must be accounted for; and how can they be explained by the wantonness of transcriber or targumist?"

THINGS THAT ARE DECAYING.

THE theological writer who contributes such able editorials to the columns of the New York *Sun* has recently expressed it as his deliberate and solemn conviction that the Presbyterian Church is disintegrating and going to destruction. Whether this, being in *The Sun*, is "so" or not, the considerations which lead the writer to this conviction are interesting. The reasons are found partly in the act of Professors Briggs and Shields, who have recently gone over from Presbyterianism into the fold of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is noted also that these men have been received by the Episcopal Church apparently without hesitation. From this *The Sun* proceeds:

"All this looks very ominous. It shows that the depth and earnestness of conviction upon which the Presbyterian Church rested are passing away, and in many minds have already gone. What is to be the consequence to the Episcopal Church of such an accession of cold or lukewarm faith is a question which disturbs seriously a large party in its membership. These Presbyterian rebels and deserters do not come as converts, but simply to find a convenient refuge from the consequences of conduct and teaching destructive of all ecclesiastical organization, and even of faith in the supernatural itself. They do not fly to the Episcopal Church because of belief in the divine authority which belongs to it peculiarly, according to the conviction of the earnest faith in it, but because they are wholly indifferent to such pretensions and care nothing about the mere organization or the theories on which it is based. They are no longer Presbyterians, but neither are they Episcopalians in truth. They have lost genuine faith, and seek simply to tickle their esthetic tastes and retain the conventional appearance of orthodoxy."

These views of *The Sun* find indorsement in the editorial pages of *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland, undenom.). It quotes the passage given above and adds:

"What *The Sun* says is none too severe, and is certainly only too true. Men of the school of Briggs and Smith have done immense harm. Not only have these men abandoned faith in the supernatural, but they have sown the seed of unbelief in thousands of hearts, so that it is even now getting to sound somewhat old-fashioned to assert belief in the supernatural. They have presumed to apply even to the infinite God Himself the puny measuring-rod of their scientific dicta, and demand proof of the supernatural where the very nature of that proof is itself denied. The very essence of religion is sublimized into airy nothingness by these intellectual iconoclasts, and yet they are received into the bosom of the church which claims to be above all others the residuary legatee of the faith once delivered to the saints. These are certainly ominous manifestations in the religious world."

To things decadent must also be added the ministry, according to *The Congregationalist*. It says:

"The ministry as a divine calling in recent years has been declining in public esteem. For this decline ministers and churches are mainly responsible. They have determined the standard of value, have decided what qualities they want in a minister, and what preparation is necessary to fit him for his position. People generally have accepted their standard. A generation ago the ministry stood highest among the learned professions. To-day it

stands lowest. The Massachusetts Bar Association would treat as ridiculous an application for membership with a degree of preparation in law which in theology would satisfy a Massachusetts ministerial association. Medical or dental associations would prosecute men who assumed to practise medicine or dentistry with no more knowledge of their business than the knowledge of theology which would make a candidate acceptable to ministerial associations. The Congregational ministry has suffered the greater relative decline as compared with some of the other denominations. Methodists, for example, have increased their requirements for ordination, and have enriched their equipment for theological education. Many of our stronger churches have sought and found able leaders from among men trained in Methodist theological schools. But any man of good moral character, by securing the assistance of some clerical friend, may reasonably hope to secure a license to preach from a Congregational association, and, with its certificate in his hand, is almost sure of ordination by a council if he finds a place in some small church as a stated supply. A persuasive plea which rarely fails is that the smaller churches can not afford to support educated men when uneducated men can be obtained at lower salaries.

"Time was when a minister counted it a worthy distinction to have been the pupil of some teacher who had gained distinction in theological scholarship. But now some of the most vociferous critics of biblical criticism have studied the Bible only in some self-appointed training-school for evangelists, and they seem to be regarded by many as having more authority than others who have spent years in reverent and painstaking research into the Scriptures. Nor is this true of one school only of those claiming to speak with authority. The most radical, as well as the most conservative, and in both cases the most dogmatic, of teachers of the Christian religion may be found among those whose facilities for knowing what they presume to teach have been very small."

The Methodist Protestant (Baltimore) does not altogether agree with its Boston contemporary, as will be seen by the following:

"There can be no doubt about the need of a continual growth in the intellectual equipment of the ministry. But the spiritual element is a primal factor that must not be overlooked. A man may be intellectually learned and developed and yet be an egregious failure. It never was more true than now that 'spiritual things are spiritually discerned,' an endowment that in the divine orderings comes to a Bunyan or a Moody and gives them power over men that the most learned may not possess, and that even university scholars might well covet.

"Our observation does not confirm the disparity here asserted between the ministry and other learned professions. Medicine has numerous quacks who hold diplomas from honorable institutions, and the law has numberless shysters who flaunt their sheepskin into your face. We think the rank and file of the ministry will compare favorably with any other class of citizens, and when their moral character is brought into the comparison, there is no class of men that can show such a record as theirs. The truth is that men do not understand God's economy. The battle is not with the strong, nor the race with the swift. 'It is by my Spirit, saith the Lord.' With that indorsement they can proclaim with power the truth as it is in Christ Jesus."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

GENERAL BOOTH has issued an appeal for funds to equip a force to cope with the destitution and corruption which are reported as being already rampant in the Klondike. The men sent out will be instructed to confine their efforts exclusively to (1) seeking the salvation of souls; (2) raising and organizing a body of men and women for the purpose of visiting and nursing the sick, the destitute, and unfortunate; (3) establishing in Dawson City, and other centres of population in the gold-fields, Salvation Army corps.

At the recent meeting of the National Council of the English Free Church Federation at Bristol a resolution was adopted condemning the toleration of a modified form of slavery in Pemba and Zanzibar, Africa. The Council renewed its committees to watch the course of legislation on secondary and higher grade education; protested against the proposal to establish, with public support, a Roman Catholic university in Ireland; and ordered inquiry to be instituted as to what provision is made for meeting the religious needs of Free Churchmen traveling on the Continent during the tourist season.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR AS SEEN ABROAD.

IT is reported that the Spanish Government is very anxious to secure an alliance with a stronger power, and the *Heraldo*, Madrid, publishes articles setting forth the advantages of an alliance between France, Russia, and Spain. So far these advances seem to have met with little encouragement. Spain has isolated herself from the rest of Europe for generations, and it is difficult for her to find help now. Failing alliances, the subject of intervention is mooted. This does not seem out of the question. The *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, expresses itself to the following effect:

It is feared that the United States will restrict their operations to mere naval demonstrations until Spain, weakened by internal strife, is utterly unable to assist her colonies. In that case the victory of the Americans will be easy and effective. But Europe can not allow the complete destruction of Spain, from a moral, financial, and political point of view. The powers will be forced to intervene in the end, probably after the first decisive battle.

This paper is credited with being in touch with diplomats of all European countries. The *Éclair*, Paris, believes that negotiations with a view to arbitration are already in progress, and claims that a German diplomat is responsible for this statement. The *Secolo*, Milan, also thinks that the key to the situation is in Berlin, where the policy of the Triple Alliance is determined. The German press, however, despite its almost unanimously unfriendly attitude toward the United States, declares that Germany will not interfere unless her own interests are menaced. This, in the case of Cuba, is not probable, thinks the *Kölnische Zeitung*. That paper says:

"As the crisis approached, the European powers have taken care to observe the strictest neutrality. This, indeed, is to their own advantage. Economically all must suffer to some extent by this war, but that does not give them the right to intervene. We must hope that a revival of business after the war will even up matters. The powers which hold possessions in America have so far shown no concern in the possible defeat of Spain and the consequent loss of Cuba. Powers which have no American colonies certainly have no reason to take sides."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* nevertheless thinks that Germany may interfere if the United States takes possession of the Philippines. He says:

"Of the thirty-three large firms in Manila, only five are Spanish and four of these have little to do with foreign trade. Of the rest, fourteen are German, twelve British, one Dutch, one Belgian. From February 16 to March 11 seventy ships arrived at Manila. Only four of these were Spanish."

The *Westminster Gazette*, too, speaks of "unpleasant surprises in store for the United States" if we think we will be allowed to do with the Philippines what we please.

It is interesting to note that while the defeat of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines was expected, and the possibility of an American occupation discussed before Commodore (now Admiral) Dewey left Hongkong, the position of the Spaniards in Cuba is regarded as very strong. Porto Rico is hardly mentioned, and little seems to be known about the defenses of that group. Of Cuba, Marcelino Badosa speaks as follows in the *Gaulois*, Paris:

"The worst misfortune that could happen to the Americans would be to land a large force in Cuba. The climate would be murderous, and Spanish rifles are too numerous to be despised. As a matter of fact, a landing is very difficult. Between Manzanillo and Cienfuegos it is almost impossible, as well as between Manzanillo and Santiago. The northern coast from Cape St. Antonio to Maissie is covered by small islands and rocks which make a landing extremely difficult and dangerous to large vessels. The American fleet must therefore endeavor to cover a

landing at or near one of the larger ports. It happens, however, that the defenses of Havana are in excellent condition, and armed chiefly with modern artillery of great range. These defenses are not easy to silence. The American squadron may blockade Cuba as long as it pleases, the island will not starve. Its resources are greater than the Americans think."

The *Westminster Gazette* says:

"There is poetic justice in the fact that the Spaniards, by devastating the island, have deprived themselves of some of these advantages. Cuba, after the last ten years, can hardly be self-supporting. But the other advantages remain. With its numerous harbors and immense coast-line, it is not likely to be completely blockaded by such a fleet as the Americans have sent from Key West, and unless the insurgents render very active assistance from within, the most sanguine American must expect its reduction to be a long business."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, asserts that the strength of Havana is well known to the American commanders, who will not needlessly risk damage to their ships. It is not necessary to go within range of the Spanish guns, the blockade is just as effective without it. All European correspondents agree that the people of Havana have not yet shown signs of panic. It is believed that a bombardment of the city can not take place until the batteries are silenced.

The capture of the Spanish merchantmen is contrasted very sharply with the release of American vessels from Havana and other ports, and after the blockade had already begun. There is no international ruling against the capture of the ships, but its moral effect has been decidedly bad. The *Daily Chronicle*, our most determined defender in Great Britain, says:

"We are not surprised to hear that the American government lawyers are inclined to advise the release of the whole of this first flight of 'prizes.' Apparently they did not quite think out the situation, and in their laudable anxiety to be at the enemy they forgot both their own Constitution and the general rules of the game. It so happens that the United States are by Constitution sticklers for that formal 'declaration of war' which is now becoming a little obsolete in the practise of the world."

The same paper demands that England assume a "benevolent neutrality" toward the United States, allowing the latter to obtain coal and war material, and refusing it to the Spaniards. It is, however, apparent to continental observers that Great Britain will carry out the neutrality laws very strictly. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The *Alabama* case led to special agreements between the United States and Great Britain, and these now hamper the Americans. It is in view of the annoyance experienced by England that her neutrality regulations are so strictly enforced. Thus the torpedo-boat *Somers* was prevented from enlisting a crew, and a vessel which was being finished for the United States in Ireland is not permitted to leave. The Washington authorities are simply made to feel the weight of the rules they imposed upon Great Britain twenty-seven years ago."

We give below a summary of the war news as presented to European readers until the beginning of May. The papers called it mostly "the dearth of news." Where individual papers are responsible for an item presented to the public of all countries, we give its name. Most of the news is supplied by Reuter's agency:

Actual hostilities began when the American squadron made prizes of Spanish steamers which had just left American ports. The Spaniards, not being aware of the capture of such vessels, allowed American vessels to leave Cuban ports even after the blockade had begun, in conformity with the international rules upon the subject. The blockade is as effective as could be expected, considering the enormous coast line patrolled by the American fleet. The fact, however, that it is broken successfully by several steamers induce some English papers to declare it void, and there is some talk of sending ships of Admiral Fisher's squadron to investigate whether English vessels need respect the blockade (*St. James's Gazette*). Both belligerents are unpre-

pared, and a long struggle seems to have begun. Spain finds great difficulty in supplying herself with war material, the United States is at loss where to obtain efficient men. Spain's chief difficulty lies in the want of coal. The Americans can not get men for the navy. As much as \$250 is reported to have been paid in a single port on one day for the apprehension of deserters. "Hopeless confusion" is supposed to exist in the American War Department (London *Standard*), the Secretary of War and Generals Miles and Schofield being at loggerheads. The only competent man, General Merritt, is not given a chance because he is not *persona grata* to the Secretary of War. The Spanish fleet in the Philippines is reported willing to give battle to the American vessels assembled at Hongkong. This does greater credit to the courage than to the common sense of the Spaniards, as all but two of their gunboats and cruisers out there, the *Isla de Cuba* and the *Isla de Luzon*, are worthless. It is thought very probable that the Americans will take possession of the forts at Manila, but it is doubted that they can hold the position without reinforcements. The batteries at Manila are armed with old smooth bores, with the exception of a few guns from the ships. There are signs that the Spanish Ministry will be seriously hampered by Carlist and Republican opposition in the Cortes. The Guardia Civil, the most loyal and most effective military body in Spain, will have its hands full to suppress demonstrations, if not actual rebellion. In America the President is being deserted by the members of his Cabinet, the most notable instance being the resignation of Secretary Sherman, who is against the war, does not like the attitude of the American Government toward England, and regards the latter country as the real enemy of the United States. No fear is entertained in Madrid with regard to the safety of Havana, which is strongly fortified. It is, however, thought that the Americans may make an attempt to seize the Canary Islands. Fortifications are strengthened there with feverish haste, and some of Spain's best troops have gone there. In New York the people are alternately elated over some imaginary victory and depressed through the rumor of the approach of a Spanish fleet. The Spanish Government manages to remain in communication with Havana *via* Jamaica, Bermuda, and Halifax. President McKinley hopes to reduce Cuba by starvation, but the American jingo press demand the immediate landing of troops (London *Daily News*). Thoughtful people in the United States fear the fever, and wish to defer the landing of troops in Cuba until after the rainy season. The Cuban leaders in New York and Paris also fear that the American troops will not withstand the climate. It is suggested that a small force of seasoned men be sent. All that is necessary at present is to arm and feed the insurgents (Dr. Betances, Cuban representative in Paris, in the *Gaulois*).

The hot, moist air of the Cuban coast and the continual call to quarters cause much suffering in the American fleet. The men are anxious to do something. By way of diversion, a few shots were fired at the batteries of Matanzas. The exact position of the batteries was thus ascertained. No damage was done to the American vessels and none to the batteries, tho a mule was killed. Many men are reported to be ill in the American fleet (Berlin *Tageblatt*). No shots have been fired at the defenses of Havana, as the American admiral does not wish to risk his ships ere he has encountered the Spanish fleet. Nor have the Spaniards fired at the blockading vessels, as they are out of range and there is not enough ammunition to permit waste. Recruiting in the United States is proceeding under difficulties. There is no lack of men, but their quality is not exactly as good as may be wished. The refusal of the Seventh (New York) Regiment to go to the front caused some surprise, until the reason was explained.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"Sheltering the Peace of a Hemisphere."—Reviewing a new book on the Monroe doctrine published in England (Cambridge), the London *Academy* expresses itself as follows on the attitude of the United States:

"The American people, with unarmed hands sheltering the peace of a hemisphere, can not help contrasting the lot of the New World with that of the Old. The result of that contrast is a passionate resolve to keep the blood tax from the Americas, and to see that the New World is not made a scene for the repetition of the feuds and the ambitions of Europe. They have seen how

another continent has been parceled out; how the doctrine of the *hinterland* has been pressed; and how certain it is that in a little while all the Old-World quarrels, the dynastic bickerings, the race rivalries, the frontier disputes, and the standing armies of Europe will be mimicked and reproduced upon the soil of Africa, from Alexandria to the Cape. With this tremendous object-lesson before them, the Americans cling with redoubled faith to the policy formulated by Monroe. It is interesting and important to note how the language of the American Presidents has grown stronger with the growing strength of the States. Intervention, which Monroe spoke of as 'the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition,' Mr. Cleveland roundly denounces as a 'wilful aggression upon the rights and interests' of America. But then Monroe spoke for eleven millions of people, and Cleveland for seventy."

OUR FRIENDS AND OUR ADVERSARIES.

IT is gratifying to note that so cautious and unimpassioned a publication as the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* is unwavering in its defense of the American cause. The paper is very influential, and makes itself felt all along the Rhine, even above Frankfurt. In an article which is evidently addressed *at* the Germans, tho not *to* them, the *Handelsblad* expresses itself to the following effect:

Spain behaves nobly in this crisis. But that can not take away the fact that the "boorish, speculative Yankees" are fighting in the cause of justice, tho some of them may not even know it. We admit that the press of Europe does not share this view. That press takes sides with "the under dog." But let us in the first place be *just*. If our own people had committed in India a tenth part of the barbarities practised by Spain, we would advocate the expulsion of the Hollanders from the Dutch East Indies.

Spain has done in Cuba exactly the same thing which Louis XIV. did in the Palatinate. He knew he could not hold it, and he ordered that beautiful region to be changed into a desert. We do not say that the Spaniards, like the French king, committed their barbarities intentionally. The fact remains, however, *that hundreds of thousands of people have died in Cuba* in consequence of General Weyler's cruel order of concentration. No doubt the American financiers, politicians, and journalists who brought about the war are disgusting. But behind them stands the American *people*, whose aims are pure, and that people deserves the sympathies of the nations of the earth.

A few friends make themselves heard in France, too, tho chiefly in ultra-Radical quarters. The *Lanterne*, Paris, says:

"The United States assures the world that conquest is not her aim, and there is as yet no reason to doubt this assertion. America appears as the defender of justice before the world, which is a disgrace for Europe. Europe should have seen to it that Spain treated her colonies better; then there would be no need for this bloodshed now."

The *Aurore* says that "the Spanish falcon was caught in the act of strangling the Cuban nightingale, by the American eagle. Spain has only herself to blame." The majority of the French papers nevertheless unreservedly range themselves on the side of Spain, because Spain has, during the past two years, made many concessions to the United States.

Is England with us? That part of the British press which has proven itself most influential during the past few years certainly is not. Our sympathizers are the papers which promised aid to Armenia and backed Greece, *The Daily Chronicle*, *Leader*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Advertiser*, etc. Government organs, like *The Standard*, sit on the fence. Confirmed Conservatives, such as *The St. James's Gazette*, side openly with Spain. Journals which are compared by continental papers to our American "Know-Nothing" press abuse us in the most unreserved manner, such, for instance, as *The Saturday Review*. On the whole, it may be said that the masses are with us, the classes against us, in Great Britain. *The Morning Leader* says:

"It is easy for partizans to decry the purity of American motive, but it is not wise. How often have we entered upon a holy mis-

sion with an eye on the main chance. The average Englishman looks at the broad aspect of this case. Spain has been guilty of hateful and abominable cruelty for many years in an island close to the American continent. She has also, in the most treacherous manner, sunk an ironclad belonging to America in a Spanish port, and so murdered more than two hundred officers and men. America has come to the conclusion that this sort of thing must cease, and she is taking steps to end it. Once more we say that we, and the vast majority of Englishmen, wish her good-luck."

The Saturday Review, in the course of a long article, says:

"Michael Davitt is probably right in his assertion that the ruling classes in England wish Spain success, firstly because they are truly patriotic and know that the Americans have no affection for the English people; secondly, because they are at heart aristocratic. . . . We are all disgusted with these raw, vulgar, blatant Americans who scour Europe in search of their self-respect, and can not conduct a mere legal case with decency. . . . There is confidence in Spain and confidence in the United States—with a difference. 'Fighting Bob' Evans said he would 'make Spanish the most popular language in hell for ten years to come.' Admiral Villamil and his men simply took a vow before the shrine of the Virgin never to return unless victorious. These are only two of many pairs of contrasts which could thus be set side by side."

Italy is decidedly against us. "The Cubans," says the *Corriere della Sera*, Rome, "have of course a right to want freedom, but Spain certainly can not be asked to give up this jewel at the bidding of an outsider." The London correspondent of this paper declares that there is no great sympathy with the United States in England, and, indeed, many other representatives of continental journals declare the same. The *Corriere della Sera* also claims that it rests with the German Government to bring about European intervention.

Intervention is, however, to all appearances not at all thought of in Germany. The Emperor and the Chancellor have repeatedly affirmed their intention to preserve strict neutrality, subject only to the demands of actual German interests. The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"Spain must fight her own battles. Europe had good reasons to regulate matters in the near East, yet the 'concert' barely escaped breaking up. Whether Spain has Cuba or not is a matter of third-rate importance to Europe. Spain has done nothing to deserve the friendship and assistance of other countries; she has been purely egotistical. The loss of her South American possessions should have taught her how to treat colonies. England has learned it. Spain's efforts in the right direction come too late; she must bear the consequences."

Yet the aversion of the German people to intervention does not mean sympathy with our cause. The overwhelming majority of German papers of all parties give Spain some "moral support" because they can not be convinced that the people of the United States stand higher from an ethical point of view than those of Spain. The *Kladderadatsch*, the most popular and most widely circulated comic paper in Germany, declares in its leading poem that no thoughtful German could credit the "Yankees" with unselfish motives, and publishes a cartoon showing two sides of the American flag, on the one the words: "In the name of humanity"; on the other the words: "We demand the American sugar-field for our speculators." The *Rundschau*, Berlin, edited by Graf Hoensbroech and Henry Rippler, and read by the best families, asserts that there is "absolutely no truth in the alleged motives of humanity." The Progressist *Nation*, which used to hold America up to the Monarchists as a pattern, mourns the failure of democracy as an administrator of justice, and "can not close its eyes to the fact" that the Cuban rebellion is of our own making. But all, even Bismarck's *Hamburger Nachrichten*, say "we are not going to disturb our American trade for the sake of Spain." Similar opinions are vented in Austria. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Vienna, even uses the blood-is-thicker-than-water argument. It says:

"Our sympathies are with the Union. Next to Berlin and Vienna, New York is thought to be the largest German city. What German or Austrian family is without a relative on the other side of the great water? And these relatives are, perhaps, about to shed their blood for their adopted country. . . . We believe that all friends of freedom are on the side of America."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DECLINE OF GERMAN INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA.

THE *Rundschau*, Berlin, publishes the text of a lecture recently delivered in the German capital by Herr v. Loewenthal, a German who has been forced to leave Russia. He declares that German influence has very much declined in the land of the Muscovites. We summarize as follows:

From the time of Peter the Great to the last quarter of the present century German influence was predominant in Russia, and the Government did its best to attract German emigrants. The Germans were preferred in every department, and held up as patterns to the Russians by the Russian rulers themselves. Since the Germans have begun to feel themselves a nation, to speak with some pride of their native land, and to deplore that they have been merely the *Kulturdünger** of the world, the feelings of the Russians have naturally changed somewhat. They now treat the Germans with some suspicion. During the latter part of Alexander III.'s reign, the Germans have not been encouraged. At present their condition is again somewhat improved.

The Germans in Russia may to-day be divided into four distinct groups. The first consists of those who remain German citizens, mostly merchants, traders, and industrials living in the larger cities. Like all foreigners in Russia, they are treated rather better than the Russians themselves. It is not true that a foreigner must have his trunks packed all the time, awaiting a summary expulsion. These German citizens form societies, uphold their connection with their country, and assist such isolated cases of distress as may appear among them. The second group comprises artisans, musicians, engineers, etc., descended from Germans in the third and fourth generation. These, tho they continue to speak German, are Russians at heart. They are very well off, and fond of the land of their birth. Germany they visit only for pleasure and to obtain the latest ideas. The third group is composed of the descendants of the German farmers in the numerous colonies settled in Russia. They remain German in speech and custom, but their allegiance is altogether to the Czar. They are getting poorer and poorer, for the pernicious system which vested property of the soil in the community has affected even them disastrously. Like the Russian peasants, they rob the soil they can not own. The fourth and last group comprises the inhabitants of German provinces on the Baltic which are in the possession of Russia. Since the beginning of the eighties they have been much harried by the Russian nativists, who abolish the German names of cities, prohibit German schools, and insist upon complete Russification. The Czar's Government makes a great mistake in this. It lowers the standard of these people. Politically Germany can do nothing for them; but it is the duty of the German press to encourage them. They are strictly loyal to the Czar and will remain so if they are not oppressed. To compare them with the Poles is a great injustice. They never rebelled, and Socialism, which at present is spread all over Russia by the Poles, does not make headway with them.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An Explanation of England's Criticism of America.—The London *Spectator* has been one of the prominent journals of England that manifests sympathy with the attitude of the United States toward Cuba. In a recent issue, it tells

* The "manure of civilization" is what the Germans sarcastically call such of their emigrants as are utterly lost to the land of their birth.—*Editor of The Literary Digest.*

us what we must expect from the British press in general. It says :

"As a nation we are nothing if not critical, and as a nation we shall watch closely and comment shrewdly on every move in the terrible game of war which is about to be played. With the British race criticism is a habit, and an Englishman will criticize with deadly distinctness and directness the actions of his father, and much more of his children and grandchildren. Let Americans remember also that this criticism will be more severe in their case than in that of the Spaniards, not because we are less, but because we are more favorable to them than to their enemies. We shall require from our own flesh and blood a standard of rectitude and good faith and fair fighting which we should not demand from any other nation.

"This may seem unfair, but it is the fact. If the Spaniards put themselves in the wrong, and do things deserving of our censure, they will be passed by with comparatively little notice, as actions such as are to be expected from foreigners. If the Americans do anything which appears to us to be a falling away from grace, public opinion here will be in a ferment. For example, if a Spanish cruiser had been blown up in New York harbor under circumstances of the gravest suspicion—the thing is, of course, impossible, but we may use it as an illustration of our meaning—our press and our people would have rung with expression of indignation. The thought that such a thing could have happened among our kindred would have sent the nation into a frenzy of annoyance. When it happened in Havana, public opinion was comparatively calm. We were sorry, but our people felt that even if the suspicions proved true this was only one more proof of what Southern races will do when they grow mad with injured pride and the black spirit of revenge. To put it in a word, the use of the dagger does not shock us among Southerners as it does among our own people. . . . It is indeed to this resolve to criticize at all costs which must be attributed so much of the ill blood caused during the war of the North and South. England was not really hostile to the Union, but she could not forego the right of criticism. As we know now, Lord John Russell was always at heart on the side of the North, but that did not prevent him and his colleagues nearly criticizing the two countries into war. No doubt we shall do better than that this time; but, as we have said, criticism there will and must be."

KING COAL.

A QUESTION of vital importance in the present war, and in all future wars as long as navies are moved by steam power, is whether the belligerents can obtain an adequate supply of coal. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, has already suggested that Great Britain should be "benevolent" toward the United States in the interpretation of the neutrality laws, allowing the American vessels to coal freely at Hongkong, and shutting off the supply of British coal for the Spanish fleet. Spain, being short of fuel, does not regard coal as contraband, while the United States, being in possession of some of the finest coal-fields in the world, is very rigorous on this point. *The Independance Belge* does not think it improbable that the rules of neutrality will be modified with regard to coal. On the whole, it is thought that Great Britain, anxious to improve her relation with the United States, will favor the latter country by a strict interpretation of the rule that coal is contraband. *The Speaker*, London, says :

"It is thought that Spain will be unable to break the Cuban blockade, as even a weaker fleet than hers might do, because she has no coal. Germany in 1870 desired that the export of coal from England to the French North Sea fleet should be absolutely prohibited. This proposal is out of the question. It is no part of the duty of a neutral power to prevent its subjects from trading in contraband of war; all that it can do is to refrain from protesting if the guilty ship is caught. There will doubtless be many tramp colliers going to the West Indies within the next month, but the British Government will have no power to ask them whether they intend the coal for the Spanish fleet, or to stop them even if they openly admit that they intend to sell it to Spain if they can manage to reach Havana. . . . The Treaty of Wash-

ington binds us 'not to permit or suffer any belligerent to make use of our ports or waters as the base of naval operations, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies.' Nobody knows what this means; nobody ever will know with any certainty. But it is at least arguable that if English coal is shipped constantly to Kingston, and thence run into Cuban ports or waters, Kingston would be used for the purpose of the renewal of military supplies, if not indeed as a base of naval operations. . . . Thus if the Spaniards avoid a pitched battle, in which we assume they would be defeated, they could carry on a guerilla conflict at sea, deriving the most essential part of their naval equipment from British ports. . . . If America, on the other hand, finds the war has been prolonged by action which they might construe as a breach of the Treaty of Washington, they will not be quite so enthusiastic about alliance with their kin across the sea. . . . The whole question deserves the gravest consideration, and we incline to think that under the circumstances of the present struggle it might be prudent to pass ordinances in the various West Indian islands which would empower the Government to prevent trade in contraband."

The Globe, Toronto, nevertheless, points out that the British "tramp" would have to supply the Spaniard at his own risk. It says :

"It is well to remember that the right of search for contraband articles can be exercised on the seas, and that neutral vessels attempting to carry on a trade in coal by taking it from neutral ports to sell to belligerents would have to take their chance of being stopped and searched by the ships of the other belligerent. This is but an additional instance of the practical friendship which has been manifested by Great Britain to the daughter nation."

The Westminster Gazette says :

"A Spanish vessel in the Channel could not get coal to take her across the Atlantic, but she could get coal to take her to Cadiz. So far so good. But a Spanish vessel at Jamaica could apparently get coal to take her to Havana which a neutral would be bound to recognize as 'the nearest port of her own country.' Therefore, the Spanish fleet will for all practical purposes be able to coal in the West Indies, subject only to the condition that they shall take no more than they want for the actual voyage. This condition is exceedingly elastic, and is not likely to be of much consequence unless the amounts are specially defined by the Admiralty and the ships put, so to speak, on prison rations. . . . The Americans apparently will be able to get coal in British ports to carry them as far as Spain, which is 'a nearer destination' than the nearest port of their own country. Here, again, the only safeguard lies in the provision that they shall take such coal *only* as is necessary to take them to the nearest destination. But there is, apparently, no condition that the coal shall be the only coal on board, and the chance of getting enough coal in England to take them from the Channel to the Mediterranean might be a factor of substantial importance. . . . The interpretations must be strictly fair between the contending parties. If we draw the limit tight in the West Indies, we must be prepared to draw it tight, hereafter, should the case arise in the British Channel."

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT seems to be regarded as undoubted by our foreign contemporaries that the war with Spain will retard very much our export of manufactured articles, and even to some extent that of agricultural produce. War risks will increase freight from the United States to such an extent that we can not easily compete with other nations, not to speak of the difficulty in delivering orders on time.

ALTHO there is no reason to suppose that any of the South American countries will interfere in a single-handed duel between the United States and Spain, popular opinion in Spanish America is at least as much in favor of Spain as British and British-Colonial opinion is in favor of the United States, and the question of a Latin union for defense is actively discussed from the Rio Grande del Norte to Porto Gallegos.

RUSSIA contains more than twice as many blind persons as all the rest of Europe combined. The Russian Statistical Society, which is authority for this statement, places the number at 100,000, or two in every thousand of the population. In France and England the blind are not quite one per thousand. The excessive blindness in Russia is believed to be due to the long snow season and the uncleanly habits of the people. Of all the 100,000, but two or three hundred can read, and only about 2,500 are cared for in institutions for the blind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TIME IS RECKONED IN CHINA.

AN interesting popular account of the curious and somewhat complicated methods of reckoning time in China and of predicting events is contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 5) by M. Paul d'Enjoy. It appears that the Chinese name their years instead of numbering them, and the names, which are determined by numerical sequence, are supposed to have prophetic meaning. Curiously enough the name of the present year, as M. d'Enjoy shows, corresponds quite well with the political troubles that threaten the Chinese Empire. We translate below a large part of the article. Says the French writer:

"The Chinese 'century,' or cycle, is composed of sixty years; it is called Luc-Giap, which means 'the six decades.' In China the years are not numbered, they have names. These names are formed by means of combining two words—the first taken from a series of ten expressions denoting inert materials of the earth, and the second from a series of twelve names of living animals.

"The century is divided into two distinct sets of periods, of ten and twelve years each, respectively. By an ingenious combination of the two sets of names appropriate to these series the names of the individual years are formed."

The ten terms applied to the years of the first series of periods (giap, at, binh, dinh, etc.) mean respectively "dead-wood," "glowing-wood," "outer fireplace," "inner fireplace," "fallow land," "cultivated land," "natural mineral," "manufactured mineral," "ordinary water," "potable water." Says the writer:

"As can be seen, the terms are in pairs. They are arranged on a unique plan of antitheses . . . so that in reality the decennial period is composed of five fundamental expressions.

"These material principles constitute the five primordial elements according to the Chinese theory of the terrestrial world: wood, fire, earth, mineral, and water."

In the twelve-year period the years are named for the rat, the ox, the tiger, the hare, etc., which are also the twelve signs of the Chinese zodiac, and by the combination of the two names which each year possesses—one by virtue of its position in the ten-year period and one for the twelve-year period—each of the sixty years in the cycle has its distinctive name.

"If, thus, as happens at the outset of each cycle, we begin the two periods together, it is easy to name the years.

"The first will be Giap-Ti, that is, the year of dead-wood and the rat—a conjunction that denotes a fatal year, according to popular superstition.

"The second will be At-Suu, the year of shining-wood and the ox, a favorable combination.

"Thus in order we proceed until we reach the eleventh year, when the decimal series has expired, while the duodecimal series has yet two terms remaining. We must thus go back to the first term of the decennial division to join it to the eleventh of the duodecimal.

"Owing to the course of these two unequal series of terms there occurs, as the years go by, a constant variety of compound names, and we can show arithmetically that each double name appears only once every sixty years, that is to say, only once in the course of a Chinese cycle, so that every year in the cycle has its distinct individual name.

"The year 1897 was the thirty-fourth of the seventy-sixth cycle of the Chinese era, called Dinh-Dau. It is the year of the interior fireplace and the chicken; that is to say, according to popular superstition, an epoch of calm.

"The year 1898 (Mo-Tuat, fallow land and the dog) indicates that all the energy of the nation will turn from tilling the soil toward vigilance and the care of the home, in view of foreign threats.

"This is the way that the Chinese predict the future, and those of us who smile skeptically at their innocent superstitions, sometimes accept still more gross errors; so true is it that in the human mind the germ of primitive religion is not yet dead."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

James Payn's Story of a Junior Partner.—The late James Payn, author of more than half a hundred novels, nearly all of them moderately successful, told to the *London Daily News* once upon a time an interesting story in connection with his experience in editing *Chambers's Journal*. The story does not appear in Mr. Payn's volumes of reminiscence, but is recalled by the *London Academy*. It runs as follows:

"The editorial room he [Payn] occupied during his long connection with the popular Edinburgh publication had long before the Chambers's time been a bedroom in which one or the other of two partners of a firm had for many years made a rule of sleeping. It was, in fact, a stipulation of the deed of partnership that one of them should sleep on the premises. In course of years, however, it became rather an irksome restriction upon their liberty, and in order to free themselves from it they agreed to take into partnership their manager, an old servant of the house, on condition that he would occupy the bedroom and so fulfil the requirements of the deed. The old servant was naturally very much moved by this recognition of his services, but pleaded that he had not the necessary capital to qualify him for partnership. As to that, it was only £500 that was necessary, and this the firm had decided to give him. And so the matter was settled. The trusty servant became a partner, and took possession of the room, in which he was found next morning with his brains blown out. He left behind him a letter in which he explained that all those years during which he had been so trusted he had been robbing his employers, and their great kindness had so filled him with remorse that he couldn't live under it."

Alteration of Metals in Sea-Water.—From examination of a large number of metallic objects taken from the bottom of the harbor of Brest, during the dredging of that body of water, M. Lidy, a civil engineer, has drawn interesting conclusions about the prolonged action of sea-water on metals, according to *Ingenieurs Civils* (Paris). "Only gold and silver remain intact; the other metals all undergo more or less radical changes, whose importance may be seen from the following summary: Pure bronze, which contains only traces of lead, iron, or zinc, seems to have great powers of resistance to sea-water; at the end of three hundred years it has undergone only a slight surface corrosion, and it probably would remain practically uninjured for a much longer time. On the contrary, brass and iron undergo much more rapid decomposition, not only on the surface, but in the interior of their mass. In iron, the superficial action is preponderant, . . . but in brass the interior action is the greater; this action is particularly dangerous, because it does not affect the form of the objects, while it diminishes their strength considerably. Brass undergoes the form of decomposition known as 'softening,' which allows it to be cut with a knife like lead. This alteration is more or less complete, as the immersion is longer or shorter and as the quality of the metal is good or the reverse. It is the more dangerous in that it shows on the outside only by a slight coating of rust."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STATISTICS recently published by the Interior Department show that the Government still has over 600,000,000 acres unoccupied. This is enough to give each of the 73,000,000 people in the country a homestead of eight acres and still have 16,000,000 acres left. The land is distributed among twenty-six States and Territories. The largest amount is located in Alaska, where there are 369,529,600 acres. Most of this land will never be available for homestead purposes, of course, but its mineral value may be more than if the whole vast tract was available for grazing and farming purposes. The remainder of the land lies in productive States, but much of it is barren and arid or mountainous.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER

• Buddhists in India.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue of March 11, 1898 (p. 356), your correspondent states that "there are no Buddhists at the present day in India." But there are thousands of them in the sub-Himalaya, and in the Chittagong district, not to speak of Burma and Ceylon. There are a few Buddhists also near Naakhali. These facts may not be deemed important, but it is always well to be accurate in regard to statements of fact.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Despite war and international complications "the outlook for general business throughout the country for the current year is a flattering one" (*Bradstreet's*). Actual business through clearing-houses during the past week has been 9.8 per cent. larger than 1892 outside New York and 12.3 per cent. larger here, and at all points for the month 26.3 per cent. larger than last year. The high price for wheat, May delivery having reached \$1.91 at this city on Monday of last week, was the chief feature of note. Railroad earnings and iron trade advance have also been encouraging. The wool market shows improvement, but "cotton dropped."

The Rise in Wheat.—"Years of experience had made them [speculators] believe that \$1.20 was a price for wheat which could not be held at New York, and foreign and other sales above that point were large. But the highest regular quotation for twenty-five years was reached at \$1.91 this week, tho for No. 2 Milwaukee \$2 was paid in 1877. The reaction to \$1.50½ was not surpassed in view of Western receipts, which were 3,938,767 bushels during the week, against 2,165,622 bushels a year ago. But Atlantic exports of 3,050,442 bushels against 1,608,147 bushels last year, flour included, and Pacific exports of 376,249 bushels, against 300,147 bushels, making in two weeks 5,901,290 bushels, against 3,506,584 bushels last year, show a foreign demand greater than had been expected. French duties were suspended and Russian exports nominally tho not yet actually stopped; but more convincing than either as to foreign necessities were the exports of 6,141,397 bushels of corn during the week and 10,687,146 bushels in two weeks, against 5,586,855 bushels last year."—*Dun's Review*, May 14.

Railroad Earnings.—"The aggregated earnings of the various companies for the month of April prove them to have been in a veritable class by themselves, in that they show few effects of the dulness, and even depression, complained of in some sections of the country. The total earnings of 113 companies, with 96,000 miles of road, for the month of April amounted to \$43,095,324, a gain of 15.5 per cent. over April a year ago, and with the exception of November last, the heaviest increase reported since the setting in of the late depression. As for some time past the Pacific roads

"STRONG MAN IRVING."

Montgomery E. Irving, who is said to be one of the strongest men in the world, in a recent interview with the Baltimore, Md., *News*, said, in regard to diet, "Keep away from coffee. It should be taken off the market."

Whenever one talks with athletes nowadays, he finds the same expression in regard to coffee. It weakens the heart, shortens the wind, and unless one is very strong in the digestive apparatus, interferes seriously with that portion of the body.

If it is necessary for a strong man to avoid narcotics and drugs of this character, it would seem especially important for the brain worker or the highly sensitized and delicately organized woman to avoid them as they would any other poison, if they feel the slightest desire to maintain their health and a comfortable poise of the nervous system.

True, many people seem to use coffee without a direct harmful effect, but a little careful inquiry will nearly always develop the fact that coffee users have some disturbance of the body, which they always attribute to some other cause than coffee, but which, by a curious law, is likely to be helped if they can ever be induced to abandon coffee for ten days to a month, and take on Postum Cereal Food Coffee, which instead of narcotizing and destroying the nervous system, furnishes the food elements demanded by nature to rebuild the gray matter in the nerve centres throughout the body.

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show the largest percentage of gain, 32.1 per cent. over a year ago, but the Granger roads show an increase of 21.4 per cent., the Central Western 16.5, and the Southwestern group 15.4 per cent., gain. Only 16 out of the 112 systems showed decreases from last year. The total earnings of 112 roads for the four months increased 15.4 per cent. over the year 1897, and here again the Pacific, Grangers, Central Western, and Southwestern roads lead alike in the volume and percentage of gain shown."—*Bradstreet's*, May 14.

Wool Somewhat More Firm.—"The sales of wool have been only 4,005,000 pounds at the three chief markets for two weeks, against 14,530,400 pounds last year and 11,216,750 pounds in 1892, but prices are somewhat more firm, and there is more demand for goods apart from the large government orders."—*Dun's Review*, May 14.

Activity in Iron and Steel.—"A rather more confident feeling seems to pervade the iron trade, which is reflected in fractional advances for leading makes of iron and steel. Features of the week are very heavy sales of pig iron at many markets, but it is again claimed that stocks have begun to accumulate at some points as a result of the continued enormous production, which is placed at 1,000,000 tons per month. . . . At the West reports received point to activity in nearly all sorts. At Chicago alone 60,000 tons of pig iron have been sold in two weeks. An advance in hides at most Western markets is also a feature, as is the recovery in trade reported at St. Louis, as the result of the return of good weather. Sales of agricultural implements are very heavy, and manufacturers are free buyers of raw material, looking forward, as they do, to a very active season."—*Bradstreet's*, May 14.

Canadian Trade.—"Canadian trade is good; more particularly is this the case in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Toronto reports trade expanding. Import and export trade alike shows gains. Light summer goods are active and more is doing in fall goods. Wool is coming forward slowly, but leather is higher. Crop prospects in Ontario and Winnipeg are excellent and a large yield, particularly of wheat, is looked for, the prospect being that all records in this respect will be broken. There is some demand for chemicals from the United States, but business in those classed as contraband of war is, of course, not active. Cold and wet weather checked business in spring goods at Montreal during portion of the week. Groceries and boots and shoes are active. Failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 25, against 22 last week, 31 in the week a year ago, 34 in 1896, and 28 in 1895. Bank clearings for the week aggregate \$27,172,000, 3 per cent. larger than last week and 19 per cent. larger than a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, May 14.

PERSONALS.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE'S mother was Miss Anna Maria Mason, a daughter of John Mason, of Virginia, and she was known in her girlhood as "beautiful Nannie Mason." After she married Lieutenant Sidney Smith Lee, the couple made

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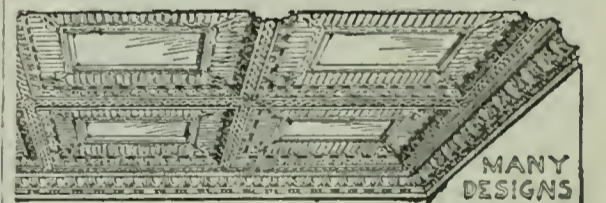


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their home in Washington. When President Buchanan gave a state dinner to the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Lee was one of the guests, and went in on the arm of the Duke of Newcastle. After the war the family lived on their Virginia place, and Fitzhugh followed the plow with his two mules, John the Baptist and Rebecca at the Well. Mrs. Lee has been totally blind for some years, but is still cheerful and happy.

F. W. RAMSDEN, the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who asked to have an English war-ship sent there from Jamaica, is the same man who in 1873 let the world know of the massacre of a portion of the crew of the *Virgnius*, and helped thus to save the remainder.

A PHILADELPHIA exchange tells this story of the late President William H. Allen, of Girard College. On one occasion a business matter called Mr. Allen to a small town in the central part of the State. While sitting in the parlor of the country hotel in the evening, after transacting his business, he was taken in hand by the wife of the proprietor, who was extremely inquisitive and wanted to know all about his private affairs. Mr. Allen took it all in good part, and for a time was rather amused. Finally she asked: "Have you got much of a family?" "Oh, yes," said he, and he smiled as his mind reverted to his hundreds of pupils. "How many children?" she persisted. "Well," said Mr. Allen, with great earnestness. "I have five hundred, and all boys!" The good old lady was speechless for a moment. Then she arose, and hurrying to the door, called to her husband: "O John! Come in here. We've got Brigham Young stoppin' with us!"

GEN. SIR HERBERT KITCHENER, whose brilliant campaign in Egypt has attracted the admiring attention of the world to him, is a typical British officer, and of the very best type at that. He has not attained fame at a leap, after the fashion supposed to be easy for military genius, but has marched slowly and steadily toward it over a route not less difficult than long. Beginning as an officer in the engineer corps, it took him twelve years to reach the grade of captain, and this he won, thanks to a reputation for industry rather than for brilliance. Soon acquiring an unusual knowledge of native languages and character, the young officer rose step by step in the service, and when WOLSELEY advanced on Dongola, fourteen years ago, he was sent ahead of the army to deal with disloyal officials and to win over the chiefs who were wavering between fear of the foreign regenerators and desire for the sort of liberty promised to the Mahdi's followers. Since attaining to the position of Sirdar General Kitchener has continued to manifest the qualities by which he rose. His reckless courage in battle has hardly been noticed, so much less important is it than his executive intelligence and his endless perseverance in the face of obstacles apparently insuperable. "His Sudan campaign," says the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, "has been a marvel of great accomplishment with small resources and at small expense."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, to whom the attention of the world was drawn a year ago by his munificent gift of \$125,000 to the Princess of Wales' "poor dinner," has made what the London *Graphic* calls "the most stupendous move in the business world ever made by one man."

"The conversion of Sir Thomas Lipton's vast business into a limited company as a 'going concern, dealing with tea, coffee, cocoa, fruit-preserving, and general food products, believed to be the largest of its kind in the world,' has been the great event in the financial world.

"Since the issues of the big brewery companies like Guinness' and Allsopp's, there has been no rush for shares in an industrial enterprise to equal that of Wednesday and Thursday last week for shares in 'Lipton, Limited.' Unlimited confidence in Sir Thomas Lipton has been shown by the public.

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Current Events.

Monday, May 9.

The President nominates Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. . . . The 13th Regiment, New York National Guard, is disbanded for disobedience of orders. . . . Wheat sells on the New York produce exchange at \$1.90. . . . The battle-ship *Oregon* arrives at Bahia, Brazil. . . . Congress—In response to a message from the President both houses adopt resolutions of thanks to Commodore Dewey and his men. The bill is also passed authorizing the President to appoint him Rear-Admiral. . . . Senate

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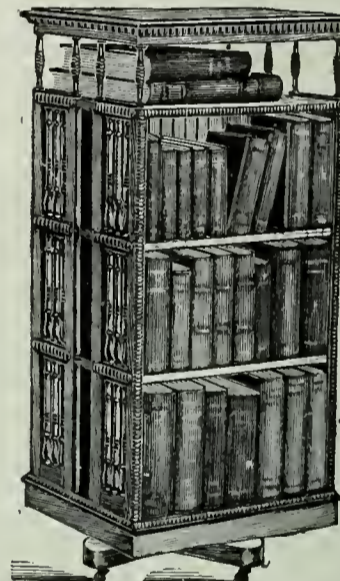
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—A bill is passed authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish **post-offices at military posts and camps**. . . . The amendment to the post-office appropriation bill to reduce the **compensation of railroads for carrying the mails 20 per cent.** is defeated. House: A bill authorizing the enlistment of **yellow-fever immunes** is passed.

The resignations of the **Spanish ministers** are placed in the hands of Premier Sagasta. . . . **Rioting** still continues throughout Spain, **martial law** having been proclaimed at Seville and Saragossa.

Tuesday, May 10.

The **regulars and volunteers** intended for the **invasion of Cuba** are ordered to the Gulf coast. . . . Twenty-seven merchant vessels are chartered for **transports**. . . . Congress—Senate: The **post-office appropriation bill**, for war measures, and a resolution favoring **changing of Inauguration Day** to May 4, are passed. The **nomination of Charles H. Allen** as Assistant Secretary of the Navy is confirmed.

Riots are increasing in Spain. . . . **Massacres** by the insurgents around Manila are reported. . . . **Riots occur in different parts of Italy**, partly due to the rise in the price of bread, and partly, it is supposed, in accordance with the plan of **revolution**, which broke out prematurely. . . . Japan and Russia sign a protocol recognizing the sovereignty and **independence of Korea**.

Wednesday, May 11.

Preparations are completed to send to **Manila** from San Francisco **15,000 men** under command of General Wesley Merritt, who has been selected as military governor of the Philippines. . . . Lieutenant Peary's Arctic vessel, the **Windward** arrives at New York, fifty-two days out from London. . . . Congress—Senate: The **labor arbitration bill** is discussed. . . . **Dewey's nomination** to be a Rear-Admiral is confirmed. House—A resolution favoring the **election of senators** by popular vote is adopted.

The **riots in Italian cities**, notably Milan, Naples, Florence, and Como, increase. **Martial law** is proclaimed in these cities, and the

military kill and wound many of the mob in suppressing them. . . . General Aguinaldo, the Philippine rebel chief, is reported to have issued a proclamation directing the **insurgents to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey**. . . . A **Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer** is reported blown up near Gibraltar.

Thursday, May 12.

Admiral Dewey reports the destruction of another Spanish war-ship, and declares that he is maintaining a **strict blockade at Manila**. . . . **Fire destroys a grain elevator** in Chicago containing a million bushels. . . . Admiral Sampson's fleet **bombards San Juan**, the capital of Porto Rico, at sunrise. . . . The fortifications make only a feeble resistance, and are soon silenced. . . . In an **engagement at Cardenas** between the gunboat **Wilmington**, the revenue cutter **Hudson**, the torpedo-boat **Winslow**, and Spanish gunboats and shore batteries, **five of the Winslow's crew are killed** and three injured, and the boat disabled. . . . It is reported that the American gunboat **Concord** has **destroyed a Spanish war-ship** off Iloilo in the Philippines. . . . George Downing, the man arrested on suspicion of being a **Spanish spy**, commits suicide. . . . Nearly two hundred families are rendered homeless by **floods in the Arkansas River valley**, Indian Territory. . . . Congress—Senate: The **labor arbitration bill** is passed. . . . The war revenue bill is reported from the finance committee. House: The committee on foreign affairs agrees to the Newlands resolution for the immediate **annexation of the Hawaiian Islands**.

Spaniards report that four American war-ships **attacked Cienfuegos** and were repulsed. . . . It is reported in London that another scheme for **European intervention** is on foot. . . . Germany and Austria, without issuing official proclamations, declare that they **will be neutral**. . . . Four members of the **Spanish cabinet resign**: Señor Moret, Secretary of the colonies; Señor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works.

Friday, May 13.

Admiral Sampson's report of the **bombardment of San Juan** is received at the Navy Department. The Spanish fortifications are completely reduced; two Americans are killed and seven wounded. . . . Sampson leaves Porto Rico supposedly to meet the **Spanish Cape Verde fleet**, which has at last been located at Martinique, French West Indies. . . . Commodore Schley's **flying squadron leaves Newport News** under sealed orders. . . . The **invasion of Cuba is deferred** until the Spanish fleet has been disposed of. . . . A New York attorney has gone to Key West to institute **prize court proceedings** to recover from the Government for the Spanish vessels and their cargoes, captured by American war-ships.

Sagasta is having much difficulty in forming a **new Spanish ministry**. . . . The universities of Naples, Bologna, and Rome are closed owing to demonstrations by the students. . . . Queen Victoria accepts the **resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen** as Governor-General of Canada. . . . **Joseph Chamberlain**, British Colonial Secretary, makes a speech at Birmingham which is regarded as the frankest plea for an Anglo-American alliance yet uttered.

Saturday, May 14.

The American consulate at Curacao, Dutch West Indies, reports sighting the **Spanish fleet** steaming westward. . . . Admiral Sampson's **squadron reaches the north coast of San Domingo**. . . . Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, declines the commission of major-general of volunteers, preferring to retain his seat in the Senate. . . . The President approves the **Alaska Homestead and Right-of-way bill**.

All the **Spanish cabinet** has resigned. . . . There is **less rioting** throughout Spain.

Sunday, May 15.

Another cable dispatch is received from **Admiral Dewey**, via Hongkong, stating that he is still master of Manila, and reporting the capture of another Spanish gunboat, the **Callao**. Commodore Schley's **flying squadron reaches Charleston**. . . . **Edouard Remenyi**, the Hungarian violinist, dies at San Francisco.

The **Spanish fleet** is still at Curacao. . . . Fishermen captured off the Cuban coast say that most of the **reconcentrados** have died.

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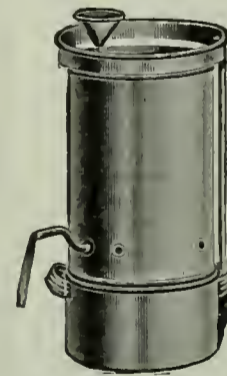
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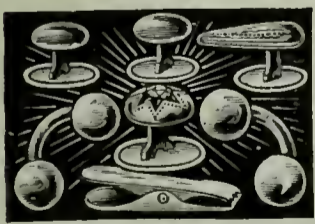
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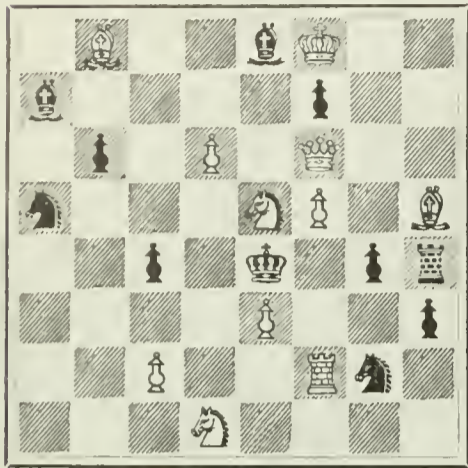
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Problem 284.

BY WALTER PULTZER, Author of "Chess-Harmonies." Black—Eleven Pieces.

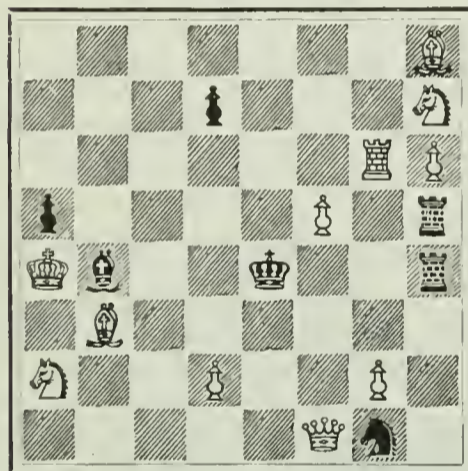


White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 285.

BY MAX J. MEYER. A Prize-Winner. Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 278.

Key-move R—Q Kt 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Dr. Frick, Philadelphia; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; N. Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; F. H. Johnson, Elizabeth City, N. C.; A. R. Hann, Denton, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.

Comments: "One of our best two-movers"—M. W. H.; "White's P (Q 2) lets the cat out of the bag"—I. W. B.; "So many good 'tries' make this more difficult than many three-movers"—C. Q. De F.; "For variety, difficulty, and beauty, I don't see how this could be improved"—R. M. C.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Splendid. There are many promising keys, but only one key fits the lock"—F. H. J.

The reason that so few got this problem, and only a two-mover, is that there were "so many good tries." We have received no less than seven "tries." The first, R—Q R 4, came from several of our most experienced solvers. They did not see that the R gets in the way of the Q and prevents Q—R sq after P—K 3. The second, P x P, and also the third, P—Kt 7, are answered by P—Q B 5. P—Q 4 is not mate, for P x P en passant. R—K B 4 is

stopped by Kt—Q 6; if Kt—B 3 ch, K x R. Another attempt is

1. Kt—Kt 4 ch R x Kt mate?
2. P x Kt 4 must
Oh! no, P—B 4. Several sent
R x Kt Kt mates.
1. any 2.

The answer is Kt—Q 6, and Kt cannot mate.

No. 279.

Key-move R—Q Kt 6.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., Dr. F., C. Q. De F., R. M. C., N. H., C. R. O., J. J., F. H. J., A. R. H., H. W. Barry, Boston; C. W. C., Pittsburgh; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg; W. P. Parmelee, Hudson, O.; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa.; J. P. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Comments: "Quite easy, but not without merit"—M. W. H.; "Rather tame and lame"—I. W. B.; "Neat but easy problem"—R. M. C.; "Easy but interesting"—H. W. B.; "Almost like a two-mover until Black waked up"—C. W. C.; "The plan is good"—F. S. F.

Received solution of 276 from Dr. Frick, N. Hald, W. R. Coumbe; E. B. Nitchie, Amherst College; H. B. Munson, Hartford; J. Jewell; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Ill.; T. C. Kierulff, San Francisco.

A. A. Young, Winona, Minn., and J. P. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., solved 274.

CONCERNING 269.

We have received from H. W. Barry an analysis attempting to prove that No. 268 has no second solution, Q—Q B 8. He suggests, as Black's first move, Kt—R 5. We have submitted this to several experienced solvers, and it seems that Mr. Barry overlooked White's second move, Kt x R P, to which there does not appear to be any satisfactory answer. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Barry.

CONCERNING 277.

This problem has three solutions: K—R 3, P—B 3, and Q—K 7 ch. The Chess-Editor offers his apologies for publishing this. The absurdity of checking on first move led him to discard, without trying, Q—K 7 ch.

The United States Championship Match.

TENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table with chess moves for the Tenth Game, Ruy Lopez, between Showalter and Pillsbury.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) In the eighth game of the match Pillsbury played 5, B—K 2, and the game proceeded, 6 Kt x P, Castles; 7 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q K 3; 8 B—K 2, White obtaining the preferable game. By moving P—Q 3 at once White is prevented from this continuation. B—K 2 at once can not be played, for Black could capture the K P. White may play B—R 4, B—Q 3, or B—Q B 4. The latter move was adopted.

(b) Had he played P—K 5, Black's answer would have been P—Q 4, and Black obtains the preferable game. The text move is frequently adopted in the Scotch gambit.

(c) Better perhaps the Q—K 4, in which case P—K Kt 3 would be the answer. Black then threatens P—Q 3 and B—B 4.

(d) White, though a Pawn behind, had a promising game, since Black had considerable difficulty in developing his forces. The text move brings

about an exchange, which greatly relieves Black's position.

(e) More promising was Kt (B 3) x B, in which case Black could not answer Kt—B 3. The text play leads to an additional change of pieces quite favorable to Black.

(f) White's game at this stage was the inferior one. Ho was a Pawn behind and the Q P is weak. Yet Black's game was not favorably developed, and, by playing Q R—B sq, Q R—Q sq, or Kt—Q 4, White had pretty good chances to hold his own. The text play in connection with Q x P is a grave error and causes the loss of the game.

(g) The fact that Black did not guard the Q Kt P should have made White aware of the threatening danger.

(h) There was no other way to save the Queen. Black now may play P x Kt, or what is still stronger, R—R 2. The latter wins the pieces and forces an exchange of Queens, which virtually ends the battle.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-THIRD GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Table with chess moves for the Sixty-Third Game, Queen's Gambit Declined, between Dr. G. A. Hum-Perth and J. H. Mock-Ett, Jr.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move is something of a novelty. Indeed we hardly know of its being used under existing conditions. While Mr. Steinitz, in his last match with Lasker, played (6) Q—Kt 3, yet Lasker had played (5) Castles. R—B sq or B—Q 3 is the accepted play at this juncture. It seems to us that the text-move places the Q on the wrong side the board.

(b) Evidently another experiment. The Kt is badly placed and its scope greatly diminished.

(c) He gives up the P to get an attack, but it is unsound.

(d) Very risky and entirely uncalled for. White can institute a strong attack with this file open for his Q R.

(e) Fine move. Should win.

(f) The giving of the two Rs for the Q is not remunerative.

(g) After this move, White ought to win, but he doesn't follow up his advantage.

(h) If K x Rt, P x P ch, and Q x R.

(i) Kt—Q 5, probably, better.

(j) Can draw by perpetual check.

(k) 54 Q x R, R x Q; 55 K x R, P—R 5; 56 K—K 2, P—R 6; 57 K—B 2, etc. Black has a difficult game to win. He must guard against the advance of White's B P, hence he can not go after the Q R P.

Taking Pawn "en Passant."

Several correspondents have written to us concerning the taking of Pawn en passant, and a number of our solvers failed to get 278 because, after Black's P—Q B 5, they thought that P—Q 4 would give mate. When the Black P is on Q B 5, the White P to get to Q 4 must pass Q 3, and in passing this square the Black P can take. Here you have the rule relating to taking a Pawn en passant. First, It is applicable only to the first move of a Pawn to a fourth. Second, The opponent's Pawn must be on a fifth square. Third, Only a Pawn can take en passant.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

IN the death of Mr. Gladstone, May 19, there passed away one who, according to the testimony of men occupying such diverse points of view as the Duke of Devonshire, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, John Dillon, and William T. Stead, was the greatest Englishman of his times. In the eulogies in Parliament on Friday of last week, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour spoke of Mr. Gladstone as "the greatest member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world." Lord Salisbury said the great example furnished by his life as that of "a great Christian man" was one for which history "hardly furnished a parallel." And Lord Rosebery expressed the conviction that "there has been no man in the history of England who touched the intellectual life of the country at so many points and over such a range of years"; and that "there was never another man in the world who at any given moment and upon any subject could devote every resource of his intellect, without the restriction of a single nerve, to the immediate purpose of that subject."

The American papers, despite the pressure of war topics, devote many columns, some of them several pages of a single issue, to the review of his life. William T. Stead opens a page sketch in the *New York Journal* by saying: "He who, since the death of Abraham Lincoln, has been the foremost and greatest of all English-speaking men, passed away when Mr. Gladstone died." James Bryce, M.P. (author of "The American Commonwealth"), closes a two-page review in the *New York Evening Post* with these words:

"Reviewing his whole career, and summing up the impressions and recollections of those who knew him best, this dignity is the feature which dwells most in the mind, as the outline of some majestic Alp moves one from afar when all the lesser beauties of glen and wood, of crag and glacier, have faded in the distance. As elevation was the note of his oratory, so was magnanimity the note of his character.

"The favorite Greek maxim that no man can be called happy till his life is ended must, in the case of statesmen, be extended to warn us from the attempt to fix any one's place in history till a generation has arisen to whom he is a mere name, not a familiar figure to be loved, opposed, or hated. Few reputations made in politics keep so far green and fresh that men continue to read and write and speculate about the person when those who can remember him living have departed. Out of all the men who have played a leading part in English public life in the present century there are but seven or eight—Pitt, Fox, Canning, Wellington, Peel, O'Connell, Disraeli, perhaps Melbourne and Brougham—who still excite our curiosity. The great poet or the great artist lives longer—indeed, he lives as long as his books or his pictures; the statesman, like the musician or the actor, begins to be forgotten so soon as his voice is still, unless he has so dominated the men of his own time, and made himself a part of his country's history, that his personal character becomes a leading factor in the course which events took. Tried by this test, Mr. Gladstone's fame seems destined to last. His eloquence will soon become merely a tradition, for his printed speeches do not preserve its charm. His main acts of policy, foreign and domestic, will have to be judged by their still unborn consequences. If his books continue to be read, it will be rather because they are his than in respect of any permanent contribution they have made to knowledge. But whoever follows the annals of England during the memorable years from 1843-94 will meet his name on almost every page, will feel how great must have been the force of an intellect that could so interpenetrate the events of its time, and will seek to know something of the wonderful figure that rose always conspicuous above the struggling throng."

Mr. Gladstone entered Parliament in 1832 at the age of twenty-three years, having graduated the year before from Christ Church, Oxford, in double first-class—the highest honor in both classics and mathematics. Two years later he became Junior Lord of the Treasury. In 1843 he was made president of the Board of Trade. He was appointed Secretary of the Colonies in 1845. He took the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1853, and he became Prime Minister four times, first in 1868, last in 1894.

In the earlier years as Premier, Mr. Gladstone alternated with Disraeli. The *Springfield Republican* observes:

"It is very curious that the greatest Englishman of the century, as his old compatriot, John Bright, called him, should have been a Scotchman, without a drop of English blood in him. Lowland Scot in his paternal ancestry, Highlander on his mother's side, Gladstone represented the Briton, the islander, the citizen of an empire set 'in the midst of the seas,' ramparted by cliffs of chalk and guarded by fierce ocean currents which run between islands, and islands all around its western and northern coasts, and with the turbulent North Sea on the east. The old tradition of the Anglo-Saxon leaves Gladstone out, as it left his rival, Disraeli, out. He also was recognized as a great Englishman, tho his was the purest Jewish descent, through the Sephardim of Spain, the most jealous branch of the Hebrew blood."

The return of Mr. Gladstone to party leadership and the office of Premier for a fourth time at the age of eighty-three formed a striking episode in political annals. Says Mr. Bryce:

"Mr. Gladstone sat for sixty-three years in Parliament, and for more than twenty-six years was the leader of his party, and therefore the central figure of English politics. As has been said, he began as a high Tory, remained about fifteen years in that camp, was then led by the split between Peel and the protectionists to take up an intermediate position, and finally was forced to cast in his lot with the Liberals, for in England, as in America, third parties seldom endure. No parliamentary career in English

annals is comparable to his for its length and variety; and of those who saw its close in the House of Commons, there was only one man, Mr. Villiers (who died in January, 1898), who could remember its beginning. He had been opposed in 1833 to men who might have been his grandfathers; he was opposed in 1893 to men who might have been his grandchildren."

If American biographers regret Mr. Gladstone's "mistake as to the United States," they give him the benefit of his own explanation of his attitude. To quote the *Springfield Republican* again:

"While still Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone made the mistake which is most difficult to understand and gave the offense which yet rankles in American minds, by his still inexplicable attitude in respect to the United States and the Civil War. He was the first of all English or European public men to credit the Southern rebellion with the character of a revolution. Speaking at a public meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 7, 1862, he expressed his conviction that 'Jefferson Davis had made an army, had made a navy, and, more than that, had made a nation.' Justin McCarthy, in his 'Story of Gladstone's Life,' makes the best he can of a bad matter. No doubt he is right in saying that Gladstone was not 'well acquainted with the subject'—but that is a distinct detraction from Gladstone's quality as a public man. . . . Mr. McCarthy quotes an utterance of Mr. Gladstone five years later, and we reproduce it:

"I must confess that I was wrong: that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My sympathies were then—where they had long been, where they are now—with the whole American people. I probably, like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and the working of the American Union. I had imbibed conscientiously, if erroneously, an opinion that the twenty or twenty-four millions of the North would be happier, and would be stronger—of course assuming that they would hold together—without the South than with it; and also that the negroes would be much nearer emancipation under a Southern government than under the old system of the Union, which always appeared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slaveholding interests of the South. As far as regards the special or separate interests of England in the matter, I, differing from many others, had always maintained that . . . was best for our interest that the Union should be kept entire."

Concerning characteristic personal qualities we select two bits of record. From Mr. Bryce:

"It was his constant practise to attend daily morning service in the parish church, and on Sunday to read in it the lessons for the day; nor did he ever through his long career transgress his rule against Sunday labor. Religious feeling, coupled with a system of firm dogmatic beliefs, was the mainspring of his whole career, a guiding light in perplexities, a source of strength in adverse fortunes, a consolation in sorrow, a beacon of hope beyond the disappointments and shortcomings of life. He did not make what is commonly called a profession of religion, and talked little about it in general society, tho always ready to plunge into a magazine controversy when Christianity was assailed. But those who knew him well knew that he was always referring current questions to, and trying his own conduct by, a religious standard. He was a remarkable example of the coexistence together with a Christian virtue of a quality which theologians treat as a sin. He was an exceedingly proud man, yet an exceedingly humble Christian. With a high regard for his own dignity and a keen sensitiveness to any imputation on his honor, he was deeply conscious of his imperfections in the eye of God, realizing the sinfulness and feebleness of human nature with a medieval intensity. The language of self-depreciation he was wont to use, tho people often thought it unreal, was the genuine expression of his sense of the contrast between the religious ideal he set up and his own attainment."

From Mr. Stead:

"I would, however, like to mention one phase of his character which is known only to a few of his intimates. I refer to the vow which he made when a very young man, never to lose an opportunity of rendering a service to reclaim any member of the forlorn sisterhood of the streets who might cross his path. The stories of the difficulties, the perils, the misconceptions, which Mr. Gladstone faced in carrying out this vow—a task from which he was deterred neither by advancing years nor the cares of Premiership, will never be told. But among those who are to-day mourning for the news of his death there are many frail and penitent women

whose sorrow is quite as sincere as that of the sovereign whom he served or the statesmen who were his colleagues."

A partial list of Mr. Gladstone's writings shows in a measure the scope of the literary activity of one who was accounted first a statesman and orator:

"The State in Its Relations with the Church" (1838, fourth edition, much enlarged, 1841); "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age" (three volumes, 1858); "A Chapter of Autobiography" (1868); "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age" (1869); "The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Political Allegiance" (1874); "Vaticanism" (1875); "Speeches of the Pope" (1875)—these last three were published together, with a preface, in 1875, under the title "Rome: and the Newest Fashions in Religion"; "The Church of England and Ritualism" (1876); "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East" (1876); "Kin Beyond Sea" (1876); "Homeric Synchronism; an Inquiry into the Time and Place of Homer" (1876); "Homer" (a Literature Primer, 1878); "Gleanings of Past Years," seven volumes, consisting of articles, critical and general, reprinted from reviews (1879); "The Irish Question" (1886); "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture" (1890); an important book on Bishop Butler and his theology, about 1895; translation in meter of the Odes of Horace, about 1895; Letters on the Unity of Christendom and the Validity of Anglican Orders (1896).

Parliament has voted a state funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey—an honor said to have been previously paid to the memory of the Earl of Chatham and the younger Pitt alone.

["Some Anecdotes about Gladstone" will be found in the Miscellaneous Department of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

A Career Unparalleled, tho Inconsistent.—"The period of Mr. Gladstone's career may be divided into seven phases. We find him first a 'stern and unbending' Tory; second, a moderate Conservative, a follower of the progressive element in his party under Sir Robert Peel; third, after the great schism caused by the repeal of the Corn Laws, a so-called 'Peelite,' wavering between Conservatism and Liberalism, and becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer in the coalition government of Lord Aberdeen; fourth, an out-and-out Liberal and Prime Minister in a great reform administration; fifth, after a brief retirement from leadership, coming forth to make 'a passionate pilgrimage' through Midlothian, to turn out Beaconsfield, and to bring England to disgrace five years later with the death of Gordon; sixth, shattering his party on the Home-Rule question, going into opposition



MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE.

(From one of the latest photographs.)

for six years, and then, as Prime Minister for the fourth time, carrying a Home-Rule bill through the House of Commons and engaging in an unworthy and undignified warfare with the House of Lords; and seventh, as the retired Nestor of his party, making the leadership of any one else practically impossible. It is mere commonplace to call this a marvelous career. We know not where else in history to look for its parallel.

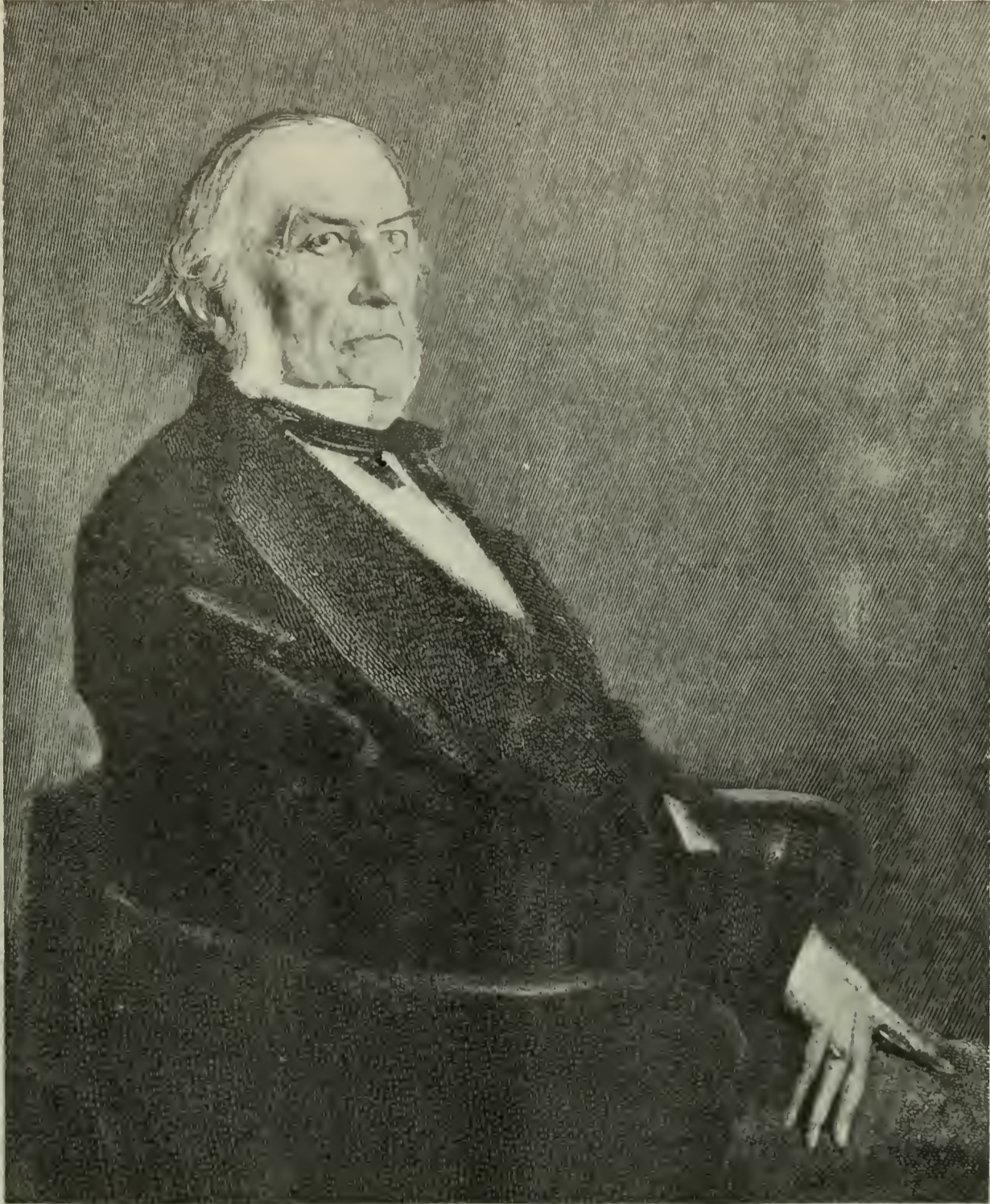
"We are inclined to attribute the apparent inconsistencies of this remarkable man, the acts which in other men would have been fatal mistakes, but which he sometimes turned into brilliant personal triumphs, to what we may call his intellectual restlessness. His work in Parliament would constitute a great career in itself; but think what he has done besides. He flung himself precipitately into most of the controversies of his day; he plunged into theology, into criticism, into history, into economics; on any subject whatever the most insignificant of correspondents could 'draw' him; his willingness to give an opinion long ago became a jest. This intellectual restlessness, then, was in our opinion the source at once of his merits and defects; and by it the inconsistencies became explicable. He jumped so quickly from one conclusion to another, always with the full conviction of the absolute certainty of his mental processes, that the possibility of to-day became the necessity of to-morrow. Nearly forty years ago Lord Clarendon said of that 'fervent imagination' of his that it furnished the facts as well as the arguments in support of them. And the same keen observer accused Gladstone of 'personal vanity' and 'an insatiable desire for popularity.' We need not now attempt to pass upon the justice of such an estimate. But in view of the wildly uncritical eulogies of which Gladstone has been the object, it is worth while to call attention to the possibility that a more chastened judgment may be better supported by facts."—*The Journal, Providence.*

Present Unanimity of Homage Not Honest.—"Earnestness, versatility, prodigious self-consciousness and self-confidence, incessant energy, extraordinary interest in everything, this man had; but an all-round thoroughness, in the opinion of many, he had not, and a consuming sincerity, in the opinion of some, he had not. The latter may be wrong, probably they are, but the

number of them increases, by the very inability of the general mind to keep favorable estimate at the high tension which Mr. Gladstone, as a demander of unconditional homage and obedience, always exacted. Worship of him might not have been so much reduced as it was, had he not lived so many years as he did. Longevity made idolatry difficult, but it did not seem to soften asperities or to reduce criticism. His friends defended his conceded inconsistency in the politics of facts by asserting that he submitted himself to the higher laws of moral evolution in the

nobler realm of the politics of truth. His opponents maintain that his alternate adoption and desertion of every English party that existed in his lifetime had its inspiration in instability of character and logically drove him in politics to casuistic devices on behalf of virtually revolutionary recourses, to which he was impelled by a strain of insanity in the blood or by an ambition, none the less selfish or dominating because masked behind an effusive morality of words and a congenial austerity or solemnity of manner.

"The Englishmen intent on what ought to be idolized Gladstone and will always glorify him. The Englishmen intent on conserving and preserving what is, so as to make out of it the best that may be, always distrusted Gladstone and many of them detested him. The general concurrence of the



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

From the painting by Franz Lenbach.

press and the politicians of the empire, in praise of him at his death, is due to an English disposition for that sort of thing and to a natural desire to make of his career an undisputed and valuable asset for the national fame. But this unanimity of homage will have broader basis in interest than it can be said to have in honesty. We have set forth the divergent estimates of the man, while he was living. His death is an incident which decorously masks that divergence, but the divergence is there yet. The government purpose to accord to him a national funeral shows that Toryism will not let Liberalism make the highest bid for his posthumous influence in politics."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

An Empire-Builder.—"He belonged to a generation of men the like of whom have not been seen since Rome, except in England—that is, a race of men of culture and leisure, who devoted themselves with ardor to the management of public affairs, without other reward than the approval of their own consciences, and the

admiration and applause of their fellow citizens. They were produced by peculiar social conditions and brought to perfection by long ages of practise. The nearest approach that has ever been made to them in historic times has been by the Roman patriot. The success of both in building up empires has long and widely diffused the opinion that it is only such men who have the judgment, the forethought, the indomitable persistence by which alone long-enduring political structures can be produced. But, even if such a point could be decided by discussion, the side of a great man's bier would be a poor place for the inquiry. Gladstone has played his part so well that there are but few of us of commoner clay whom his hopefulness, his diligence, and his charity may not make ashamed by comparison. No vilification was ever sufficient to make him break his magnificent silence, and no ingratitude or inconstancy was ever great enough to prevent his hoping for better things."—*The Evening Post, New York*.

Magnificent Scope of Genius.—"As respects Mr. Gladstone's influence upon the fortunes of his country, opinions greatly differ. In his time he was of all parties and both sides of many questions, so that he contributed to the growth of conflicting forces. His admirers point to his labors in the cause of free trade, his Irish bills, his sympathy with liberal measures generally, and his remarkable powers as an orator and conversationalist. His critics cite his Irish land laws and Home-Rule bills as unpardonable blunders and point to the trouble England is having at present in the Sudan, in the Transvaal, in Egypt, on the Indian frontier, and in Eastern Europe as due to his defective foreign policy. He was interested chiefly in his latter years in remodeling the British Constitution in a democratic sense, and this radical bias tended to make him what is now called 'a little Englander.' But there was something magnificent in the scope of the radical statesman's genius which entitled him to the popular designation of 'Grand Old Man.'"—*The Sun, Baltimore*.

A Commoner Rather than a Peer.—"In public life his character rose to its highest in two aspects. As an executive he was most successful in the financial function. His work as Chancellor of the Exchequer put the English fiscal system on the solid basis that it has since retained. As Prime Minister his dislike for war and his dread of anything approximating schemes for conquest doubtless led him to the other extreme. But the reproach of timorousness which was made against his last administration has certainly had a singular disproof in the subsequent record of his later opponent. His other great aspect was as an orator. He was said to be the one man who could make a statement of the budget enthralling. The zenith of his forensic powers was that reached in old age, when he made his great speech on introducing his first Home-Rule bill, and the two subsequent campaigns on the hustings, when his wonderful vigor of speech and his no less wonderful physical vitality amazed and delighted England.

"A remarkable aspect of Mr. Gladstone's life is as a type of the English character. Devotedly attached to British customs and institutions, he was still capable of overcoming prejudices, and, on being convinced of their abuses, to urge their reform. A life-long parliamentarian, he could only go a little in advance of his party, but that little was at one time enough to disrupt the party. Loving peace, he could endure much to preserve it, but was ready to wage war when convinced of its rightfulness and necessity. An earnest Christian and devotedly attached to his church, he could yet take the lead in depriving that church of its temporal possessions where their injustice was shown. And through a half century of public service the absence of any desire to obtain the English ambition of nobility was proved by the fact that he ended life the same private gentleman he began it. All will agree that he was greater as a commoner than he could ever have been as a peer."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg*.

EXPLAINING IT.—Mrs. Chugwater: "Why do the papers keep talking about 'coaling stations' in the West Indies? What do they need of coal? Cuba is in a warm climate, isn't it?" Mr. Chugwater: "Don't you know anything at all? Coaling stations are necessary because war-ships have to travel about sometimes, and it takes coal to feed the fires that heat the boilers that supply the steam that moves the engines that cause the propellers to revolve in the water and urge the ships along. Understand now?" Mrs. Chugwater (still unconvinced): "Why don't they use natural gas?"—*The Tribune, Chicago*.

NOBODY has asked Spain to surrender her rights; it's her wrongs we want her to give up.—*The Tribune, Detroit*.

THE CHAMBERLAIN-SALISBURY ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Great Britain's Colonial Secretary, has set the press of the world to talking seriously about an Anglo-Saxon alliance [see also *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, April 30]. Mr. Chamberlain was recently recognized in the home government as a sort of Prime Minister *pro tem.*, while Lord Salisbury took his vacation, and his words followed soon after his chief had publicly divided the nations into two classes, the living and the dying. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, May 13, and cable despatches report him as follows:

"After deprecating the assertions in certain quarters that Lord Salisbury was 'discredited' and the Government 'weak and vacillating,' he said: 'If foreign countries believe and act upon those statements, they will find themselves much mistaken, and that courteous diplomacy and graceful concessions are not incompatible with a firm maintenance of the country's honor and interests.'

"Referring to the policy of strict isolation that England has pursued since the Crimean war, he remarked that this had been 'perfectly justifiable, but the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic.

"'There is a powerful and generous nation speaking our language, bred of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they ever have done, since, over a century ago, they were separated by the blunder of a British Government.'"

Lord Salisbury's speech in London before the Primrose League, May 4, contained the following statements:

"You may roughly divide the nations of the world as the living and the dying. On one side you have great countries of enormous power, growing in power every year, growing in wealth, growing in dominion, growing in the perfection of their organization; railways have given to them the power to concentrate upon any one point the whole military force of their population, and to assemble armies of a magnitude and power never dreamed of in the generations that have gone by; and science has placed in the hands of those armies weapons ever growing in their efficacy of destruction, and, therefore, adding to the power—fearfully to the power—of those who have the opportunity of using them. By the side of these splendid organizations, of which nothing seems to diminish the force, and which present rival claims which the future may only be able by a bloody arbitrament to adjust, there are a number of communities which I can only describe as dying, tho the epithet applies to them, of course, in very different degrees, and with a very different amount of certain application. They are mainly communities that are not Christian, but I regret to say that is not exclusively the case. And in these states disorganization and decay are advancing almost as fast as concentration and increasing power are advancing in the living nations that stand opposite them. Decade after decade they are weaker, poorer, and less provided with leading men or institutions in whom they can trust, apparently drawing nearer and nearer to their fate, and yet clinging with strange tenacity to the life which they have got. In them misgovernment is not only not cured, but is constantly on the increase. The society—and official society—the administration, is a mass of corruption, so that there is no firm ground on which any hope of reform or restoration could be based, and in their various degrees they are presenting a terrible picture to the more enlightened portion of the world, a picture which unfortunately the increase in the means of our information and communication draws with brighter—I should say darker—and more conspicuous lineaments, in the face of the eyes of all nations, and appeals to their feelings, as well as to their interests, calling upon them to bring forward a remedy. How long this state of things is likely to go on, of course, I do not attempt to prophesy. All I can indicate is that that process

is proceeding, that the weak states are becoming weaker, and the strong states are becoming stronger. It needs me to enter into no detail, and to attempt no specialty of prophecy to point out to you what the inevitable result of that combined process must be. For one reason or for another—from the necessities of politics or under the pretense of philanthropy—for one reason or another the living nations will gradually encroach on the territory of the dying, and the seeds and causes of conflict among civilized nations will speedily appear. Of course, it is not to be supposed that any one nation of the living nations will be allowed to have the profitable monopoly of curing or cutting up these unfortunate patients, and the controversy as to who shall have the privilege of doing so, and in what manner he shall do it—these things may introduce causes of fatal differences between the great nations whose armies stand opposite threatening each other. These are the dangers, I think, which threaten us in the period that is coming on. It is a period which will tax our resolution, our tenacity, and imperial instincts to the utmost. Undoubtedly we shall not allow England to be at a disadvantage in any rearrangement that may take place. On the other hand, we shall not be jealous if desolation and sterility is removed by the aggrandizement of a rival in regions to which our arms can not extend."

The Continental press, according to cable despatches to our papers, accuses Great Britain of having put on the habit of "American diplomacy," and treats the utterances as a gratuitous threat against intervention in the Spanish-American war. London journals, notably *The Times*, as quoted by cable, approve the utterances and the policy of Anglo-Americanism indicated therein, criticism being apparently confined to intimations that the Government calculates thereby to cover up failures in Africa and the far East.

Among the more important statements cabled to American papers are the following:

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL: "Undoubtedly where there are common interests there ought to be common action between us and America, and the far East just now seems to me to be a case in point."

SIR CHARLES DILKE: "I have always shrunk from limiting my race patriotism by the boundaries of the British Empire. I don't believe in the United States making a fighting alliance with us or with anybody. Friendly neutrality will be her attitude if we get into trouble."

HERBERT SPENCER: "If the present crisis should bring about a cordial understanding between America and England, the benefits to themselves and to the world at large will far exceed all the evils now impending."

MICHAEL DAVITT: "Chamberlain in his recent speech appealing for an alliance between England and the United States insulted Irishmen by referring to Irish Home Rule as 'an unclean thing.'"

"Make the insult known to the twenty-five million Americans of Irish blood, who are heart and soul with the republic to-day against European power, as were their kith and kin with Washington, Jackson, and Lincoln against England.

"The alliance is wanted solely for selfish British ends. It is desired by England not for the sake of the United States, but against Russia, who sent her fleet to American waters and put her ships at the service of President Lincoln when England, for the third time, was plotting and actively engaged in the effort to destroy the republic.

"America will surely never join in a coalition against France and Russia in order to take British chestnuts out of the fire. The rumors of a European coalition against the United States are purely a fabrication, 'made in England' for American consumption, the object, of course, being to promote the much-desired and, for England, the much-needed alliance.

"It is an insult to America to insinuate that she is not able to defend her own shores without British help."

On the whole, it is apparent that the newspapers in the United States welcome as never before the suggestion of Anglo-Saxon against the world, if need be, but reserve judgment regarding the disinterestedness of Great Britain in proposing an alliance, and favor a mutual understanding rather than any formal alliance.

Words of Weighty Import.—"Great Britain is to-day confronted by armed Europe—by the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy on the one side and by the Russian-French Alliance on the other—all jealous of her power, her wealth, her vast colonial possessions, and her progress. This is the British situation, and our own may not be unlike it.

"In a few months, when this Spanish war is brought to a conclusion, the same powers, eager to assist Spain out of her difficulties, may attempt to interpose—may, indeed, claim the right to suggest the terms of settlement. Such interference we would not brook for an instant, but, capable as the United States may be in the long run of maintaining its own rights and deciding its own questions, the fact that we have Great Britain's friendship will make it all the easier for us to establish peace with Spain according to our own terms.

"Nor is it concerning Spain only that we may find our interests conflicting with certain of the European powers. Our interests in China are next in extent to those of Great Britain, and our policy is identical with hers, thus suggesting further possibilities of combination, if not of alliance.

"The question is not one to be decided off-hand. It is of too great magnitude, too far-reaching in consequence, while it is opposed by the traditional policy of a hundred years.

"Nevertheless, the utterance of Mr. Chamberlain is of the weightiest import and will attract attention throughout the civilized world."—*The Times-Herald (McKin. Ind.)*, Chicago.

Will Lead to Good.—"Certainly Americans will never forget the kindness of Great Britain, and if the uncalled-for remarks about an alliance were to bring against us a coalition of continental European powers, there would be no way out except by drawing the ties of kinship considerably closer. It could have been wished, however, that semi-official utterances about an alliance had been postponed until after the war. That it will lead to good we firmly believe, for the hand of Providence is in the history of nations as in that of individuals. And somehow the work of enfranchising the peoples of the earth from political and other darkness is going to continue. If this can not be accomplished without an alliance of English-speaking peoples, then it will be accomplished with it. The sun of liberty will never set."—*The Post (Rep.)*, Hartford, Conn.

Not Needed.—"England wants an alliance, of course. It would be strange if she did not. She wants an alliance because the continental powers are opposed to her, not because they are opposed to the United States. There are many people in this country who sympathize with England, and some others who do



THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
Great Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

not. This is not an English, but an American country. The people are made up from every country under heaven. There are some millions of Germans, more millions of Irishmen, and a heavy sprinkling of Russians and other European nations. They are good citizens, many of them among the best we have. Would it not be the height of folly for the Government, with these facts staring it in the face, to attempt to negotiate an alliance with Great Britain, which engaged the United States to help carry out English projects in China, in opposition to the continental powers? If this country wants anything in China the empire is still open, and Americans can do quite as well, we imagine, as England has recently done in the East."—*The American (Rep.)*, *Baltimore*.

"No Entangling Alliances, Please."—"Just so long as Britain buys our bacon and beef, our cereals, and Yankee notions we want to be friends with her. We have been antagonists in war; we are comrades in commerce, but even if we determine upon a radical departure from a settled American policy and carry the American brand of freedom and some choice Connecticut nutmegs and clocks to breech-clouted peoples in the antipodes whom we will subjugate, we want a less selfish and grasping partner than Mr. Chamberlain proposes. The experience we have had of Great Britain both as an enemy and as a neutral warns us against venturing with her in a game of territorial aggrandizement. We have fought her from Saratoga to Yorktown, from Lundy's Lane to New Orleans. We sank rebel pirates fitted out in her ports. Her language is our language. Her race is our race—if her race is made up of Germans, Greeks, Bohemians, Poles, Hungarians, Celts, and Latins. We will trade jackknives with her to the crack of doom. We will exchange bouquets with her until she is summoned to Jehosaphat, but for striking a hard-and-fast alliance with her to hold, occupy, and possess the world properties she has colonized or stolen, Chamberlain may wag his tongue until, as the poet, John Hay, now at St. James's, would say, 'the cows come home.'

"What Britain grabs let her keep if she can. What we grab we ought to lose."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, *Chicago*.

"Let Other Governments be Good and Lonesome."—"That it is desirable to court with dignity the friendship of Great Britain few but irreconcilable jingoes will dispute. We have outlived the passions of a century, but the memory of them will ever abide with us. We have survived the hatreds of a fratricidal strife and learned by precious experience how noble and exalting it is to forgive. Now we are at the portals to a history that may and unquestionably will within a few years reshape both the territorial and political governments of the world. The processes of disintegration and survival are actively at work even now, and we must be party to them.

"Our function, however, is to be civilizing. In fulfilling it we must join hands with all the other great powers that make for the good of mankind whether it be Great Britain or some other powerful foreign government. The joining of hands need not be physical nor yet political. All we need to do is to stand ready to defend the right, to stay the hand of oppression, to broaden the scope and action of human liberty, and to spread the light of justice and civilization. If Great Britain is willing to unite with us to achieve the greatest good to the greatest number, it is puerile to revive old animosities and to fan to flame the smoldering embers of a hate that is born of ignorance and bigotry, to reject her cooperation.

"Let other governments be good and lonesome; we will never disturb their tranquillity by allying ourselves with any government to fight them for territorial aggrandizement or for commercial supremacy."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, *Detroit*.

Changing Friendships.—"There was a time, not long ago, when an overture of this kind would have been coldly received in this country. Our people were under the impression that they had staunch friends in both Russia and France. They felt entirely free to remain practically unarmed, and rely wholly upon their good disposition to all the world, believing that as they had no thought of making unjustifiable war upon any nation, no other nation, in the light of the good relations just alluded to, would venture to hatch up a conspiracy against them. Recent events, it must be allowed, have done much to shake confidence in this optimistic calculation. France has certainly not justified our traditional confidence in her, and it strains credulity to believe that

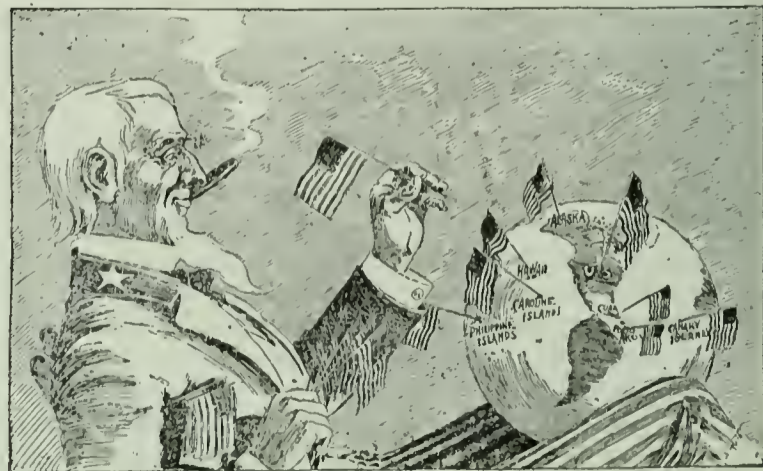
France would have acted as she has without the encouragement of St. Petersburg. That there is no sort of trust to be put in German friendship is too plain to admit of discussion. Our people must, therefore, consider the position reserved for them if they turn a cold shoulder to the advances of England, and the reasonably well-grounded confidence that with England, if we accept her overtures, will come Japan. The whole field of diplomacy and war certainly calls for the coolest deliberation on the part of the American people, a deliberation which will discount alike the irritations and the merely sentimental billings and cooings of the past. Of one thing we may be quite sure, namely, that a people so highly endowed with common sense will not for any great length of time refrain from taking the necessary steps required to meet German, French, and Russian hostility, if these powers do not give much better evidence of good-will than they have recently afforded."—*The Citizen (Dem.)*, *Brooklyn*.

Self-Interest will Decide.—"The world is in such an extraordinary condition that the best judges of future events are poor prophets. It would, therefore, be idle for any one to assert with positiveness the outcome of the present relations between Great Britain and the United States. That a more friendly feeling for England has grown up in this country since the coming of the Spanish war can not be doubted; nor is it unlikely that a formal alliance would ensue between these two great powers in case the other European nations should attempt a forcible intervention in our affairs injurious to our interests.

"But we are not so sure that the United States would aid England were the conditions reversed. It must be remembered that self-interest will remain the motive force of any nation's diplomacy for a long time to come. A people can not be expected to contract alliances that will injure them. The question of an Anglo-American alliance, therefore, must depend more upon events than upon sentiment. If America develops material interests which are identical with England's, and both are threatened, the two nations will naturally gravitate together."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield*.

Democracy vs. Autocracy.—"Mr. Chamberlain speaks with little if any less authority than Lord Salisbury himself. Indeed, if Lord Salisbury should retire from his place of Prime Minister it is quite possible that Mr. Chamberlain would be his successor as the practical ruler of England. So that we may take these utterances of Mr. Chamberlain as practically the views of the Government of Great Britain. We may feel assured, therefore, that if this wretched Spanish war does in fact complicate us with the other autocratic powers of Europe we shall not have to fight our battle alone. If they attempt to double on us and crush us we may feel perfectly assured that England is coming to our assistance, for her far-seeing statesmen see what *The Times* has been pointing out, as occasion offered, for three or four years, that the real struggle of the future is between democracy and autocracy, and in that struggle—when if ever it does occur—England and the United States are natural allies, since both are free countries and each must fight to maintain freedom in the other."—*The Times (Dem.)*, *Richmond*.

Intermeddling Not Permissible.—"The battle of Manila, with its consequences, has rendered an Anglo-Saxon alliance a distinct possibility, and, should the attitude of the powers of continental Europe assume a decided pro-Spanish tinge, such an alliance



UNCLE SAM: "By gum, I rather like your looks."

—*The Rocky Mountain News*, *Denver*.

would then be a decided probability. This country will never permit the intermeddling which characterized the close of the war between China and Japan. When the time comes, peace negotiations must be conducted between this country and Spain alone, without the interference of continental Europe, and the sooner the European powers realize that fact the better. The American people will never permit the fruits of their victory to be filched from them by intermeddlers."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, *New Orleans, La.*

Suspicious on Both Sides.—"Mr. Chamberlain said pleasant things about the United States and they were enthusiastically received by his hearers. They have also been heartily indorsed by the leading London and English provincial papers. It is evident that greater friendliness toward the United States exists in England at this time than at any other period during the present generation. This is a matter for congratulation, and it is also true that the feeling is more generally reciprocated on this side than it has ever been before.

"At the same time it should not be forgotten that there is a good deal of self-interest in the feeling on both sides. England is suspicious of a continental combination against it. The United States, rightly or wrongly, is suspicious of continental sympathy with Spain against the United States in the present war, and is under obligation to Great Britain for its refusal to join in a movement to give that sympathy practical effect. Mr. Chamberlain no doubt voices the prevailing English sentiment, but continental pressure may compel the English Government to disavow responsibility for his personal utterances at Birmingham as the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under similar circumstances was practically disavowed, or at all events the position taken in it was not maintained by the Government."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, *Cleveland.*

"The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham points more emphatically than any earlier guide-post to a harmonious relation between England and America, if need be, as against the rest of the world. The statesman on our side of the water who will not consider any proposition of this magnitude with an open mind is unworthy of his influence, if he has any. For its proper discussion all that we need is statesmanship as keen, as alert, as far-seeing, and as resolutely intent on guarding the interests of

the United States as Mr. Chamberlain's is in behalf of England."—*The Sun (Rep.)*, *New York.*

"It is possible to talk too much about an Anglo-American alliance and thus to hinder rather than promote its purpose. Such an alliance could not be made by a formal treaty unless the two nations were already in hearty sympathy, and if they were so, no formal treaty would be required. But this sympathy must be a spontaneous growth. It can not be brought about by mere talk. It may be brought about very quickly by events."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, *Philadelphia.*

"The weight of English influence, given quietly on our side, has already been a valuable factor in our favor; and it is not beyond the limits of possibility that the progress of events may yet lead to closer ties between England and America."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, *Boston.*

"The most significant part of Great Britain's position is perhaps after all its effect on the rest of Europe, notably France. That unstable republic seems to take it as a direct, almost personal, affront, and already the French press is talking about war—a general European war. But it is only a remote probability."—*The Post (Dem.)*, *Pittsburg.*

"The statesmen of the United States would be matchless in grates if they did not reciprocate Mr. Chamberlain's sentiments and consider his proposals in the same frank and lofty spirit in which they are so obviously proffered."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, *Lansing, Mich.*

"Is it possible that we have been swiftly swept into this tempestuous sea of world politics? Chamberlain assumes that we have and rejoices because of it. Mr. Chamberlain counts on too much. We are not ready to enter into foreign alliances. But the future may force us beyond our traditional policy."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, *St. Louis.*

"Alliance may never come. It may never be wise. But it is clear as day that the logic of events, the course of history, and the designs of Providence are giving both nations common interests, objects, responsibilities, and perils which render mutual sympathy, aid, cooperation, and support as inevitable as they are wise and salutary."—*The Press (Rep.)*, *Philadelphia.*



ADMIRAL MONTOJO Y PASARON,
Commander of the Late Manila Fleet.



ADMIRAL CERVERA
Commanding the Cape Verde Fleet in the West Indies.

TWO SPANISH ADMIRALS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

GERMAN-AMERICAN papers deplore the outbreak of what seems to them a needless war, but they hope that it will now be pursued with vigor in order to insure an easy victory. They fear there is little glory to be earned on the Cuban battlefields, and they hope the response to the call to arms will be strongest among those people who advocated war. Many agree with the Chicago *Freie Presse* that the German-Americans "need not show undue haste in offering their services." But the *Freie Presse*, like all others, hopes the victory will be speedy and decisive. The paper says:

'We have sent the following telegram to President McKinley: 'We opposed a war with Spain because we are convinced that the *Maine* affair could be settled by arbitration, and that the Cubans, who derail trains, set fire to hospitals, and murder men approaching them under a flag of truce, are not worth a drop of American blood. But as the war has begun, we will rally round the flag, and we offer to pay one hundred dollars to the soldier who captures the first Spanish flag in battle.'"

The Illinois *Staats-Zeitung* fears that the people of the United States will now be taught the lesson long since learned by the Germans: that knowledge is a necessary item in the outfit of men entrusted with office, in peace or war. After quoting correspondent Thomas R. Dawley's description of the "investigation" conducted in Cuba by Senators Gallinger and Thurston, the paper says:

"Unfortunately, nearly all official American representatives in Cuba knew about as much Spanish as a cow—Calhoun, Lee, and most of the consuls. Officials like Lee had at least better interpreters, but linguistic Americans admit that many mistakes were made. 'Poverty-stricken, degenerate' Spain has at all important posts abroad men who speak the language of the country. The same is the case with all European countries, with the South Americans, and half-way civilized Asiatics. The great Yankee nation is the only exception. It may be that this exception is in ordinary times more ridiculous than dangerous; but in a crisis it can do much harm. The Cuban affair shows it."

The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"We are glad to see the New York *Evening Post* acknowledge that the German-American papers, with rare exceptions, remembered what is due to international courtesy. The great majority of Anglo-American papers unfortunately did just the opposite. The President and Congress would not have allowed themselves to be driven into war had they been able to read the German papers of the country instead of their own purveyors of scandal. These poor talk-United-States patriots! Their ignorance of foreign languages has cost the country dear more than once."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York, denies that the German-Americans were led by the Germans across the water in their opposition to the war. It believes that Germany took her cue from the German-American press. The *Rundschau* says:

"In the papers and in Congress the Spaniards have been continually attacked, goaded, and insulted in the most frightful manner. The insurgents got nothing but praise and encouragement, and if they committed barbarities the fact was scarcely mentioned. The rebellion would have ended long ago if it had not been fanned continually from this country. And now we declare that we can not permit this struggle which we encouraged to continue. We protest as a 'Christian nation' and champions of 'Christian civilization.' Let who will become enthusiastic in such a cause. We stand by our opinion that humanity, *reconcentrados*, and Spanish barbarities could be used to write and talk about, but that they do not form sufficient cause for war, and that it is more worthy of a 'Christian people' to avoid war than to seek it."

The *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, points out how the people of the United States "civilized" their Indians from the face of the earth by means of fire and sword, whisky and loathsome diseases,

beat down their rebels in a bloody war, and continue to imprison, hang, and shoot their laborers whenever they seek to earn decent wages. The paper begs to be excused if, as a representative of Socialism, it does not join in the right-or-wrong-my-country cry. Spanish workmen are its friends, American as well as Spanish capitalists its enemies. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"There can be only one aim now for the people of the great North American republic. All must wish for the arms of the United States a quick and decisive success. Our only policy must be to assist the Administration with all means necessary to bring about the desired end. Everything else must be put aside. The parties should vie with each other in helping the Administration along. However great the difference of opinion regarding the necessity of the war, we all must now adhere to Decatur's words: 'My country! May my country always be in the right! But right or wrong, my country!'"

The *Deutsche Zeitung*, Charleston, S. C., thinks it is lucky that the European powers are too anxious to live in peace to interfere, but thinks that the Continent will hardly permit England to side openly with us. The *Seebote*, Milwaukee, fears the peaceful citizens will have to do the fighting, as a blow against the country hurts them most. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, makes some suggestions regarding armaments, which we summarize as follows:

We will not give way to the temptation to predict what the Spaniards may do, and we do not wish to meddle with the business of the military authorities, who should have a free hand. We only wish to point out that 100,000 men are hardly sufficient. It will take at least three months ere this first call is fit to go to Cuba. This valuable time should be used to train a second, equally strong army. The first will contain all who have the least knowledge of the use of weapons. The second must be called out to teach the men the hardships of war. Prudence suggests that they be sent to the South, to become acclimated. This will cost money, but parsimony is now out of place. We repeat it: as soon as the first 100,000 men are gathered, call another.

The remarks of the New York *Morgen Journal*, the German edition of William R. Hearst's *Journal*, are couched in much the same strain as those of the English edition.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARBITRATION OF RAILWAY DISPUTES.

BOTH Houses of Congress passed a measure this month providing for arbitration of disputes between interstate railroads and their employees. The House bill provided that when a controversy regarding wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment, shall arise between common carriers subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and their employees, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor, upon being requested by either party, to use their best efforts to settle the dispute amicably by mediation. In case their efforts fail, the controversy may be referred to a tribunal of arbitration of three members—one to be chosen by the employer, a second by the labor organizations to which the employees directly interested belong, and the third by these two, or, in default of agreement within forty-eight hours, by the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor. The award of these arbitrators shall be final, unless appealed on points of law to the circuit court of appeals within ten days. The tribunal must begin hearings within five days from the appointment of the third arbitrator, and file their award within twenty days. The award is to continue in force for one year. Pending a decision the *status quo* is to be maintained by both parties, and for a period of three months from the award employers must give thirty days' notice of discharge and employees must give thirty days' notice of quitting service, organizations ordering otherwise to be liable for damages.

The Senate extended the scope of the measure to cover the

selection of an arbitrator in case unorganized laborers should be involved, and provided that no employee shall be compelled to render personal service without his consent pending the arbitration, and prohibited the use of writs of injunction to compel personal service against the employee's will under an award. The House accepted the Senate amendments.

Other provisions of the measure now before the President require incorporations of organized labor to provide that a member shall cease to be such if he participates in or instigates force or violence against property or persons in labor troubles; limits the liability of such corporations; and authorize their representatives to appear before the arbitration board and in any of the federal courts. Employers are prohibited from requiring employees to give up membership in labor organizations; from threatening or discriminating against organized labor; from forcing contributions, and from blacklisting.

Moral Effect Rather than Legal Force.—"In thus submitting their controversy to arbitration, the two parties make a certain agreement binding them to abide by the decision; this is rather long and complicated, but apparently amounts to little more than a pledge on the part of the employees, if dissatisfied with the award, not to leave their employment within three months except after giving thirty days' notice; and a similar pledge on the part of the employer, if dissatisfied, not to discharge any of the employees without like notice. No penalty is named for failure to live up to this agreement, which, however, it is provided, 'may be specifically enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit, except that no person shall be punished for his failure to comply with the award as for contempt of court.' [The adopted provision reads, after the word 'permit': 'provided, that no injunction or other legal process shall be issued which shall compel the performance by any laborer against his will of a contract for personal labor or service.'—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.]

"It seems quite plain that the only way in which the act, if passed, will prove efficient in the diminution and settlement of labor troubles is by the moral effect and not by the legal force of its provisions. Recourse to arbitration will be taken only if both parties are willing to submit to it, and even after such submission there is apparently no very important binding effect in the decision. This should not, however, be set down against the bill; it does not undertake the impossible, and makes no attempt at compulsory arbitration, which, in the case of labor disputes, seems on its face clearly impracticable, whether applied to employer or employed. But it is quite possible that the first branch of the arrangement, that which provides for an attempt at 'mediation and conciliation,' may prove very useful; and this, it is to be remembered, can be brought into play at the request of either party, without the cooperation of the other."—*The News, Baltimore.*

An Interesting Experiment.—"This measure is the first of a series of arbitration bills which are to be offered in Congress, covering all forms of labor in the United States. If finally enacted into law, its success or failure in practice will afford valuable lessons from which lawmakers, employers, and employees may derive instruction. In differences of the character indicated in the bill . . . there can be no arbitration without the consent of all parties concerned. The Grosvenor bill provides the machinery for arbitration in all cases relating to interstate transportation, recognizes labor organizations for the first time in the history of such legislation, and prescribes ways and means for rendering an award fully and speedily effective. It has been approved by railway managers, railway employees' associations, and labor organizations generally throughout the country. If the expectations of its authors and sponsors shall be fulfilled hereafter, a difficult and vexatious problem in the conduct and management of our carrying companies will have been solved."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

"It is said that the bill meets with the approval of railway officials and labor leaders generally, hence on that score there can be no objections. Still, when it is considered that some of the parties to labor controversies are financially irresponsible, it is difficult to see how they can be forced to accept a decision, altho based on arbitration, which runs counter to their wishes. Under existing conditions laws of the character under discussion can have little more than a restraining influence on the employees."—*Bradstreet's, New York.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.



A TIMELY WARNING.

"Look out for yourselves, neighbors; the Spanish gunners are getting to work."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

COAL is king, but wheat is prime minister.—*The Inquirer, Philadelphia.*

ONE touch of loneliness makes John Bull wondrous kind.—*The News, Detroit.*

JUST a little while ago Spain was a power. Now it is a weakness.—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

TOP of the morning to Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, Re-United States Army.—*The Despatch, Richmond.*

THE sea-serpent this year has a steel skin and wears a Spanish flag on his tail.—*The Tribune, New York.*

OUR inability to maintain order in the Philippines is, at worst, no more conspicuous than Spain's was.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE most impressive spectacle of this war is Europe's holy horror lest we grab an island or two.—*The Press, New York.*

THERE is also a suspicion that the Philippines are near enough Siam to be eligible to the white elephant class.—*The News, Detroit.*

WHY didn't the President put those sons of somebody all in one company and thus find out if they were somebodies themselves?—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

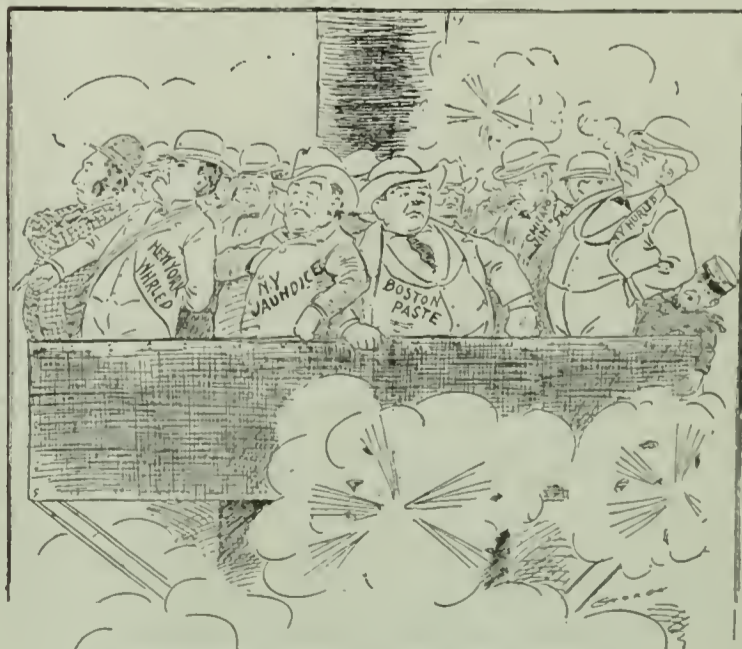
SPAIN continues to wonder why the European powers do not undertake to restrain her from proceeding with the demolition of the United States.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

CHAMBERLAIN'S INCENTIVE.—It is no wonder that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain should desire an alliance between Great Britain and the United States. He has had personal experience of its advantages. The better half of him is an American woman.—*The Herald, New York.*

A SKIRMISH.

I am a patriot, and I find—
As other lovers do—
The dearest symbols, to my mind,
Of our red, white, and blue,
Wave forth from Daphne's scarlet lips,
Her snowy neck, her eyes;
I face those colors bravely and
I bear away a prize.

—*The Record, Chicago.*



WHERE FAKE WAR NEWS COMES FROM.

CORRESPONDENTS AND COMMODORE ON THE BRIDGE OF THE FLAGSHIP.—From a Morning Paper—"Your correspondent stood on the bridge of the flagship. The commodore and myself were quite cool."—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

LETTERS AND ART.

ART AMONG THE KOREANS.

THERE is no such thing in the Orient as oratory. There is no *art* of speech; it is entirely utilitarian. So we are told by Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, in *The Korean Repository* (Seoul); and he makes an effort to explain this absence of oratory and some other peculiarities of Korean and Asiatic art, poetical and other. Diction, he writes, seems to have little or nothing to do with their poetry. A half-dozen Chinese characters, if properly collocated, may convey to the Korean more thought than an eight-line stanza does to us. As you pass through a picture gallery each picture is a complete unit in itself, conveying a whole congeries of ideas and sending the mind, it may be, through a whole range of memories. Supposing that, instead of the picture which is intended to portray the idea of devotion, there should simply be the word devotion, written on a placard and hung against the wall, or perhaps a few words illustrative of devotion. That would illustrate, in a certain way, the difference between Korean and English poetry. In the one case the ear is the medium, in the other case the eye. Such condensation of diction leaves no chance for oratory.

The two characters *nak* (fallen) and *wha* (flower), for instance, represent to the Korean mind a whole poem about the Queen of Pak Je, who, deserted by her craven king in the midst of an invasion, leads her women to the top of a beetling precipice, where, hand clasped in hand, in sight of the pursuing conquerors, they leap to their doom in the waters beneath.

All Korean poetry is lyric, spontaneous. All Korean music is nature music, pure and simple. The chief thing lacking in their art is the power of combining objects with a view to their general effect. Even in their houses they have no idea of grouping their furniture, bric-a-brac, etc., in a way that would give pleasure to a Western mind. The esthetic instinct is well developed along their own lines, but it is the instinct of children of nature. The lack of mathematics, the lack of science, in Asiatic music accounts for the fact that there is to-day no martial music in Eastern countries except what has been borrowed from the West. This goes far, Mr. Hulbert thinks, to explain why all the East, with the exception of Japan, is so weak from a military point of view. Japan would also, probably, prove weak in a conflict with a Western nation. In other words, the East lacks the art of the West, developed for centuries along scientific lines. And when it gets this training it will be as great physically and politically as the West. It will then have acquired oratory, and that means the acquisition of political discussion.

On the other hand, the Asiatic's defect in combining his esthetic ideas has given him an advantage over the Westerner in point of details. He has given the world the most beautiful vase, the most artistically embroidered screen. His butterfly is worked out to microscopical exactness; but he can get in no perspective. In art, he carries a microscope instead of a field-glass. This narrowness explains the grotesqueness of all Eastern art at this time. But, on the other hand, this narrowness and detail in art have given it a certain sort of democracy, where every man, rich and poor, is able to have his own native vase or flower-pot, and knows how to enjoy it.

The Koreans' red is the red of blood, or the pepper ripening on the house-top. Their green is the vivid green of the new sprouting rice or of the somber pine foliage. Their idea of form is realistic. They have no idealized expressions, no angels, no cupids, no personification of any of the powers of nature, because they know nothing of these, their moral nature has not yet reached this stage of development.

Neither the Korean nor any of the Asiatics have any suscepti-

bility to imported artistic products. We quote directly from Mr. Hulbert at this point:

"I have yet to meet the Korean who enjoys a performance upon the piano or organ. They express surprise and are curious to find out how the noise is made; but you will not elicit a smile until you play 'ararung tararung,' or some Korean air with one finger. That pleases them immensely. Here again combination in the form of harmony is quite unknown to them. They want one thing at a time, and melody pleases them more than the sweetest harmony. But how about those sweet sounds that emanate from the ante-room during the progress of official dinners and the like? There may be simultaneity in the sounds, but no combination.

"And yet in spite of the lack of refinement of artistic taste, these Asiatics have a wonderfully impressionable nature. No one enjoys the spring more than they; no one can sit on a hillside and look out upon a scene half veiled by the dreary autumn haze with more passionate pleasure than they.

"If there is any flaw in my argument, it lies in the fact that the Korean is a master-hand at throwing together a few Chinese characters descriptive of some phase of nature. No one can make a prettier grouping of nature's charms than he; and, after all, who knows that he might not turn the tables on me and say: 'Your art is too much by rule and line, too much by law and precept, too little spontaneous and natural.'"

IS ALL BIOGRAPHY MERE FICTION?

THAT it seems to be the conclusion reached by a critic in the *London Athenæum*. "In a deep sense," he says, "every biographer is an inventor like the novelist." "The man of action, after he is dead, is at the mercy of every man who writes his life." "Is not Alexander the Great no less a figment of another man's brain than Achilles, or Macbeth, or Mr. Pickwick?" But the poet, we are told, has the advantage over the man of action in that he, the poet, is occupied during his entire life in painting his own portrait, and the biographer can not wholly efface it. This is why, of all English poets, Shakespeare is the only one whom we do thoroughly know:

"Steevens did not exaggerate when he said that all we know of Shakespeare's outer life is that he was born at Stratford-on-Avon, married, went to London, wrote plays, returned to Stratford, and died. Owing to this circumstance (and a blessed one it is) we can commune with the greatest of our poets undisturbed. We know how Shakespeare confronted every circumstance of this mysterious life—we know how he confronted the universe, seen and unseen—we know to what degree and in what way he felt every human passion. There is no careless letter of his, thank God! to give us a wrong impression of him. There is no record of his talk at the Mermaid, the Falcon, or the Apollo saloon to make readers doubtful whether his printed utterances truly represent him. Would that the will had been destroyed! then there would have been no talk about the 'second-best bed' and the like insane gabble. Suppose, by ill chance, a batch of his letters to Anne Hathaway had been preserved. Is it not a moral certainty that they would have been as uninteresting as the letters of Coleridge, of Scott, of Dickens, of Rossetti, and of Rossetti's sister?

"For why are the letters of literary men apt to be so much less interesting than those of other people? Is it not because, the desire to express oneself in written language being universal, this desire with people outside the literary class has to be of necessity exercised in letter-writing? Is it not because, where there is no other means of written expression than that of letter-writing, the best efforts of the letter-writer are put into the composition, as the best writing of the essayist is put into his essays! However this might have been in Shakespeare's time, the half-conscious, graphic power of the non-literary letter-writer of to-day is often so great that if all the letters written in English by non-literary people, especially letters written from abroad to friends at home in the year 1897, were collected, and the cream of them extracted and printed, the book would be the most precious literary production that the year has to show. If, on the other hand, the letters of contemporary English authors were collected in the same way, the poverty of the book would be amazing as compared with the published writings of the authors."

ALPHONSE DAUDET DESCRIBED BY HIS SON.

SECOND ARTICLE.

"FAVORED by fortune," M. Leon Daudet writes, continuing the story of his father's life, "my father never paid court to the fickle goddess":

"Great successes surprised, but did not intoxicate him. I have never known any one so indifferent to money. Modest in his daily life, an enemy to luxury and display, simple in his dress, his household, and his whole conduct, he considered wealth a dangerous snare; it was in his eyes an infected source that poisoned those who drank of it; the principal cause of the dissensions and hatreds of families and societies.

"*'The infamy of gold!'*" he would cry. 'It was laid bare by the sublime Balzac, whose work, always profound and far-seeing, foretold the monstrous triumphs of modern covetousness. Gold does not supply any of the real, primordial satisfactions in which happiness consists. On the contrary, it thwarts nature, digs wrinkles and furrows, rends and corrupts. Political economists say that it circulates; yes—like alcohol or opium. It debases those whom it exalts, it turns men into cowards and fools; it is piled up only for ruin, accumulated only for vice.'

"In literature, he considered a rapid success and large gains a misfortune, luring the artist from his true path, which is to seek perfection, according to his nature and the dictates of his conscience, without any interested aim. It was the author's responsibility to the public, however, with which he was chiefly preoccupied. Our epoch, he said, sported recklessly with printed farces, worse than explosives."

His son discovered in one of his note-books a list of the principal social wrongs and injustices that required to be combated. He acknowledged that he made it to suggest subjects for his books, adding: "Whatever may be the abuse, it is a consolation to know that it is always followed by an effort, however feeble, at reparation."

The narrator dwells upon the extraordinary delicacy and sensitiveness of Alphonse Daudet's organization. His ear was exquisite. At a dinner-table he heard everything, disentangling the different strains of talk among twenty guests, even when they were speaking in low tones. The faint, scarcely audible noises of nature he detected, and was ravished by them. Hence his passion for music, which he considered of the greatest help to him in his work. Mme. Daudet was an accomplished musician, and while her husband was seated at his table she would play, in an adjoining room, divine strains from Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, or Schubert, by which he was at once tranquillized, and his imagination exalted:

"Daudet loved all music, the most simple and the most sublime. No one comprehended better or was more successful in analyzing the great classical masters. The genius of Wagner he celebrated in magnificent terms, vibrating with bold, vivid imagery. At a concert I have often seen his eyes moistened with tears, so deeply was he moved. He would tremble from head to foot. His musical memory was unusual—he knew all the popular airs of his country and of all countries, and with his sympathetic, penetrating voice would hum them by the hour. Beautiful verses, set to music, induced in him a mood of gentle melancholy.

"Notwithstanding the fact that he was near-sighted, a disadvantage as regards the plastic arts, he was scarcely less acute in his perception of colors and forms. He was one of the first to appreciate 'the impressionists,' Monet, Renoir, etc. As to the great masters, he inclined naturally to the realists, preferring, among Dutch artists, Rembrandt and Franz Halz; and adhering to the French school of landscape painting, so grandly illustrated by Troyon, Rousseau, Millet, and twenty others. He liked to recall delicious hours that he had passed with his friends Baque and Gouvet. Baque enchanted him with his energetic eloquence, and the verve with which he proclaimed the most startling paradoxes.

"When we were in London, he would spend hours in the British Museum, seated before the friezes of the Parthenon. 'A sovereign music,' he said, 'detached itself from these grand figures—

Truth and Poetry: there is nothing more to be said. Those old artists copied nature; they breathed in inspiration with the blue air. There is no break between the interior and external worlds, no tumult of desire, no discord of any kind. All is rhythmical, harmonious, the result of a clear, happy perception. The genius of the North transformed these sublime creations and rendered them discordant—violent—daughters of the Walkyries. In the brain of Wagner two conceptions of beauty struggled together: the one chaste, pure, classical—the Greek ideal; the other furious, exaggerated, excessive—that which belongs to the heated and disturbed Anglo-Saxon imagination.'

"Notwithstanding his genial sociability, Daudet was a great lover of solitude. In his youth, at different periods, he went into veritable retreats, shutting himself up in a lonely farm at Camargue, and again in the lighthouse *des Sanguinaires*. 'The days that I passed there,' he writes, 'were often monotonous and anxious, but they were also noble and consoling, for I studied myself, I judged myself, and listened to other storms than those of the shrieking winds. Happy they who, separated abruptly from the social whirlpool, find themselves in the presence of their *ego*. We shall never know how much Hugo and Voltaire were elevated by their banishment. Exiled, Hugo became sublime. The prison of Blanqui, how it amplified his dream!' . . . After he became the head of a family he had to give up his taste for solitude, for we were always with him; but my mother sympathized with and always found means to gratify his love of the country, which continued strong to the very last."

Leon has much to say about the beautiful valley of the Champrosay, which played a great part in their existence. Here at different periods they occupied three houses, one of which had formerly belonged to Delacroix. Like Shelley, Daudet had a passion for boating, and with his friends, Gonzaque Privat, Armond Sylvestre, and Leon Alland, his brother-in-law, above all, he passed much of his time on the beautiful Seine. They would follow the pretty tributaries of the meandering river into the loveliest sylvan scenes, putting up, when tired, at the old-fashioned inns of the wagoners.

Leon's first recollection of Champrosay is when he was a child four years old. His father holds his hand as they walk over the dear roads, and he, imagining that he is guiding his father, cries out continually, "Take care, papa, take care of the little stones!" Again he remembers his father searching for chestnuts and mushrooms, proud of being able to distinguish the latter from the poisonous toadstool. "He runs about among the thickets, with me upon his shoulder, holding my mother by the hand. In the evening we feast upon our harvest."

"Alas [the narrator continues], how cruel is destiny! Since then, when we have returned to those same scenes, he has needed my arms for his support. Over the well-loved paths we have walked mournfully, and our silence was heavy with regrets. For we had had such beautiful dreams—we had meant to travel over the whole country together, upon foot; and now his illness had made it impossible.

"Do you know, Leon,' he said to me one day, 'when I look at these roads, it seems to me that if I could follow them, I should escape from my pain. To fly, and so evade torture. How beautiful they are, the long, rose-bordered, country roads of France! How I should have loved to explore them with you and your brother!' With a deep sigh he raised his dark eyes to heaven, and I felt my love for him augmented by an immense pity."

The interludes of Daudet's note-books, his son declares, contain the most ravishing descriptions of natural scenery. In regard to his father's method of working, we are told that in his youth he was a true improvisator, dashing off his careless and turbulent inspirations with extreme rapidity. But, under the influence of his wife, his "discreet collaborateur," he disciplined his admirable faculties, and formed the habit of working each day with regularity. His handwriting, small, nervous, and elegant, resembles that of Jean Jacques Rousseau. In his later years he altered and erased courageously and frequently. His first sketch served merely as an outline. This at hand, together with his

wife, he reconsidered and remolded "the monster," and spared neither time nor pains in giving it the truth and reality that he desired.

Leon quotes his father as saying: "Without my wife, I should have abandoned myself to my dangerous facility. It was not until late that I was tormented by the love of perfection." And again: "At present the disproportion between what my pen transcribes and my spirit has received is bitter to me. I yearn to express the inexpressible."

Daudet's life was one of great simplicity and regularity. He worked continuously and with great ardor. After it became difficult for him to go out, he was always at his table, reading, writing, and making notes. He rose at seven o'clock and retired at eleven, save on Tuesday, his evening of recreation, when he received his friends. These brilliant reunions were thronged with the most illustrious authors and artists, eager to pay homage to their friend. Nor these alone; there were always present a number of young writers, still obscure, who never failed to receive from him sympathy and encouragement. He loved the young, and felt a deep interest in the first efforts of immature talent. What letters to editors, the managers of theaters, and directors of magazines—what warm praise—what earnest recommendation!

Daudet had a great belief in the influences of the native soil, and his advice to literary aspirants was usually to return to the province that had given them birth, where, with quiet reflection and a faithful study of the scenes and people close at hand, they would have the best chance, according to his theory, of producing a work of real value, distinctive and original.

Here are a few extracts from his note-books:

"Style is intensity—the most matter in the fewest words. Follow the advice of Pascal, and do not be afraid of repeating yourself. There are no synonyms."

"Sons of the Latin race, who were constructors, we have the taste for the solid. Harmony also is indispensable. Even the painter of passions, in which disorder is a beauty, should make it evident that this disorder is only apparent—the result of an unalterable rule. This, moreover, is conformable to the true. The worst tumult submits to law."

"The description of a character, pursued to the end, should be made little by little, according as the being reveals himself, and life reacts upon him."

"Our environment, society, landscape, scenery, participate in our state of soul. We must enter into the personage, *into his skin*; see the world with his eyes and feel it with his senses."

"The author should respect his reader. Morally, he has souls under his charge. It is in his power to corrupt, and, sure of his means, he is culpable if he abuses his power, if he diminishes the vital nobility of any being, if he does not proceed from the *lower to the higher*, the direction of every honest conscience."

"Truth is the perfect accord between the writer and that which surrounds him; between that which he conceives, perceives, and that which he expresses. Dream itself has its truth. You can lie upon Parnassus as well as in the street."

"Art is not merely a choice: it is beyond this a decision and an audacity. No hypocrisy, no fraud. The routes of life are open. No one is permitted either to deviate from, or to stop upon, his road."

"There is the courage of the writer, and it consists in accomplishing his mission even to the end. The intrepid are always conquerors; the weak remain incomplete. You can not help your work—it goes on all alone. No obstacle, tho real and valid, will prevent its triumph."

"To think of pleasing is one peril; to wish to astonish is another. Notoriety flies those who seek it by unworthy means."

Space forbids a more complete presentment of these wise and trenchant notes, all of which bear testimony to the novelist's profound thought and accuracy of observation.

"I would wish, my task finished, to establish myself as a *merchant of happiness*. My reward would be in my success." This, Leon declares, his father often repeated, and he would add:

"So many men are somnambulists, traversing existence without seeing, striking against obstacles, breaking their heads upon walls, that they might easily have gone around! I have put into the mouth of one of my personages: *The things of life have a sense, a place, by which they can be taken*. This is true, and not a mere metaphor."

During his whole life Alphonse Daudet appears to have been a *merchant of happiness*, distributing benefits and satisfactions to all whom he encountered. His devotion to his friends and family, and generous eagerness to serve the unfortunate, whoever they might be, have been already set forth. That he should have been able, like no other, to cheer, encourage and console those afflicted like himself with physical infirmities is not to be wondered at. It will be worth while to quote a few of his own words upon this subject, through which shines his preeminently Christian belief, that the most cruel woes and evils, met in the right spirit, become positive blessings, since through them the character is elevated, this being the great end of life:

"You know that by certain philosophers pity has been reprehended as a weakness, a defect of energy.

"The *merchant of happiness* would preach active pity, and not useless tears. To him who suffers, suffering is always new; while to those who witness it, even tho tender and loving, it grows old and becomes a habit. I say to the sick man: 'Distract thyself, and struggle with the spirit to the end. Do not weary and harass thy friends.' Stoics know the pleasure that there is in the continual exercise of energy. To the patient endowed with imagination, I suggest a thousand artifices. To him who does not mingle dream with reality, my advice is to look his grief in the face, until the beauty of the struggle appears and ennoble all. This is a special exaltation, which renders the least trifles strangely comprehensive; *it is one of the keys of nature*.

"To begin with, each thing takes its place, according to the natural plan. Petty miseries, that are augmented by enjoyment and moral indolence, draw back and descend to their level. But for my malady, I might have been merely 'an author,' a prey to the littlenesses of the trade, trembling at an adverse criticism, excited by praise, duped by vain satisfactions. Certainly I have weaknesses enough. Nevertheless, I have been purified.

"At the waters of Lamaton, I met *twins of suffering* in the most opposite professions. They were all *above themselves*, illumined by those lightning flashes that traverse the tissues and penetrate to the soul. Among all the confidences that I have received, those of the condemned wretches down yonder had a special character of frankness and directness. The very words that they used had an unaccustomed boldness and amplitude."

Mark Twain as a Word-Painter.—The conception of Mr. Clemens as first and last a humorist has, so Theodore de Laguna thinks, "swallowed up all appreciation for his magnificent abilities in serious art." Mr. de Laguna writes for *The Overland Monthly*, and he continues as follows:

"The charm of a few of his word-pictures has at times been casually noticed. But he has never been celebrated for their worth. Yet scattered through his miscellaneous writings are not a few of the most sublime or beautiful natural descriptions in our literature. If we could name our favorite among them all, we might choose from Tom Sawyer an account of the waking of nature, as the little runaway beheld it in the dawning of his first day of freedom—a piece of exquisite simplicity and loveliness. Human scenes are pictured no less effectively. In 'The Gilded Age,' the paragraphs upon the death of Laura Hawkins bear many signs of our author's technic; and they contain a description which is among the glories of American literature. Let us repeat the concluding sentences:

"When the spring morning dawned, the form still sat there, the elbows resting upon the table and the face upon the hands. All day long the figure sat there, the sunshine enriching its costly raiment and flashing from its jewels; twilight came, and presently the stars, but still the figure remained; the moon found it there still, and framed the picture with the shadow of the window sash, and flooded it with mellow light; by and by the darkness swallowed it up, and later the gray dawn revealed it again, and still the forlorn presence was undisturbed."

GOOD AND BAD ART—TOLSTOI'S MERCILESS JUDGMENTS.

"ALL that is included under 'art' may be divided into art and no-art. Art, in turn, is divisible into good art and bad art. No-art is divisible into counterfeit art and no-art simply. Good art, again, is divided into religious art and the art of everyday life, and each of these is subdivided into positive and negative."

This, in substance, is the general classification formulated by Count Leo Tolstói in his second (and concluding) article on art in the Russian magazine called *Questions of Philosophy and Psychology*. The propositions and judgments in the second article are even more startling, extreme, and revolutionary than those of the first (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 19). Applying his formula or standard, Tolstói boldly declares that ancient Greece and Rome produced no art at all, and that not one of the poets and dramatists accepted by the world as men of genius in the last five hundred years was a true artist. Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, Shelley, Pushkin are rejected by Tolstói as men without claims to our admiration.

But what in modern literature comes under the Tolstói definition of art? Here is what he recognizes under the head of religious art: Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" and "Les Pauvres Gens," most of the novels and tales of Dickens, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," George Eliot's "Adam Bede," and Dostoevski's "Home of the Dead." Under the art of everyday life, Tolstói enumerates these: "Don Quixote," Molière's comedies, Dickens's novels again, the novels of Gogol, the few prose tales of Pushkin, the novels of Dumas the father, a few tales of De Maupassant, and Tolstói's own short stories entitled "God Sees the Truth" and "The Caucasian Prisoner."

As a sample of Tolstói's method of arriving at his merciless judgments, the following quotation is striking:

"The Ninth Symphony of Beethoven is considered as a great work of art. To verify these assertions, I put to myself this question: 'Does the symphony convey the highest religious emotion?' And I must answer in the negative, since music in itself can not convey such feelings. Then I ask myself farther: 'If this composition does not belong to the highest rank of religious art, does it at least possess another quality of the good art of our time—namely, the quality of uniting all men in one emotion; in other words, does it belong to Christian, universal, and genuinely popular art?' And I can not but answer in the negative, because not only do I not see that the feelings conveyed by such compositions can unite men not specially trained to subject themselves to their hypnotizing influence, but also because I can not imagine a mass of ordinary people that could comprehend in this long and confused work anything but a few brief phrases that are submerged in the sea of the incomprehensible. Hence, willingly or not, I am forced to conclude that this work belongs to the category of bad art" [a subdivision of no-art].

Count Tolstói tells us that his views are not hasty, that he has given the subject of art long and earnest study, and that the writing of his essay has taken him fifteen years. His observation and study have shown him, he says, that "all the feelings of the people of our circle [meaning the educated and cultivated] resolve themselves into three very insignificant and simple emotions: pride, sexual desire, and *ennui* or the emptiness of life; and these three emotions, with their ramifications, constitute the nearly exclusive content of the art of the well-to-do classes." Tolstói denies that there has existed a science of esthetics. This alleged science, he says, is the product of the German imagination, the pedantic and purely external thoroughness and symmetry of the German metaphysicians being well known. It has even been represented, says Tolstói, that the ancient Greeks had a science of esthetics, but as a matter of fact they had not even art. "Two thousand years ago a semibarbarous, slaveholding, insignificant nation represented very well the nude human body

and built structures pleasant to the eye," is Tolstói's remark about the artistic status of the ancient Greeks. Of the Greek dramas he speaks with contempt as "crude, wild, and often unintelligible," and the same adjectives are applied to the newer dramatists and poets, Dante, Milton, Shakespeare. His positive, constructive proposition is that art should be guided, not by beauty, but by moral good. Beauty is pleasing to the senses, but good and pleasure are not coincident, hence beauty must be sacrificed, neglected. The poetic element in art degrades it, because the poetic is not inherent in art.

These ideas appear so extreme and paradoxical to the prominent Russian men of letters and artists that emphatic dissent is not surprising. The essay has stirred up no little controversy. We translate passages from the article of the leading Russian poet, H. Minsky, in *Novosti*, in criticism of Count Tolstói's views:

"It can not be supposed that in so great a literary artist as Tolstói the artistic faculty should be atrophied, and that he should pronounce such works as 'Prometheus,' the 'Divine Comedy,' and 'Hamlet' false and vicious in direct obedience to his artistic perception. It is evident that Tolstói speaks to us not as an artist, but as a theorist who follows a certain assumed narrow principle. . . . We are shown to what lengths a man of genius, animated by the noblest intentions, can be carried under the domination of a false, preconceived idea.

"The essence of Tolstói's new teaching about art is the rejection of beauty, and we can understand why he should detest beauty. It appears to Tolstói that the true comprehension of life, true religion, and true humanity are preserved only among the poor and simple working-people, perverted by the city populations and entirely lost by the cultivated classes. Everything that promotes the welfare of the simple working-people must be cherished and maintained, and everything that is unlike the reality of their existence must be destroyed. Whatever the common people fail to understand is not art. The best works of art have been created by the masses. In the future we shall revert to popular songs, proverbs, games, and amusements, instead of asking the people to come to us and learn our dramas, poems, and symphonies. Everything that is not village, plow, toil, *dellendum est*. Were Tolstói to admit the existence of beauty as something desirable and worthy, he would be obliged to admit the conditions under which alone beauty develops and flourishes. But, faithful to his ethical and economic ideal, Tolstói had to begin by rejecting all beauty as something low, evil, and demoralizing. But since the rejection of beauty is repugnant to our nature, which yearns for beauty and its pleasures, it was necessary to Tolstói this very craving into proof of the viciousness of beauty. He tells us that art which gives pleasure is low art, and it gives pleasure when it aims to reproduce beauty. But here Tolstói falls into a glaring inconsistency.

"If we are to abjure beauty in art because it yields pleasure, how is it with 'good' in art? Does not art founded on morality give us pleasure? Genuine art, Tolstói tells us, is distinguished by the peculiar feeling of joy it excites in us as the result of our spiritual union with the artist, of our sharing his impressions and emotions. But this peculiar joy is the very beauty which art has always been expected to yield. When the estheticians wrote about the pleasure of beauty they had in mind that very joy, the wholly unselfish joy, spoken of by Tolstói. Where, then, is the alleged fundamental difference between art founded on beauty and art founded on good? Where is the proof of the antagonism between good and beauty?"

The critic goes on to point out other contradictions and assumptions in Tolstói's theory. Tolstói would have art reproduce nature, but is not nature unmoral, and are there not bad as well as good phenomena in life? Why, then, is he so severe on the realists who portray the unpleasant phases of life? The critic believes that Tolstói's extravagance and manifest prejudice will prevent his teaching from introducing confusion into the modern mind in relation to the problems of art.

The definite aim and mission of art Tolstói states as follows:

"Art, with the aid of science guided by religion, ought to make the peaceable associative life of men, now brought about by

purely external means, such as courts, police, charitable institutions, regulations, the spontaneous and joyful result of our activities. Art must eliminate compulsion, and only art can eliminate it. Art must see that the feelings of solidarity and love of others, now the properties of the best members of society, become habitual, instructive in all men. The function of the art of our time is to translate from the sphere of reason to the sphere of sentiment the truth that the welfare of men is found in their union—to establish the kingdom of God—that is, of love—in place of the force which is now in the ascendant. Perhaps in future science will open to art new, higher ideals, but at present the mission of art is clear and definite. The task of Christian art is the realization of the fraternal union of men.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

“AUTHORS ON EXHIBITION.”

DESCRIPTIONS of authors' homes, their habits of life, and their methods of work are becoming so frequent that it is not rare to find persons who can relate many interesting anecdotes about writers whose works they know hardly at all. The flood of interviews, anecdotes, half-tones, and what-not is viewed with disgust by the *Providence Journal*, whose critic is inclined to think that this sort of writing has passed far beyond reasonable bounds, and descended to mere literary advertising. *The Journal* reviews briefly, in burlesque style, the many present-day routes to fame, and suggests some improvements:

“Glorious as the results of judicious advertising have been, however, there are still opportunities in this line which have not been generally seized. One such is indicated by a popular Italian dramatist of the name of Novelli. We are all aware of the attractiveness of shop-window display. Ladies combing their hair or men demonstrating the virtues of blacking will at once draw a curious crowd. Signor Novelli has borrowed a leaf from these humbler occupations, and has offered to write a four-act comedy *coram populo*, with a time limit of thirty hours. His subject is to be the popular one of bicycling, already undertaken by our distinguished fellow countryman, the Hon. John Kendrick Bangs of Yonkers. During the labor of composition Signor Novelli is to have the lightest kind of refreshment—whether alcoholic or not is not stated—and two hours' sleep. He is to use no books of reference—to have nothing but plain paper and pen and ink (or typewriter) before him. Nothing is said as to the size of the stakes, or gate money; but surely the advertisement would be worth while without extraneous considerations.

“We are inclined to think, indeed, that Signor Novelli's scheme is preferable to the more familiar one of lecturing. Its novelty commends it. And it is capable of infinite modifications. For example, Mr. Richard Harding Davis as a war correspondent would be a truly magnificent subject for the biograph. We could see him departing for the front in his war-kit. We could witness his heroic behavior in an exposed position abaft the smoke-stack, with the shells whistling over his head. We could partake with him of the agonies of composition when the fight was over. Then there is the Rev. S. R. Crockett. How readily the public would rush to see him work his two five-hundred-dollar typewriters at once, meanwhile chaffing his audiences or relating horrible tales of the cruelty of Dundee calculated to send the cold shivers down their backs. He could get several parasangs into his distinguished colleague from Drumtochty by a course of typewriter recitals, which would surely be more attractive than mere readings. Another drawing card, we are sure, would be Miss Marie Corelli. A public set-to with one of her critics would arouse every beholder to a fever heat of enthusiasm; and persons of sporting proclivities could put their money on the lady with every reason for confidence in the result.”

D'Annunzio as a Politician.—In the London *Academy* a sketch of D'Annunzio's career concludes as follows:

“What D'Annunzio's career as a politician will be is a subject for interesting speculation. The audaciously unconventional oration in which he appealed to the rustics of his birthplace to give him their votes was well calculated to inflame the wrath of the novelist's enemies, for it contained no allusion whatever to

any of the vital questions of the hour. It was simply a harangue on the joys of existence, as exemplified in the speaker's own works. It was delivered in a hall decorated with banners, on which, instead of the names of the heroes of Italian Unity, were emblazoned the titles of the eight or ten volumes that D'Annunzio has contributed to the literature of his country. Here is an example of D'Annunzio's electioneering rhetoric:

“Men in my own land, to *you* I may boast and praise myself. . . . In the solemn stillness of Sabbath afternoon, I would place in the hands, the gnarled and sunburnt hands of the peasant sitting beneath the oak-tree's shade, instead of his scriptural texts, that one of my books in which I have depicted with ruthless and unsparing art, the slow death of a human creature unworthy of the gifts of love and life ('The Triumph of Death.') And if the written word could be changed into the tangible thing of which it is symbolical, the man would be bound to feel as if he held in the hollow of his palm the full weight of his country, as in old prints the Kaiser bears the globe. His cottage of clay, his bread and water, the reaping songs of his daughters, all these would be bound to appear more sacred in his eyes than before. And one evening, should I cross his threshold, he would rise with reverence, not as in the presence of his master, but as in the presence of one who had been a great power in his life for good. He would say: 'This man knows me well, and has shown me what is best in me.'”

From this passage one naturally gathers that Signor Rapagnetta [D'Annunzio's real name] dreams of legislating for the needs of the bucolic mind rather than for the necessities of the bucolic stomach. But it is difficult to realize his picture of the Francavilla rustic who lives on bread and water, learning moral lessons from the pages of 'The Triumph of Death,'—almost as difficult as to imagine a plow-boy of Hind Head grappling with the wonders of 'The Egoist.'”

NOTES.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England to honor the memory of Jane Austen by a memorial window in Winchester cathedral.

LITERARY purists may find profit in the following happy distinction between style and grammar, drawn by a writer in *Literature*: “An artist in style may make grammatical mistakes, and yet remain an artist. A sentence may be grammatically correct, and yet be infamously written. A comfortable modern house, weather-tight and warm, may be an esthetic blasphemy, while a beautiful old timbered mansion may let in the wind and rain of every quarter. Grammar is building, style is architecture.”

SIR WALTER BESANT's proposition that all the English-speaking people should observe April 23 as Shakespeare Day is meeting with favor in England. Carlyle's phrase is recalled, that Shakespeare is the best thing the English-speaking race has done. In addition to the fact that April 23 is the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and death, it is St. George's Day in England, it was the birthday of Turner the painter, of Anson, who first took the English flag around the globe, and of Froude, and was the death-day of Wordsworth.

The Times, New York, calls attention to the following amusing anecdote of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy: “We all remember the episode in 'Pendennis,' where the hero fixed up some poetry written to a former sweetheart so that the lines would apply to a new flame; but Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 'My Life in Two Hemispheres,' goes Thackeray one better in the story he tells about himself. Sir Charles once had put into his hands by a hostess a volume containing some of his own poems and was asked for his opinion of them. 'Dreadful drivel,' replied the modest Sir Charles. His hostess flushed. 'I don't mind your laughing at me,' she said, 'but pray don't laugh at verses which came to me from the very heart of my husband when we first knew each other, and which I will treasure to my dying day.'”

THE approaching sale, in London, of an autograph letter by Robert Louis Stevenson leads *The Saturday Review* to make this comment: “It has become the fashion to regard any composition by the late R. L. Stevenson with the reverence formally reserved for Holy Writ. The recent publication of his 'Valedictory Address,' a local effusion without distinction, was hailed by his disciples as a new gospel. Consequently there will be a keen competition for an autograph letter of his which is shortly to be brought to the hammer. It will be of more than usual interest at the present juncture, as it gives the author's views upon modern French fiction. In one passage he says: “The best of the French novelists is incomparably Daudet. I would not give a chapter of old Dumas for the whole writings of the Zolas.”

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP, who died in New York last month, was well known as a writer of verse, criticism, and fiction of considerable merit. He was founder of the American Copyright League and acted as its secretary two years. He married Miss Rose Hawthorne, a daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, in 1871, and lived several years at “Wayside,” the famous old house in Concord. Mr. Lathrop became assistant editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* in 1875, and editor of the *Boston Courier* in 1877. He published his first volume of poems, “Rose and Roof-tree,” in 1875. A year later “After-glow” appeared. His “Study of Hawthorne” was published in 1876. A few years later he edited an edition of Hawthorne's works, contributing a biographical sketch and introductory notes. Other works from his pen were: “Somebody Else”; the “Echo of Passion,” appeared first in *The Atlantic* in 1881; “In the Distance,” “True,” “Spanish Vistas,” and “Newport.” He was also the author of a dramatic adaptation of Tennyson's “Elaine.”

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW DOES THE CARRIER-PIGEON FIND ITS WAY?

THE faculty possessed by many animals for finding their way home through an unknown region has always been more or less of a mystery. It rises to its height in the case of the carrier-pigeon, and its would-be explainers fall back on expedients that range all the way from a mysterious special sense of "orientation" down to everyday, ordinary observation of landmarks, such as man uses when he finds his way. Most authorities are now inclined to take a middle course and believe that the pigeon finds its way by methods more or less ordinary, but by a very extraordinarily skilled combination of them. We translate below part of another article on the subject, contributed by M. A. Thauziès to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 26). The author's assumption that the animal organism is sensitive to magnetic conditions is contrary to scientific observation and experiment, but this is only a detail of his theory and does not materially affect it. M. Thauziès, after giving reasons for rejecting the theory of a special sense, and other hypotheses put forth on the subject, proceeds to state the following facts which he believes to be firmly established:

"1. Well-trained pigeons, even if taken very far away—say several hundred miles from the pigeon-cote—get their bearings, in a normal atmosphere, with wonderful promptness, without turning about in other directions, without rising to a great height. Before one can count fifty, they have disappeared.

"2. These same pigeons, left in open air in their baskets, several minutes before releasing them, while they are given food and drink, look around them, walk to and fro, evidently studying the sky, until, having found out, doubtless, what they sought, they remain quiet. Then, if the baskets are opened, they fly off low and almost horizontally, without zigzags and in a straight line, in the proper direction.

"3. The same pigeons, transported to a strange region, that is, for instance, where they must make a southerly journey when they are accustomed to make a northerly one, betray a striking degree of disquietude in their baskets at the moment of departure; they seem to be surprised, and somewhat taken aback. As soon as they are free they fly off eastward, making large ellipses toward the sun; then they explore in all directions, but they always return to the east with a patient tenacity that seems to signify that there is the key of the problem and that there alone will be found its solution. After several minutes of this, having reached an altitude of 150 to 200 yards, they disappear in the proper direction.

"4. The earlier in the morning they are released, the more prompt is their success in getting their direction. After noon, even in calm weather, and even if the distance is small, their orientation is dull, slow, wavering, and without vivacity.

"5. When the day coincides with a change of the moon, the orientation, both at the point of departure and also on the route, becomes difficult; the birds return slowly and at long intervals.

"6. Finally, even when the sky seems everywhere very clear, if the atmosphere is undergoing any of those invisible disturbances that are revealed only by the most delicate instruments of our observatories, the pigeons, as in the preceding case, hesitate, lag behind, and sometimes take double the time that would be necessary for their journey under other circumstances.

"What must be concluded from these facts?

"The carrier-pigeon, a bird eminently electric, and of excessive nervous susceptibility, is also endowed with prodigiously sensitive vision and with special intelligence that can not be doubted. The indefatigable excursions that it makes, especially in the morning, often to considerable distances around its cote and to all the points of the compass, accustom it to a great number of magnetic and visual sensations whose various characteristics it learns to distinguish according to the region where it is and to the hour of the day. By what may be called its sense of touch and by its sight, it registers, as it were, like a delicate mechanism, impressions as varied as they are complex, which, resulting in the concerted action of the organism, enable it to determine in

a given place, at a given moment, the direction in which the dove-cote will be found.

"This power of discernment increases with the accumulation by heredity of what may be called 'local instinct.' This is why the carrier-pigeon is not satisfactory unless it has behind it an ancestral line of carrier-pigeons living in the same region. This is why, when, for any cause, the air is disturbed, even to a degree imperceptible to man, the pigeon's element of investigation, its means of getting its bearings, being different and insufficient, it looks about, hesitates, gets its direction with difficulty, and sometimes even is lost.

"It gets its direction best in the morning because it prefers to fly in the morning and because the atmospheric notions that it gets from this habit are clearer, more distinct, and more numerous. It gets its bearings without effort in a familiar direction because it then experiences, even before leaving the basket, the normal sensations that have previously guided it toward a definite part of the horizon. It directs itself slowly toward an unknown point because of the indecision resulting from the solicitations of an already despotic routine, and the new but not less imperious impressions that cause it to deviate from the accustomed route.

"During the period of training, all its magnetic and visual faculties, and its knowledge of meteorological conditions, develop little by little, and become more delicate; but may afterward fall into a progressive state of powerlessness, as month after month of careless leisure dulls their subtle vivacity. And as it is difficult to find united in an individual, even when it has superior natural endowments, the rare and complex qualities that this wonderful effort at orientation necessitates, we can thus see without trouble why, by one chance or another of incomplete heredity, the offspring of pigeons of fine quality are often of but mediocre ability."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN THE LAST DECADE.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *La Nature* (Paris, May 7) remarks that the best reply to the attitude toward modern science of certain critics who profess to make light of what they call its pretensions, and who magnify its failures, is to enumerate some of the wonderful discoveries and inventions of the last few years. This he does in the following brief tho striking fashion:

"Suppose that a man had fallen into a trance just after the closing of the Exposition of 1889, that is, less than nine years ago, and consequently knew nothing of the progress that has been made since that time, up to the period of our next great international manifestation. His admiration and his study would be devoted to the following objects:

"1. The bicycle, which is revolutionizing our habits, and which existed in his time only in rare specimens, bulky indeed compared with the little queen of our day. 2. The horseless carriage, moved by petroleum or electricity, whose future is perhaps even more promising than that of the bicycle. 3. The electric railways, which scarcely existed in 1889 and which will modify in the next century the conditions of working of the great trunk lines. 4. Polyphase currents, which enable us to transmit and distribute natural motor forces at great distances. 5. The Laval steam turbine, a new process—from the industrial standpoint—for utilizing steam at high pressure. 6. The interior-combustion motor of M. Diesel, which is the most economical means now known for transforming heat into work. 7. Calcium carbid, which gives rise to acetylene, one of the illuminants of the next century. 8. The cinematograph, with which we have been recently filled with wonders to the point of saturation. 9. The Roentgen rays, which are revolutionizing the healing art. To these nine discoveries or great inventions, whose results are already ours and whose benefits we enjoy daily, we may add: 10. Liquid air for industrial purposes. 11. Color photography, in which the latest results of the Messrs. Lumière have just been presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Mascart. 12. Wireless telegraphy, a process full of promise. 13. Cold light, obtained by luminescence of rarefied gases traversed by the electric current. 14. High-frequency currents, with which Tesla and D'Arsonval have conducted such marvelous experiments.

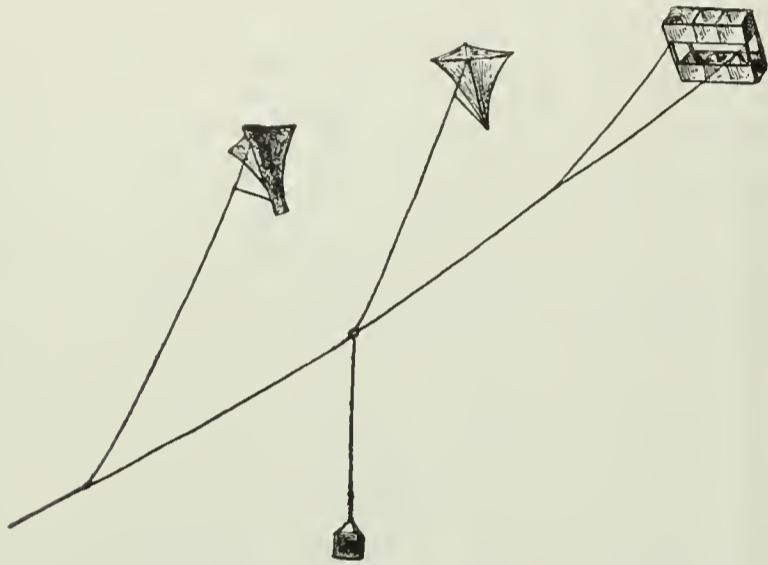
"In less than ten years, solely in the domain of mechanics and

physics, we have fourteen new sensational discoveries which are to be added to the already long list of the scientific conquests of the nineteenth century, and which we should have to explain to our sleeper on his awakening."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

KITE-FLYING UP TO DATE.

THE increased use of kites for the purpose of scientific experiment, and the great skill with which improved forms are now made and flown, give interest to a review of recent progress in this direction, contributed by George J. Varney to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (May). To the skeptical inquirer who would like to know the practical use of all this kite-flying, the writer replies, partly in the words of H. H. Clayton, of Blue Hill Observatory, the pioneer of American scientific kite-flying:

"We are living [says Mr. Clayton] in an atmosphere of which we practically know very little. Our position is like that of crabs



Clayton's
Keel Kite.

Eddy's
Bird Kite.

Cellular or
Box Kite.

A TRAIN OF TANDEM KITES BEARING A METEOROGRAPH.

Courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.

at the bottom of the sea. It is expected that such knowledge will be gained in these aerial explorations as will enable the meteorologist to predict hot and cold waves and the various kinds of

stratum which rests upon the surface of the earth elsewhere, only a little rarefied, chilled, and broken in upon slightly in storms, when the stratum is shallow, by the more rapidly flowing stratum next above; so that usually what may be found on the mountain peaks is merely the crest of a billow of the lower atmosphere."

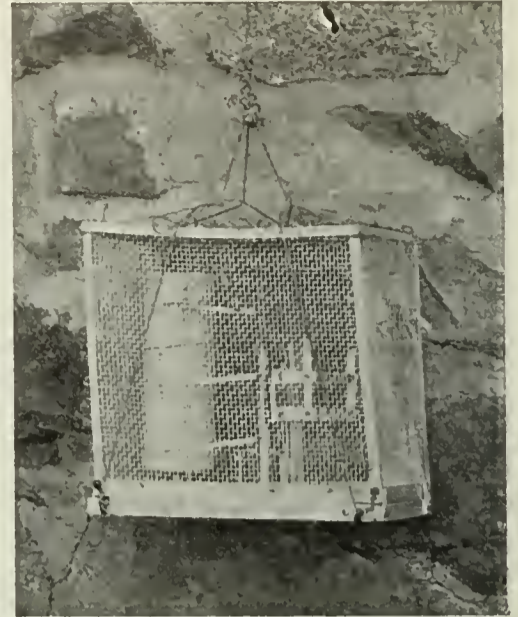
After a description of a number of the newer forms of kite, some of which are shown in the accompanying illustration, Mr. Varney goes on to say:

"At present it is usual, in flying flat kites, to send up several on the same main line. Generally a small kite is first sent up, and, when this is securely mounted, a larger one, attached to the main line perhaps a hundred feet below by about that length of its own string, is started after its leader.

"As the number of kites in the tandem increased, more strength was required at the lower end of the line to withstand the pull; so the reel quickly became an important part of the apparatus. The labor of winding was such that the reel was provided with a crank, and mounted more and more strongly, and a recording wheel and dial were soon added to measure the line as it ran out. The apparatus was then made portable by combining it with a sort of wheelbarrow.

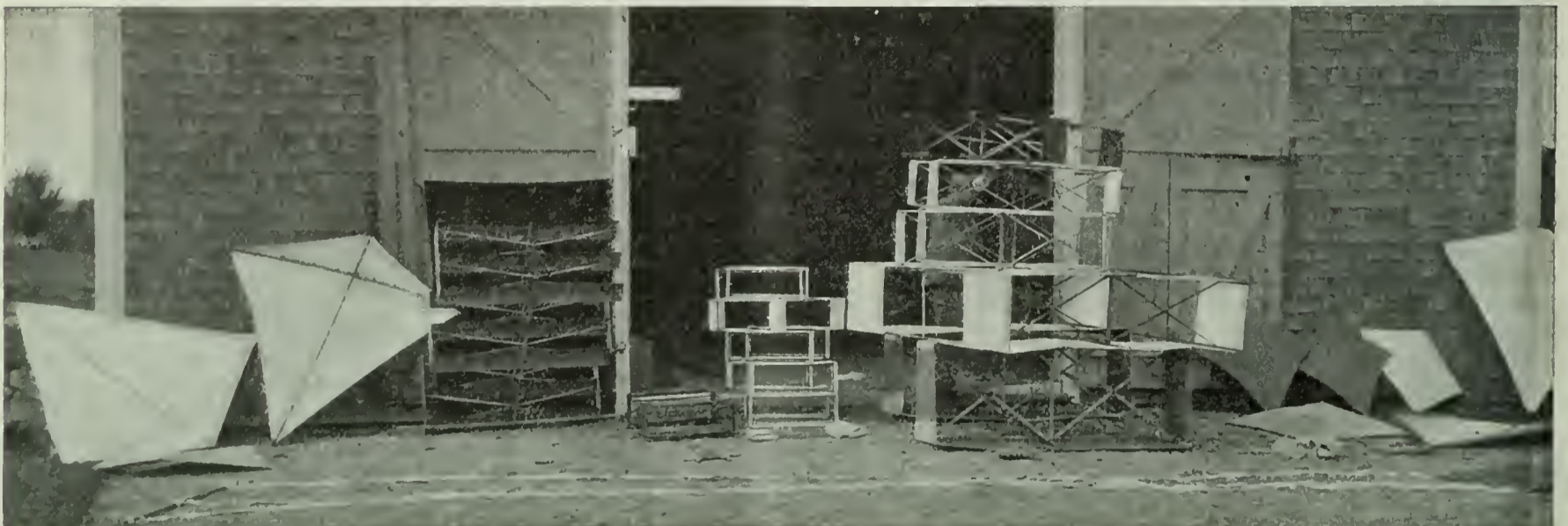
"Not only the number of kites but the height of their ascent increased the strain on the wheel, and one after another—tho of solid oak—were crushed by the drawing of the concentric layers in winding in, especially after the change was made to a metal string.

"Last season (1897) a unique reel was introduced in which a two-horse power steam-engine took the place of human muscle for winding in. Steam is supplied by a boiler heated by oil spray as fuel, these and the reel proper being mounted on the same



METEOROGRAPH.

Courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.



Eddy Kites.

Multicell Kites.

Hargrave Kites.

Blue Hill Bird Kites.

KITES FLOWN BY MR. J. B. MILLET, SHARON, PRESIDENT OF BOSTON AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.

Courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*.

storms more accurately and much earlier than has been done heretofore. The observations have already become serviceable in this direction, while the knowledge gained has modified opinions found in the text-books.'

"Truly [adds Mr. Varney] there are mountain tops three, four, and nearly six miles high, but these are remote or inaccessible; besides, the atmosphere enveloping them is mainly of the same

portable base. Included in the winding apparatus is a strain-wheel around which the wire passes four or five times, running from this to the drum of the storage-reel—on which it is wound lightly and evenly by automatic action. The wire comes in from and goes out to the kites over a pulley, [and] there is also a wheel which records the pull of the line, and a provision for recording the measurement of length."

The purpose being, as Mr. Varney tells us, to secure an elevated post of observation, instruments such as self-registering thermometers and barometers were sent up to tell us of conditions at the lofty heights where the kites flew, and finally a complete meteorograph, consisting of a wire cage bearing all sorts of instruments, was sent up with success. Says Mr. Varney:

"The experiments at Blue Hill have shown a difference in electrical conditions at different heights, and in different conditions of the atmosphere in respect to temperature, humidity, and movement; and there seem good reasons for confidence that ultimately this element will yield valuable results in more than one direction.

"It is not improbable that if metallic kites could be sent up to the verge of some higher stratum of the atmosphere, where the contact of the diversely moving strata sometimes evolves noticeable auroras, some considerable electric charge might be obtained for telegraphic or telephonic transmission, and, possibly, by storage, for light and power.

"The first practical use of electricity obtained by means of kites, so far as I have learned, is in the wireless telegraph system of Signor Marconi, in which the collectors at the poles are kites of thin copper, these being connected by small copper wires to either the receiver or the transmitter, on the ground. Tho Marconi claimed to have sent readable signals twelve miles, Superintendent Preece, of the English Government Telegraph System, in endeavoring to duplicate these successes, was unable to obtain a satisfactory result at a greater distance than two or three miles."

Not only have instruments been lifted by kites, but men have, on several occasions, ascended to a considerable height by their means. These ascensions, some of which were noticed at the time in these columns, included that of Hargrave, who in 1895 was lifted 45 feet by two of the kites bearing his name; that of Capt. Baden-Powell, of the British army, who went up 100 feet in the same way; that of Lieutenant Wise, of the United States army, who was carried up 42 feet by four Hargrave kites; and finally that of C. H. Lamson, of Portland, Me., who was lifted 50 feet by a single kite of a form devised by himself. The greatest height attained in kite-flying at Blue Hill is 11,060 feet. Observations lead us to hope that by means of such lofty flights weather prediction can be greatly facilitated. Says the writer:

"Observations at Washington, New York, and Blue Hill coincide in showing that approaching warm and cold waves are perceived, at a height of a thousand feet or more, from six to twelve hours earlier than their prevalence at the surface of the earth. One reason for this is that the air moves freely and rapidly at the height of a few thousand feet, while it meets with many obstacles below.

"At the surface of the earth, as every one knows, there is usually a marked increase of the temperature during the day, and a decrease at night; but at an elevation of three thousand feet this variation disappears entirely, the days being there as cold as the nights. The changes of temperature aloft are very large, but they are not diurnal. At this height, also, the days are marked by a damp atmosphere, while the nights are dry. This is simply a phase of the dewfall, and to a degree also of the clouds and the rainfall.

"The behavior of kites in the vicinity of cumulus clouds is peculiar. When one of these tracts of snowlike baseless hills sails calmly over, the kites ascend more or less rapidly toward it, often following as far as the line will permit. Every observer has remarked the rounded shapes of these fair-weather clouds, like high upheavals of condensed steam; and it has long been held that they were the result of—or, at least, attended by—upward eruptions of air, perhaps from heat expansion.

"The nimbus cloud, from which most of our rainfall comes, has little effect on the kites other than disqualifying them for flying because of wet. Kites usually find little or no obstacle in the stratus. Among the memoranda of flights is noted, of one such passage in summer, the emergence of the kite above a cloud of this kind of a computed depth of five hundred feet. The hygrometer showed that in the midst of the cloud the humidity was 100 per cent.—full saturation; so that a slightly cooler wave of atmosphere would have caused precipitation; yet above the cloud the atmosphere was quite dry."

Mr. Varney closes with an account of more or less curious uses of kites, such as for taking aerial photographs from suspended cameras, taking up colored lights for signaling, and carrying up decoration for fêtes or celebrations. Altogether his article leaves the impression that a future is in store for the kite, perhaps in several different directions.

WOUNDS IN MODERN WARFARE.

THE army surgeon of to-day may expect to find the conditions under which he works in actual warfare vastly different from those of 1863. Both the weapons that inflict the wound and the methods of dealing with it have undergone many radical changes. Instances of both of these are given in an editorial on the subject that appears in *The Medical Record* (New York). Says that journal:

"It is quite likely that during the progress of the present war there will be entirely new experiences in the character and treatment of the wounds inflicted in battle as compared with those of thirty years ago. Since that time the destructive machinery of the battle-field has been brought to such a degree of perfection in regard to distance of range, accuracy of aim, and power of penetration that the percentage of such as may receive slight wounds, from which recovery may be possible, will be exceedingly small in proportion to such as are destined to be killed outright. It will be a question of wholesale slaughter, in which the winner can show the greatest amount of annihilation in the shortest possible time. . . . Hence it will be impossible to estimate the amount of damage that may be done, or the number of lives that may be sacrificed. The wounds will be on a large scale and numerous in proportion. Especially will this be the case on the battle-ships under fire. Extensive lacerations from exploding shells, submarine mines, and torpedoes, and splinters of steel and wood will be the rule. The wide areas of tissue involved and the corresponding intensity of shock will necessitate new rules for operative interference and new methods of surgical technic. Comparatively speaking, amputation will be more necessary than resection.

"When once the danger of operation itself is past, aseptic surgery will abundantly demonstrate its opportunities. What is lost in one direction will be gained in another. Hospital gangrene, the dreadful bane of wound treatment in our late war, will be virtually impossible, and suppurating stumps will no longer propagate their poisonous influences. Intestinal surgery has also elevated itself almost to a science, and death on the field, virtually inevitable before, is now most effectually thwarted by the modern and ingeniously skilful methods of the present day. Thus, while the war may inflict larger and more dangerous wounds than ever before, there is a comfort in contemplating the compensatory balance of odds in favor of the corresponding advances in operative methods and the improved technic of wound treatment.

"The experiences along the new lines of surgical procedure will be of the greatest interest to the profession in demonstrating on a large scale the value of those general principles upon which the recent surgical advances have been based."

Instinct in a Sitting Bird.—It is the belief of M. Xavier Raspail, a French naturalist, that birds know by instinct the exact time that is necessary to hatch out their eggs, so that if the eggs are bad they do not go on indefinitely sitting on them, but abandon them when they have been given a reasonable length of time to hatch. In support of his theory he gives the following observation of a sitting turtle-dove. After noting that the bird left her nest for a short time each day, he says: "The 29th of May the mother did not leave the nest at her usual hour; at 4 p.m. she was absent for a short time, which enabled the observer to see that the two eggs were yet intact; at 6 p.m. she reappeared, but on the morrow, after several visits, finding the nest unoccupied, I decided to examine the eggs. They were quite cold and both were without signs of life. The mother had left them exactly on the eighteenth day.

"On June 7 the bird laid her first egg in a new nest, the 8th she began to sit, and she continued assiduously until the 25th. On

the 20th, at 10 A.M., she was no longer on the nest, and as she had not appeared at 3 P.M., it seemed that she had again abandoned the eggs. I therefore took them up; they were cold and lifeless like the others. Thus the dove had ceased to sit exactly on the eighteenth day, as before. This leaving of the nest for the second time at the close of the eighteenth day can not be chance; it shows clearly that the mother understands the uselessness of carrying on the incubation beyond the time when the eggs ought to have hatched. If we reflect that domestic pigeons also sit eighteen days, we shall be confirmed in the opinion that the incubation of the turtle-dove is exactly the same period, and by extension we are allowed to suppose, not without reason, that this period is the same for all the Columbidae. . . . When we realize with how delicate a sensibility the turtle-dove is endowed . . . so that she possesses, as we have seen, an exact notion of the time necessary to hatch her eggs, we can only wonder that she has not the power of seeing earlier that life had not developed in them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POWER STORAGE OF LIQUID AIR.

IN the opinion of *Engineering News* (New York, April 14), the most important by far of the probable future uses of liquid air appears to be the storage of power. Says that paper:

"At the present time there are only two methods known to engineers by which considerable amounts of power can be stored with apparatus of moderate weight and bulk. These are the electric storage-battery and compressed air-tanks, both of which have only been developed so as to be commercially practicable within the last few years. It now seems probable that in liquefied air we are to have a new method of storing power, considerably more expensive, it is true, than the older systems, and returning a smaller proportion of the power originally applied, but having the very great advantage of storing several times as many foot-pounds of energy in a cubic foot or a pound as the older systems.

"It may be well to point out why liquid air would be superior as a means of storing power to the compressed-air system, in which air is stored under pressures of about 2,500 pounds per square inch. In these systems the tanks in which the compressed air is stored must be made very heavy to withstand the enormous pressure, and the weight and bulk of these tanks is the chief difficulty in the application of the system. But liquid air occupies only about one fourth the space of air at 2,500 pounds pressure, and if the tank containing it is thoroughly jacketed it can be kept for a considerable time. The tank containing it may be designed to sustain the pressure at which the air is to be used, and supplied with safety-valves so that any increase of pressure beyond this point will blow off harmlessly. The economy in weight and space of this system, compared with the system of storing the air at enormous pressures and drawing it through a pressure-reducing valve as it is required for use, will be manifest."

The writer computes the amount of power stored in a pound of liquid air, and makes it 139,000 foot-pounds, equivalent to the exertion of $4\frac{1}{4}$ horse-power for one minute. This, he reminds us, implies perfection in the method used for developing the energy, rather than the actual amount obtainable in an ordinary compressed-air motor. He goes on to say:

"It may be of interest to compare the power stored by liquid air and that stored by an equal weight of other mediums. At present the electric storage-battery is in far more extensive use for storing power than any other system. A pound of storage-battery stores from 8,500 to 15,000 foot-pounds, or in round numbers only one tenth to one twentieth the power that is stored in liquid air.

"A system of power storage which has been used to a limited extent is the storage of heated water. If we have a pound of water stored under a pressure of 400 pounds and at a temperature of 445° , and allow it to expand and use the steam thus formed in doing useful work, we find (assuming 20 per cent. of its heat to be turned into work) that we obtain about 43,000 foot-pounds. Thus it appears that the hot water or 'stored-steam' system stores only about one fourth as much energy for a given weight as liquid air.

"In conclusion, it may be well to repeat that our figures repre-

sent rather the possibilities of liquid air rather than what is now attainable. Very much will depend, of course, on the efficiency which may be finally attained in its production and the consequent reductions in the cost of the process. The success already attained, however, makes it reasonable to expect that the near future will see liquid air used to store power for such purposes as torpedo propulsion, where cost is a secondary consideration, and perhaps also for the propelling of bicycles and motor carriages, and similar purposes where the storage of the maximum power with the least weight and bulk is more important than expense."

Phenomenal Speed in Locomotive-Building.—

A feat unique in locomotive-building in order to meet the necessities of war, says *The Railway World*, has been accomplished at the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. An extraordinary effort had to be made to turn out four engines for the British Government's imperative requirements in the quicker movement of troops, provisions, and munitions of war over the Sudan Railway in Lower Egypt. No European locomotive works could approximate the speed which John Bull required. So the Baldwins were asked what they could do in the emergency. They could build the locomotives in less than half the time, they said, that had been indicated as England's best. They got the contract, and they actually have constructed the engines in thirty-one days, or less than one fourth the time that any concern east of the Atlantic would have required. It is an object-lesson to all the world as to what the United States can do in the way of hustling when an emergency necessitates it. Even this time could have been beaten had the Baldwins been told at the start how great was the emergency.

New Method of Making and Breaking the Electric Circuit.—

"M. Maurice Bouchet," says *Le Genie Civil*, Paris, "has described a new method of breaking circuits by means of a mercury bath, the usual two metal contact-pieces, or one piece in connection with the mercury bath, being dispensed with. M. Bouchet's method consists in placing the mercury in a vessel with two compartments formed of insulating material. The poles being in contact with the mercury of these different compartments, the circuit is open if the compartments are not in communication; but if, by a change of level in the mercury (by means of plungers or by inclination of the apparatus), the mercury of the compartments is caused to communicate, the current passes. Thus all use of contact-pieces is avoided, and the spark that occurs on breaking the circuit is only between two liquid molecules. This method can be used in a great variety of apparatus; it has been applied especially to circuit-breakers."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ELECTRICAL WIND.—"It is still an open question," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "whether it is possible to electrify air which is entirely free from dust particles. Late investigations by Lord Kelvin tend to prove that air can be electrified. S. Arrhenius describes experiments which support the view that the so-called electrical wind or electrical point working is due to an electrification of the surrounding medium by means of which the molecules are separated into ions which then manifest their electrical charges and repel one another. An arrangement with fine points which could be electrified was suspended by a torsion wire in a suitable vessel which could be filled with dry air, hydrogen, oxygen, and marsh gas. The reaction of the suspended apparatus was found to be proportional to the gas density, and the experiments therefore support the electrical ion theory rather than the dusty theory."

SERUM treatment of pneumonia has been very successful in Italy, we are told by *The Lancet* (April 23). Says the Roman correspondent of that journal: "The series of clinical trials of this serum, elaborated by Professor De Renzi and Professor Pane, both of them distinguished members of the Neapolitan Medical School, is still in progress, and the results hitherto reported are certainly gratifying. From Dr. Ughetti, ordinary professor of pathology in the University of Catania, and from Dr. Cantieri, director of the 'clinica medica' at Siena, highly favorable opinions as to its efficacy have come, while Professor Massolongo, head of the Civil Hospital at Verona, concludes a careful and minutely detailed report as follows: 'My impression as to the "siero antipneumonico" is this, that it is more efficacious than any other agent.' Nine other clinicians have put a similar experience on record and confirm the results that have been communicated during the last four months to the Istituto Siero-terapico at Naples, where the serum is in constant preparation to meet a corresponding demand. In this department of therapeutics Italian medicine has assuredly struck out a track prolific of good."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES CHRISTIANITY FROM OTHER RELIGIONS?

THE late Master of Balliol, Mr. Jowett, was of the opinion that Christianity is coming to be but one of many religions. Others look upon it as differing from other religions in degree only, presenting the same essential truths in fuller and clearer form. A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (April) stands with those who believe that Christianity is preeminent not only in degree but in kind over all other religious systems, and he gives cogent reasons for the faith that is in him. This writer, John Robson, admits that "the mists that used to hang over the religions of the world have lifted; we have seen that they are not only barren wastes and pestilent swamps, but that in them there are airy uplands and lofty mountains which rise well toward heaven." He has but little to say in way of derogation of other religions, and he notes at the outset that Christ had practically nothing to say against the gods the Gentiles believed in or the form of worship paid them. His one short saying, in the Sermon on the Mount, in condemnation of the Gentiles, "for after all these things do the Gentiles seek," referred to their aim in life rather than their worship. "No religious teacher has said less against other religions than Christ." And His first *rencontre* with a Gentile showed Him that there was more hope of implanting the true religious ideal among pagans than among Jews. The Roman centurion, the Canaanitish woman, and the Greeks in Jerusalem brought to Him a revelation of what He might accomplish but for the earthly bonds that prevented His extending His work beyond the Jews. But His death snapped those bonds, and in His words after the resurrection the Disciples found their first authority for carrying Christianity throughout the world.

It is not in this new note of universality, however, that we find the distinguishing feature of Christianity; nor in its wonderful power of expansion; nor even in its definite connection with Christ. This last, tho formally distinguishing Christianity, simply throws us back on the still unanswered question, What distinguishes Christ from other religious teachers? The answer is found by the writer in two sayings of Christ after the resurrection. The first is found in Matt. xxviii. 19 ("baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost") and the second in Luke xxiv. 47 ("that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all the nations"). These sayings "lead us into the center of all religion and reveal to us those truths which Christianity alone proclaims, and apart from which other truths must fail of their religious end."

The first of these sayings teaches not only the *Fatherhood* of God, but also the *Brotherhood* of God and the *Companionhood* of God. In some ancient faiths we do indeed find traces of the conception of God's Fatherhood. The oldest name given to God in the Latin and the Sanscrit meant Heaven-Father. But the traces of such faith were few and the faith unstable, sinking, as in Greece and Rome, to a degraded polytheism, or, as in India, to an inane pantheism. In the Christian religion alone has the conception been stable and vital, and this because it is indissolubly linked with faith in the Brotherhood of God. Says Mr. Robson:

"The doctrine of the Trinity, when looked at by itself, seems a piece of profitless metaphysics. When looked at in its relation to humanity, it becomes a truth of the deepest practical significance. When we hear of an eternal divine Son, we listen to it as an abstract truth which concerns us not at all. When we think of Him as an eternal divine Brother, the heart springs to it as the response to a craving which it profoundly feels. The conception of God as a Father alone leaves a blank in the soul. There are

some things for which a child, or even a man, would rather go to his brother than to his father. There may be, for instance, the consciousness of disobedience, of having lost, or deserved to lose, his father's favor. Then the help and mediation of a true brother is prized and looked to. And this is supremely the case in relation to the Heavenly Father. It avails nothing to say that that only shows the blindness and ignorance of men—that God is love, waiting to welcome back the prodigal. Men are blind and ignorant. Everywhere they have felt the need of mediation with God. No one can have mingled much with idolaters without having noticed this. Behind all the idols which they worship they have the conception of a supreme God, and the idols are so many means of approaching Him. Their idea is very much that of a ruler who can be approached only by paying court to the officials about him. Even Mohammedanism, which is supposed to be the religion which teaches the most direct access to God, is in some countries overrun with saint-worship; and the same may be said of Christianity when it has lost sight of the divine Fatherhood. True Christianity recognizes this need in man, but teaches that it is responded to in God Himself; that the divine Son is for us the divine Brother, who supplies all those needs that men have sought in vain to supply for themselves."

As this divine Brotherhood distinguishes Christ Himself from all other religious teachers, so the Companionhood of God in the Holy Spirit distinguishes the power of Christianity from that of all other religions. To quote Mr. Robson again:

"The Companionhood of God is the best word I can get to describe the relation of God to man described by the Holy Spirit. 'A Paraclete (helper or comforter) who shall abide with you forever,' is the description which our Lord gives of the office and work of the Holy Spirit. There is in this something more than Fatherhood, for a father might be far off and inaccessible to us, tho he loved us; something more than Brotherhood, for a brother, too, might be out of our reach, tho he was working for us. It brings these two relationships into actual touch with us. Without it God would still be an incomplete God, one who must still be a stranger to us; with it He is brought near, and can be conceived of as nearer than the nearest earthly friend.

"Tho none of the world-religions have this conception of God as a Companion, tho it forms one of the most marked differences between them and Christianity, yet they have sought, after their own way, to meet man's craving for such a God. Men have always desired intercourse with a supernatural power; not merely power to pray to God with the assurance that He hears, but communication from Him regarding His will and purposes. . . . This craving Christianity meets by teaching that the Holy Spirit is given to guide individuals and to guide the church."

As to the second of Christ's sayings referred to, whose keywords are repentance and remission of sins, this constitutes a message as distinctive of Christianity as the God whom it reveals. "Christianity teaches that, to those who repent, sins are forgiven; other religions teach that they must be atoned for by the sinner himself, by sufferings or penances, by sacrifices or offerings to the gods." Mr. Robson elaborates this thought further:

"Some systems, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, put the atonement entirely beyond the option of the sinner, and teach that the fruit of every deed that man now does must be reaped in some future birth. But the popular instinct has overridden this philosophy, and has had recourse to all the elaborate ceremonial of the cults of these faiths to obviate the necessity of some at least of these penal births. The general teaching of heathen religions is that the wrath of the gods is to be averted by offerings in their temples, by pilgrimages to their shrines, by the performance of rites and other such things, which leave the worshiper doubtful whether he has done enough and whether all may not be an utter failure. Even Mohammedanism, which has borrowed so much from Christianity, is at variance with it on this point. It calls God the Merciful, but opens heaven only to those who perform the five ordinances. The Brahmo-Somaj, which claims to have assimilated Christianity, is on this point antagonistic to it, and at one with Hinduism; maintaining 'that every sinner must sooner or later suffer the consequences of his own sins either in this world or the next.'

"In opposition to this Christianity teaches the remission of

sins, that to God belongs the same prerogative of forgiveness which man is conscious that he himself possesses—'Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.' Man's spiritual instinct has led him at times to appeal to this divine prerogative. In some of the old Accadian and Aryan hymns we meet with confessions of sins and supplications for mercy, which show that human needs are the same in all ages and in all races, and that in them all is to be found a sense of the source whence alone the response must come. But nowhere do we find a sense of the response having been given; rather is there the need expressed of securing the remission of sins by sacrifices and ceremonies. It is when we come to the sacred writings of the Hebrews that we find the consciousness both of the need and of the response."

WHY RUSSIA MUST SUPPRESS THE JEWS.

THE Jewish journals of this country are highly elated over a reported confession recently made by M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia. This confession, it is alleged, was made a few weeks ago to a committee of the Jewish Colonization Association (the Hirsch endowment) that were calling on him to secure his cooperation in their work. He received them graciously, and disclaimed any hostility to the Jews on religious grounds. Then he went on, it is reported, to make the following confession, which is printed in double-lead italics by *The Jewish Chronicle*:

"No one really believes that the Jews are a bad lot. On the contrary, they are very able people. In school the Jewish pupil is diligent; the Russian, on the other hand, is lazy, inattentive, and irregular. In general life we find the same state of affairs as in the school. In service, in business, everywhere the Jew is capable, energetic, and industrious, while the Russian is somewhat frivolous. The Russian loves drink, whereas the Jew is always sober. It is for these reasons that we fear them. If we were to let them progress without putting obstacles in the way they would push us out of everything and become our masters. You must admit that from our Russian standpoint we can not permit anything of the kind. Hence have originated all our measures against the Jews. We persecute no one; we only defend ourselves, and we must be careful to protect our interests while there is still time."

This estimate of the Russian Jew, tho it seems almost incredible that it should have been made by a Russian official, is sustained by our former Minister to Russia (now at Berlin), Andrew D. White, in his sketch of M. Pobiedonostzeff (in the *May Century*).

The view taken by the Jewish journal of the above alleged utterance is expressed in the following representative comment made by *The Jewish Messenger* (New York):

"The frank Russian will not permit any improvement of the economical status of the Jews, because of his fear of their superiority. Could there be a more startling confirmation of old Pharaoh's methods, and that, too, in our modern era! One hundred and twenty millions of Egyptians are quaking lest four to five million Israelites shall rule them, if they are granted 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"Evidently the only hope for the Jew in Russia is to become as drunk and frivolous as the Russian. But the Russian will improve in time, and with his full emancipation there will be civil and religious liberty in Russia for all creeds.

"These are days of historical whitewashing. Haman was justifiable. He only defended Persia. Torquemada was perfectly excusable. He only wished to protect the church. Weyler was an angel. He only desired to uphold the national dignity of Spain. And the Russian Government sees no other way to reward a sober, energetic, studious, industrious, thrifty body of its subjects than to set upon them the bloodhounds of persecution under the mask of self-defense. Mephisto could have originated no better argument—it is worthy of a Prince of Darkness."

"It is altogether an economic question," is *The American Hebrew's* comment, "not in any sense a religious one":

"It is clear that, while other countries believe it a good principle to raise the general educational status of their people, Russia thinks it good policy to keep them on a low plane of intelligence. Hence the Jew must go; no relief can be expected at any rate while Pobiedonostzeff stands so close to the Czar."

It is asserted that the Russian Government censor has prohibited any publication of these utterances of the Procurator in Russia, and forbidden any one to give them to the press of foreign countries.

LOYALTY OF AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

FROM the fact that Spain is the most distinctively Roman Catholic country in the world to-day, some curiosity was felt in certain quarters, on the outbreak of hostilities, as to the attitude of the American Catholics. That attitude, so far, at least, as revealed in public utterances, is now seen to be one of steadfast loyalty. The most important utterance yet made on the subject is the letter addressed by the American archbishops to the clergy and laity, and read, after being indorsed by Mgr. Martinielli, in all the churches in the country on May 15. It is as follows:

"To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United States, Greeting:

"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship *Maine* and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic seamen of the United States, have culminated in a war between Spain and our own beloved country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the chief executive of the nation, with the advice of both Houses of Congress and after consultation with his Cabinet officers, but not until after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain.

"The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the *Maine* and the declaration are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag, and obedient to the highest decrees and the supreme authority of the nation.

"We are not now engaged in a war of section against section or state against state, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common foe. If, as we are taught by our Holy Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed on us by all laws, human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithfully beg the God of Battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily to restore peace to our beloved land and people.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of the war, every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the restoration of peace by the glorious victory of our flag.

"We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after mass. These prayers shall be said aloud with the people, and shall be one Our Father, and one Hail Mary, and De Profundis.

"We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis, and speedily bring victory, honor, and peace to all our people."

The week preceding the reading of the above, Archbishop Ireland, in a sermon in his cathedral in St. Paul (May 8), spoke of the war, on the side of the United States, as a war of humanity, not of conquest, and declared that it is the duty of the Catholic citizen to stand by his country. *The Monitor* (Rom. Cath., San Francisco) quotes the sermon under the caption "So Say All of Us." The Archbishop spoke in part as follows:

"Citizens are to presume—this is the clear rule of Catholic the-

ology—that the country is right unless it were as clear as noon-day that it were wrong. In cases even of doubt authority has the benefit of the doubt. This is the rule in the family, this is the rule in the church, and this is the rule in civil society. America has spoken; all must accept the mandate, and all must feel obliged, in obedience to God who has constituted civil society, to aid the country in the prosecution of this war.

“It is inspiring to see with what generous enthusiasm citizens from all States of the Union are offering themselves to the country to suffer, to die if need be, for the country. We can not but rejoice that there is in America that sense of duty, that sense of loyalty, that sense of self-sacrifice which alone can cement men into a nation, which alone can maintain the honor of a nation. While the war shall last, we shall pray for our country that God, the God of nations, may guard it well, and that the outcome of battles may be to leave this nation untarnished, so that on the return to peace we may be able to salute America not with deeper love, but with more exalted pride than we do to-day. We shall pray for the nation, and so far as we may, circumstances permitting, assist the nation in the mighty task which has now befallen her.”

The Catholic Citizen speaks on the subject in the same tone:

“The Weylerite officers who touched the wires that blew up the *Maine* were not deterred by the fact that 190 of the 266 sailors killed were Catholics. They did not inquire particularly into the religion of their foemen.

“We might well imitate this charming impartiality in our attitude toward Spain. We will not be ungrateful in so doing. Her tiresome inquisition has given us, in the past, a sufficient burden for the rôle of apologist. We may well ask to be excused in the present instance.

“If Spain will get into trouble, let the responsibility rest upon her own shoulders. She has a public opinion of her own, a press, and a clergy. If the Christianity of her people has not curbed the greed of her politicians, or checked the ruthlessness with which she has made out of Cuba a second Ireland, let the consequences be upon her own head.

“There is a time to speak and a time to keep silence. This is a time when, with those who would speak, as Catholics, for Spain, silence were golden.”

The Salt Lake Herald comments on the subject as follows:

“The present is not a religious war and no religious question enters into it. In Cuba, Spanish and Cubans are all devout followers of Rome, and yet for three years they have been trying to exterminate each other. A citizen's Americanism doesn't depend upon his religious convictions, and no one religion is more American than another. There is as much difference between an American Catholic and the Catholics of Spain as between light and darkness. The Catholics of this country have the same political ideas that all other Americans have. A man can not be raised under free institutions and have any sympathy with anything Spanish.”

Prayer in War Time.—Bishop Whipple, of the diocese of Minnesota (Protestant Episcopal), is one of a number of bishops who have announced a form of prayer for use during the war with Spain. The *New York Evening Post* makes note of this fact to express its displeasure at such a proceeding. It says that the Spaniards are also “praying busily” for the protection of their soldiers, and adds: “In every war between Christian nations these conflicting prayers have been a scandal ever since the foundation of Christianity, and we hoped they had ceased.” *The Congregationalist* declares that *The Post* has no more reason to object to prayer for our soldiers in the field than it has to object to prayer for any purpose at any time. It says that “the great majority of prayers recorded in history have been against somebody who was also praying.” From this *The Congregationalist* continues:

“Nor is this less true in peace than in war. Conflicting prayers are offered daily whose objects sought are within our own nation, often within single households. Earnest souls everywhere are struggling in the dark and crying for help to Him who is light and in whom is no darkness at all. They ask for what they be-

lieve to be right, and through their asking they are taught of God what is right and led by Him as their Father to accept and love it. We pray for the protection of our soldiers and for the defeat of the Spaniards. We ask for what we believe is right, and are strong to fight because we find help from God. Without faith in Him and confidence that our cause is one for which we may rightly appeal to Him and expect that our prayers will be answered, our courage and our patriotism would soon die. *The Post* has high standards, and usually is found on the side of righteous government and honorable living. But no ‘yellow journal’ can do more to destroy the power and prestige of our country than does this high-minded newspaper when it sneers at prayer and informs its readers that to ask the help of God in this war for the deliverance of the oppressed in Cuba is a scandal.

“*The Post* hoped that such prayers had ceased. If they do cease, there will be little left in this country worth fighting for and few to fight for it. But these prayers will not cease. Those who are in peril for their lives and for the lives of those dear to them pray as long as they have any faith in God. Those who are struggling to lift up the fallen, to deliver their fellow men from cruel masters, pray. They do not stop to ask if the oppressors are praying. They call for help from God, and they get help.”

A Proposed Censorship for Christian Literature.

—In the opinion of the *New York Observer* (Presbyterian) the Christian Church has the duty laid upon it of exercising special vigilance at the present time against the influence of much that “passes under the name of Christian teaching, even, it may be, in Sunday-schools.” It favors “a censorship of religious literature,” on the following lines:

“In the censorship of alleged Christian literature, therefore, the first test to which a book or tract, or even a mere religious poem, is subjected may well be expressed in the question: Does it help to convince of sin? Does it humble the creature before the Creator? Does it place the cross, at every angle, before the world? Does it unfold the panorama of Christ's life on earth as the acme of human history—the one event most intimately associated with our hopes of the life of the world to come? Does it impress the mind with a sense of the Infinite Majesty as well as the Infinite Love? Does it reach down to the fountains of the heart and soul in its appeal to the guilty and perishing? Does it approach every feature of Bible teaching in the air of faith, not in any instance with the self-sufficiency of ‘higher criticism’? In short, is it the farthest remove from what we might call the Robert Elsmere spirit in theology—the suggestion of a new spiritual evolution—of those vain dreams in which men love to dwell who have practically turned aside their heads while Jesus of Nazareth passeth by? . . . Surely the church has a right to pass unsparing judgment upon every publication which professes to teach Scripture lessons. It may not do this in the spirit of an ecumenical council or in the tone of potential excommunication. But it should at least express its verdict on such literature for the guidance of those whom its voice may reach, and it can not be too fearless and explicit in such expression.”

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Jews are now flocking back to Jerusalem in great numbers, says *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and if the influx is maintained it will become again a city of Jews. The Jews are chiefly of German extraction.

ACCORDING to *The Independent*, the vote of the Methodist conferences on the amendment for equal lay and ministerial representation is favorable. The New York conference gave 118 for it and 80 against, the New Jersey 110 to 65, the New York East 196 to 35, the Newark 156 to 29, the Southwest Kansas 69 to 14, and the Northwest Kansas 67 to 9. The totals are: for, 2,061, against, 683. This gives the necessary three-fourths vote with two or three to spare.

THE important rôle played by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in charity work is seen from the following summary of a report which we find in the *Revue Générale* of April, 1898:

The society expended in works of charity in 1895 and 1896, each year, nearly two million dollars. The report for 1896 shows disbursements as follows: France, \$436,787; Germany, \$143,761; Austria, \$114,718; Spain, \$138,734; Great Britain, \$147,031; Holland, \$232,158; Italy, \$53,762; Canada, \$56,000; United States, \$258,649; Mexico, \$52,976; Belgium, Brazil, and other countries, \$377,142.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

"ANGLO-SAXONISM."

MANY Britons believe the time has come for the English-speaking nations to unite, and they believe that such a union could dictate to the world. With many the subject assumes the importance of a patriotic ideal. Henry Norman writes in *Cosmopolis*, London, as follows:

"The *Temps*, the most serious and responsibly conducted journal of France, sneers at what it calls 'an acute fit of Anglo-Saxonism.' We may thank the French journal for the word. If America is satisfied with the definition, we certainly are, for it is our hope and belief that this 'fit of Anglo-Saxonism' will mark the inauguration of a movement without parallel in the modern world for the peace, the commercial interests, and the social and political ideals which the two branches of the English-speaking race hold in common, and which no other nation holds on earth. At such a moment we may recall the trumpet-verses written by Tennyson forty-six years ago and never afterward reprinted by him, altho the circumstances of to-day are the precise opposite of those existing when he wrote:

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood,
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?
Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England round and round."

Others advise an alliance between the United States and Great Britain merely on the grounds of expediency rather than relationship.

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Both nations have the same practical aims in their foreign policy, each can help the other substantially. Europe can inflict no serious blow on America, if Great Britain stands aloof. America may materially help Great Britain, if Europe is against her. These tendencies are in the nature of things, and will, we hope, be fostered by statesmen. If anything practical is to be done in the immediate future, the best first step, it seems to us, will be to revive the arbitration treaty which made shipwreck in 1896, at the first convenient opportunity when peace is restored."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, does not object to an alliance with the United States, since England must sooner or later give up her isolated position. But the paper fears that the United States will hardly "fill the bill." It prefers Germany:

"We have now come to a time when, if we are to remain in a state of isolation, and are to retain our position as a first-rate power, we must still further increase, probably double, our navy and our army. Is the expenditure necessary for that an outlay that the country would care to face? Can not another and a better way be found of maintaining our position. . . . But it may be doubted whether the United States would consent to enter into an alliance with us if it involved any possible friction with continental powers. Besides, there are some questions between us and the United States that will have to be settled before any alliance could well be formed. There is friction between Canada and the American Government. Those who know the facts tell us that in America there are people who insist that it is the destiny of the United States to expel us from the West Indies and from Canada. . . . Why not make an alliance with a power in Europe that would be able, in case of war, not merely to put its ships on our side, but to meet any continental power on the land? . . . The one power to which in this connection attention may be directed is Germany. It is just possible that before long we may find ourselves severely differing from France. We are not likely to differ in the same way with Germany, unless that country should join hands with Russia. The speech which Mr. Balfour made a fortnight ago, in which he spoke of Germany in the most

friendly terms, may be indicative of steps already taken toward an alliance."

The Continental press points out that a large section of the American people have no desire to be classed as Anglo-Saxon in the English sense of the word, that the English people do not seem to be wholly on the side of America, and that the Americans give no guaranty of their sincerity. Opinion outside of Great Britain may be summarized in the words of Karl Blind, the noted London correspondent of German journals throughout the world, who writes to the following effect in the *Westliche Post*, St. Louis:

In all the forty-five years I have lived in England I have never seen such a queer contrast between public opinion and the opinion of the press. The latter seems to have agreed to "boom" the American cousin; but neither the men of learning nor the politicians nor business men are inclined that way. Not that any one defends Spanish misrule! But neither does the conduct of the United States find favor. Many comments on it are so strong that I would not like to quote them. The papers are deluged with letters denouncing America in no measured terms. Many of these comments show that the blood relationship between the United States and Great Britain is very slender. Many people believe that the best elements in the United States do not justify the war. It is, however, quite possible that a decided victory on the part of the United States may increase the number of her friends.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

THE exchange of shots between ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet and the shore batteries at Matanzas on April 27 has led to an explosion of merriment abroad. Many papers, especially in England, accepted without reserve the report that the batteries had been silenced. When it was reported that no guns had been displaced, the Americans were blamed for coloring their war news too highly. The news from the Philippines retrieved the reputation of American gunnery, which had really never suffered in the eyes of experts. Military critics of English, French, and German papers understood that Admiral Sampson merely wished to ascertain the exact location and caliber of the Matanzas guns.

Justice is fully done to Admiral Dewey for his victory at Manila. *The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says: "Dewey must have acted and maneuvered with great precision, else his victory could not have been so signal." *The Home News*, London, mentions Dewey's "daring promptness," and *The Daily Chronicle* admits that the battle of Manila "was a brilliant victory." Yet it is pointed out that this victory should not make Americans overconfident. Much of the comment is after the style of the following in *The Journal*, St. Thomas, Ontario:

"Dewey is a brave man and a good commander, but if he wishes to rank with Nelson, let him tackle a fleet as much superior to his own as his was to Admiral Montojo's in weight and equipment, and still win a decisive victory. Manila was certainly no Trafalgar. There is a happy medium in all things, and, while according to Commodore Dewey the praise he so richly deserves for his able management of his squadron, we believe there should be less fulsome flattery of a man who did his duty than has been the case for some days past."

In many papers the ships commanded by Admiral Montojo are described as "the sweepings of the Spanish navy." The defenses of Manila have so long been known to be utterly worthless that a successful resistance would have seriously lowered American prestige.

The English press immediately began to discuss the future of the Philippines. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"We hope the Americans will keep the Philippines, and that

they can keep them we have no doubt whatever. Europe, to put the truth in its most brutal form, can not attack them without our permission; and the constitutional difficulty is all rubbish, as Congress can make laws for territories, or declare the islands to be held, like Bosnia, as lands 'in temporary military occupation' of the United States. . . . No one doubts that the States can produce and train any amount of officers, and they have, like ourselves, *the means of enlisting a large and effective Sepoy army*. They have already four or five thousand negro troops who have distinguished themselves in the Indian wars, and who are now about to be despatched to Cuba because they are 'immune' from yellow fever. Nothing stops the Americans from raising the negro force to twenty thousand men—there are now nine millions of colored people under the Stars and Stripes—and with them holding the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, paying them out of local revenues."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Our own impression—it can at this moment be no more than an impression—is that the United States would not stay in the Philippines unless compelled to do so by chaos in the island or the impossibility of recovering a war indemnity from Spain. But these two compelling causes are both so likely that a long occupation qualified by promises of withdrawal, when order is restored and the indemnity paid off, is highly probable."

The Speaker thinks America should keep the group to strengthen her maritime trade. *The Newcastle Chronicle* says either Uncle Sam or John Bull must have them. The pretensions of the ever-grasping Teuton must not be tolerated. This is also the opinion of our Canadian neighbors. *The Banner*, Chatham, Ontario, is certain that Emperor William "is gnashing his teeth with rage." *The Telegram*, Toronto, says: "Great Britain is probably not sorry to encourage the United States to impress the war lords of Europe with their insignificance." *The Globe*, Toronto, nevertheless points out that Germany has substantial rights in the Spanish-Asiatic possessions. It says:

"The result of the Pope's arbitration in 1886 was that the Spaniards became sovereigns and the Germans viceroys in the Palao and Caroline Islands. . . . The Germans have large commercial interests and an acknowledged foothold in a dependency of the Philippines—in fact they have a reversionary claim to the islands. They have a very large trade with Manila and have long been taking a deep interest in the rich archipelago. The seizure by the Americans will not please them, and in their rights over the Carolines and their interests in the Philippines they possess excellent opportunities for making trouble for the successors to the Spaniards."

On the Continent of Europe the British aims are not encouraged. *The Independance Belge* says:

"The English have the whole matter cut and dried. America holds the Philippines until Spain pays the war indemnity. Spain can not pay, Britain advances the money, and gets the Philippines. There is only one little hitch in the matter: the powers of Europe may be little inclined to permit the realization of these plans. That the British press does not attach any importance to the opinion of others may pass as a characteristic point regarding their state of mind; but it will not prevent the powers from acting."

The one nation most mentioned in connection with this matter is silent. The German papers declare it will be time enough to discuss the subject when the United States really possesses part of the Philippines. *The Neuesten Nachrichten* is confident that German interests will be guarded. The paper thinks that the matter will be easy to settle, "as consideration on moral grounds is not due to the United States."

The question has been raised: Does the battle of Manila herald the end of the war? Many English papers urge Spain to give up the struggle. But the Spaniards seem as yet in no mood for peace. *The Imparcial*, Madrid, says it is for the people, not for the Cortes, to determine when honor is satisfied. *The Temps*, Paris, says the powers will intervene when Spain acknowledges herself

beaten. On the other hand, the Berlin *Tageblatt* is informed "that even the worst jingoes" in the United States begin to realize that the war is something more than a holiday excursion, and would be glad for an excuse to end it. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks American commanders are kept too much in leading-strings. It says:

"The management of the war is entirely in the hands of the President, who has made use of his constitutional right to command the forces of the country from a room in the White House. The bombardment of Matanzas was ordered from there, as well as the attack upon Manila. This sort of war-making is similar to the methods formerly employed in Austria. It is dangerous to the navy, the army, and to the President himself, who not only makes himself hated for useless tho destructive bombardments, but also bears the entire responsibility for every result of the struggle."

The general opinion seems to be that a defeat of the Spanish flying squadron will result in peace negotiations, tho there is no telling what the Spaniards may do, as they are confident that Cuba can repulse all invasions. The military contributor of *Politiken*, Copenhagen, whose predictions are generally correct, believes that the decisive naval engagement must sooner or later be fought near Porto Rico.

As the war progresses less is said in the papers about Spain's inability to find the necessary means for carrying it on, while on the other hand the wealth of the United States is mentioned less as the factor which must decide the struggle. *The Vossische Zeitung* believes that if the monarchy lacks courage to sequester church property in Spain, a republic will do it. The wealth of the church is said to be sufficient to pay the entire debt of the country, permit a costly war, and yet leave a surplus. *The Freie Presse*, Vienna, thinks Spain may raise money by the mortgaging of the quicksilver mines, and the United States hopes to raise sufficient funds by an internal loan. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, hopes there will be no tinkering with the gold standard. *The Westminster Gazette*, speaking of the tonnage dues (since abandoned), says:

"Is not Mr. Davitt rather overdoing this question of sympathy with America? Last night he asked this 'argumentative' question of Mr. Balfour, promptly disallowed by Mr. Gully:

"'May I ask the right honorable gentleman, arising out of this question, whether these tonnage dues are not considered by the American people to be a necessary means of raising a revenue to meet the expenses of a war waged in a righteous cause, and whether this outcry against the dues is not inconsistent with the professed English sympathy with the United States?'

Mr. Davitt appears to be the zealous friend, anxious to prove to the United States that he is the sole repository of true British sympathy. Why English shipowners should without a word be expected to contribute large sums to an American war, righteous or not, we really do not know. If we ought to come to America's assistance financially let it be by a grant in aid out of the taxes paid by all, not by an impost on one particular class."

Accounts regarding the state of Spain are very conflicting. The Conservatives, the Carlists, the Republicans, the many other small parties and factions which have ever torn Spain are said to be agitating against the present Liberal Government. News of serious riots comes, however, generally from American or English sources, and does not receive full credit throughout the world. Don Carlos has informed the editor of the *Petit Bleu*, Brussels, that he will not push his claim while Spain is at war. *The Matin*, Paris, says the proclamation of a state of siege in several cities is merely precautionary. *The Independance Belge* fears "political generals," but compliments General Weyler upon his loyalty. None of the opposition parties seem willing to assume responsibility, and there is evidently no peace-at-any-price party. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself to the following effect:

The possibility exists that a revolution may take place in Spain, especially through the army, which may regard the present mode

of carrying on the war not vigorous enough. For the present these are merely conjectures. There is not even a serious cabinet crisis in sight. The people are well aware that dissension must weaken the country, and the Queen-Regent has the loyal support of all patriotic men.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS AS HEARD IN EUROPE.

May 2 to May 7.—Spanish advices report the complete loss of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. Commodore Dewey, in command of the American ships, showed great dash in entering the harbor of Manila, as he could not know whether the entrance was mined or not. His task after that was easy, as the Spanish ships were chiefly wooden corvettes, the only protected cruisers being no larger than the smaller American ships, and the Spanish guns of such small caliber that the American ships were mostly out of range. The shore batteries, described by Henry Norman before the war as "just about as effective as a map in repelling an enemy," do not seem to have been improved. There is a rumor of treachery in aiding the Americans to pass the torpedoes, but this is generally discredited, even in Spain. The Americans are said to have fired petroleum bombs, which was, however, unnecessary. But even if they did they would not thereby violate the Geneva Convention (*Kölnische Zeitung*). No news from Dewey. A rumor that he has lost 200 killed and wounded turns out to be false. Reinforcements are to be sent to him as soon as possible. Manila refuses to surrender, and General Rivera, ex-Governor of the Philippines, hopes that "for the greater glory of Spain the Americans may attempt a landing." Manila is blockaded. It is thought that the rebels will unite with the Americans, but their assistance is not considered very valuable.

In Europe the news of the battle of Manila creates no surprise. The English heartily congratulate us. The French express their sympathy with Spain. The Germans show animosity toward America, and many German papers refuse to insert American accounts as utterly valueless. From New York the Germans are informed that the Emperor sympathizes with America (*New York Staats-Zeitung* as quoted by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*).

The blockade of Cuba is still continued, but not very strictly. Glowing accounts of engagements with shore batteries are daily published in the American newspapers. These stories generally turn out to be "fakes," and it is but just to say that the naval and military authorities are not responsible for them. A *grand coup* against Cuba is, however, in preparation, and forces will be landed soon on the island. The insurgents are worthless as allies to the Americans; "General" Gomez's army turns out to be a mob of ragged banditti. Cabanas is reported to have been bombarded. It turns out that the American ships fired a few shots at something that looked like a battery. They discovered their error after three shots.

The Spaniards are very successful in hiding their flying squadron. At times it is said to be on the coast of New England, again it is reported in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. The latest news is that it has returned to Cadiz. Every New York paper claims the credit of this discovery. In Europe the news is regarded as a Spanish *ruse de guerre*. European experts think the Spanish fleet will make Porto Rico its base of action. San Juan is strongly fortified, and the Americans will find difficulty in taking it. Their papers make the mistake of supposing that the destruction of houses and picturesque old fortresses weakens the real defenses of fortified ports (*Berlin Tageblatt*). The Spanish fleet will probably refuse to accept battle unless on equal terms. This it can easily do, as its speed is sufficient to prevent the heavy ships of the American navy from pursuing it (*London Daily News*).

The Americans have the spy mania (*Westminster Gazette*). Recruiting is progressing favorably, but the claim that 700,000 will be raised is probably exaggerated. Recruiting proceeds with all sorts of vagaries, such as a regiment of stock-brokers, battalions of actors, prize-fighters, etc. (*Daily Mail*). The Germans want to know why New York is so undemocratic that wealthy men refuse to go, or hire substitutes. "In barbarous Germany the upper classes take the greatest risk in war" (*Kreuz Zeitung*).

In Spain some opposition members tried to make political capi-

tal out of the defeat at Manila, but were not very successful. Martial law is, however, proclaimed in several cities, and there is a bread riot at Huelva, during which the soldiers wounded six persons. In the seaport towns the population shows undisguised enmity against all English-speaking persons. The Government takes strong measures for the protection of these foreigners.

An attempt to obtain a footing in the Philippines is made by England. The British consuls offer to protect the Chinese there. The Spanish authorities reject the proposal, declaring that they can give all the protection needed.

Americans in France are somewhat under a cloud. The papers recount that the Americans ridicule France and French customs, and that the United States is the only country so discourteous as to refuse funds for the next Paris exhibition. The American ambassador is urged to explain to his countrymen the justice of these complaints (*Figaro*).

IS THERE AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN?

THERE has been no little talk regarding an Anglo-Japanese alliance against Russian and German designs in the far East, but no one has ever suggested the possibility of a Russo-Japanese alliance. Yet this apparent anomaly is believed to be highly probable, since the chief source of irritation and antagonism seems to have been removed by the *modus vivendi* concerning Korea. The governments of Japan and Russia have agreed upon the following terms touching the Hermit Kingdom: Its independence is recognized, each contracting power pledging itself to refrain from interference; in case Korea applies to either for assistance or advice, it is not to take any measures, financial or military, without a previous understanding with the other; in view of the great interest of Japan in Korea, Russia is not to impede the development of commercial relations between her and Japan.

This agreement, regarded as of high importance to far Eastern politics, derives further significance from the open advocacy in the Russian press of a formal alliance with Japan. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* said recently:

"Is it to our advantage that, with the conditions in China as they are to-day, Japan should become an ally of Great Britain? Justice requires us to admit that it is our own action and that of Germany which compelled Japan to cast about for alliances. Having suddenly—as a result of our and German acquisitions in the Gulf of Pechili—found herself outside the sphere of influence upon China, Japan could but apprehend all kinds of possible dangers, not excluding aggressive encroachments upon her own integrity. It was natural that her military spirit should be fostered, that she should constantly add to her land and naval forces, look for friends and allies, and encourage a hostile and suspicious attitude toward neighbors."

"We should ask, therefore, whether there is any real necessity of creating for ourselves in the far East, whither we are advancing with pacific and industrial intentions, a disturbed and unstable position similar to that we occupy on the Western frontier? True, we have nothing to fear from Japan in the way of aggression, and hence it could not be necessary to maintain along our Eastern limit as considerable a fighting force as we keep in the Western. We must remember, however, that we are now witnessing only the first steps of united Europe toward the control of the Pacific waters, and it is not easy to foresee to what further measures in the direction of Chinese dismemberment may lead. It is manifestly not desirable for us to create such a situation that every step in the promotion of our commerce will necessitate close watching of our neighbors, whose combined fleets would feel themselves masters not only of the Pacific, but also of the Indian Ocean, into which sooner or later it will be necessary to open a free door for our Asiatic industries.

"The conclusion is obvious. We must not force Japan into England's arms. Japan is our only natural ally in the Pacific, and if she has not formed an alliance with England, we may be sure it is because she has not abandoned her secret hope of harmonizing her interests with ours. She knows, too, that England

is an unreliable friend, a legendary 'Flying Dutchman.' always asking for disinterestedness in others and expecting them to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. Japan prefers our friendship, and there is no reason why we should not grasp the outstretched hand.

"Korea has been the only apple of discord. To Japan Korea is dear as the cradle of traditions and beliefs. To us she is a dead country, not worth a millionth part of the sacrifices which an armed peace with Japan would entail. Korea is to Japan what Alsace and Lorraine are to the French. This view, we doubt not, has been at the basis of the diplomatic negotiations between the two governments for a new understanding concerning the peninsula."

The conclusion of a treaty, in the opinion of the *Novosti* and other papers, ought to free the question of a definite and close alliance from all difficulty.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DISCONTENT WITH ENGLAND'S FAR-EASTERN POLICY.

THERE is a strong attempt, on the part of the Liberal Party in England, to discredit the policy of the present Government on the ground of weakness. In the House of Commons Sir William Harcourt declared that Great Britain, after threatening Russia, had allowed the Czar to possess himself of Port Arthur and Talien-wan. *The Morning Leader*, London, thinks Mr. Balfour "continues Lord Salisbury's feeble policy." *The Daily Chronicle* thinks British interests have suffered a severe blow. The *Dublin Mail* says "it will be a bad day for England when she gets the reputation that her bite is worse than her bark." The Conservative organs think England did not come off very badly, as she got Wei-hai-Wei. But most British papers are dissatisfied because Mr. Balfour admits that Great Britain has not protested against the German view that Shantung is a German sphere of influence, Wei-hai-Wei being merely a naval base. Sir William Harcourt protested against this "deliberate recognition of a German sphere of influence," especially as it is supposed to have been granted unasked, Germany giving no guaranty that Kiau-Chou will be a free port. *Money*, London, says:

"The vacillation of Lord Salisbury is shown in his sudden change of attitude in regard to Wei-hai-Wei. An intimation was given him in February that China would be willing to lease this place to us on similar terms to those on which Kiau-Chou had been granted to Germany. But Lord Salisbury declined to entertain the suggestion. Her Majesty's Government, he said, aimed at 'discouraging any alienation of Chinese territory.' Then *The Times's* Peking correspondent telegraphed news of the Russian acquisition of Port Arthur and Talien-wan, and, without waiting for confirmation of this from Sir C. Macdonald, Lord Salisbury telegraphed to him that this would increase the influence of Russia to the detriment of Great Britain, and he had, therefore, better ask for a lease of Wei-hai-Wei. In fact, this was jumped at as a last move to 'save our face' after all efforts to circumvent Russia had been foiled. Apparently there has been no proper estimate made of either the value or the cost of Wei-hai-Wei to us, and it seems from Herr von Bülow's statement in the Reichstag on Wednesday that we have debarred ourselves by pledges to Germany from making it of any real value by acquiring adjoining territory."

Similar dissatisfaction is shown in British circles in the far East. *The China Mail*, Hongkong, says:

"Germany forthwith proceeds to apply the *hinterland* doctrine to the major portion of the province of Shantung! Russia, on the other hand, maintains her ambiguous attitude regarding her new commercial port—Talien-wan—and her new arsenal and coaling-station—Port Arthur. . . . It is clear, therefore, that the Chinese question is far from settled, clear that Russia intends to outwit our statesmen and to obtain a predominant influence in Manchuria, Shengking, and North China generally; clear that she intends to bring her railway from Siberia down to the Liaotung peninsula, and to find for her war-ships that ice-free port

which has been her statesmen's ambition for many years. . . . Every port, every town, and every village that passes into French or Russian hands is an outlet lost to Manchester, Bradford, or Bombay."

The German papers do not think that England has lost in China. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, remarks that Great Britain can well be satisfied. The mistake made by her press is the assumption that Great Britain must be consulted by other powers desirous to extend their sphere of interests.

The text of the treaty between China and Germany shows that the latter country did not officially make the murder of the missionaries the pretext for seizing Kiau-Chou. It says that "after the settlement of the missionary troubles, China granted to Germany the bay of Kiau-Chou for the purpose of trade extensions."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEGLECTED SPAIN.

ALTHO the difference between the United States and Spain as regards territory and population is enormous, Spain is not an unworthy antagonist. Spain is one of the richest countries of the earth, her weakness being chiefly in her bad administration. We summarize from some articles describing the resources of Spain. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says, in effect:

The first impression of a stranger in Spain is that his preconceived ideas of the country are erroneous. He finds the people more quiet, more sober, in short much better than he supposed. There is much poverty, but also much unexpected wealth. Madrid has colossal fortunes, Barcelona has wealthy middle classes. Seville, Malaga, Cadiz, have more money than German cities of their size. And Spain has great resources awaiting development, mineral as well as agricultural. The industries are extending, and the exports increase. The fault lies chiefly in unjust taxation. Real estate is taxed too much. Indirect taxation is too high. Capital goes almost scot-free. There is, for instance, no income tax. However rich a country may be, its resources must fail in a few generations in the face of such injustice. If all taxes were paid regularly, taxation distributed more evenly, and the resources of the country used properly, Spain could vie in wealth with any country in the world.

From a series of articles in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, we gather the following:

The discovery of the New World was a misfortune for Spain. She has everything she needs, everything to produce wealth within her own confines. Gold is there, silver is there, copper, iron, coal ore found in large quantities; but mining is neglected. All her industries are in a state of coma because Spaniards are accustomed to gather their fortunes in the colonies. Her leather industry has declined, her silk industry has been beaten by France. Yet her resources are so great that the value of her produce, despite antiquated methods, is enormous. The church has much to answer for in Spain, for without education progress is impossible, and the church opposes education. Spain could export agricultural produce in great quantities, but what can be expected from a people who still use, to some extent, the Roman plow?—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE admirals who still blockade the coast of Crete have demanded from the National Assembly the arrest of those Christians who recently raided the neighborhood of Canea, killing unarmed Mohammedans. The admirals threaten to make arrests themselves unless their demand is complied with.

THUS the Cologne *Volks-Zeitung*: A philologist recently received six boxes of cigars with the following letter: "Dear Sir:—We take the liberty to send you these cigars, not doubting that you will enjoy them. Kindly recommend them to your friends, and remit the price, 6 marks per box." The learned gentleman replied as follows: "Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to send you twelve copies of my doctor dissertation, not doubting that you will enjoy it very much. Kindly recommend it to your friends and remit the price, 3 marks per copy." And now the manufacturer wants his "weeds" back!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES ABOUT MR. GLADSTONE.

IT is said there is not a man now living about whom so much has been written, especially in the newspapers, as about Mr. Gladstone, and, with the exception of Napoleon, no other name of this century has been so nearly on the lips of the whole world.

Mr. Gladstone was thought—erroneously according to Mr. Bryce—to have no sense of humor, and was not a storyteller; but his personality was so interesting that he has been the subject of hundreds of stories and anecdotes for his friends and acquaintances. Some one has collected a large number of these anecdotes about him and had them published in book form, entitled "Some Characteristic Anecdotes of Mr. Gladstone." Many of them have been repeated over and over in the newspapers, but the following are not so well known.

It was John Bright who is said to have applied the epithet "Grand Old Man" to Gladstone in a speech at Northampton in 1882. Since that time it has become exceedingly popular as a term of respectful familiarity from his friends and of derision to his opponents. The latter were fond of translating its abbreviated form of G. O. M. into "God's Only Mistake." In Mr. Gladstone's nature, gravity and earnestness were allied with a strong temper, kept, however, in stern control. He had a great capacity for generous indignation, and when aflame with it the hawk-like features became more strongly accentuated, the onyx eyes flashed and glowed, the voice grew resonant, the utterance emphatic. No one, it seems, has ever tried, with but one exception, to tell him an anecdote depending for its point upon some trait of cynicism, baseness, or sharp practise. The one tale told was received in grim and disgusted silence. "Do you call that amusing? I call it devilish," was the comment with which a characteristic story of Lord Beaconsfield was received by his rival.

In personal dealings, altho quickly aroused, Mr. Gladstone was always willing to hear excuses or defenses. When the course of life was flowing smoothly, he was delightful company. A most engaging quality was his invariable and universal courtesy. He had the ceremonious manners of the old school and treated young and old men and women as if they were on his own intellectual level. Indeed, his manner toward his intellectual inferiors was almost ludicrously humble. Still being human, he liked acquiescence better than contradiction, and he was inclined to overrate the characters and attainments of people who agreed with him. His geese were all swans. He showed, according to Bishop Wilberforce, a want of clear sharp-sightedness as to others, and he consequently exposed himself to the arts of scheming mediocrities. He was seen to most advantage in his own home. His extraordinary vigor and agility of mind and body, his unbroken health and buoyant spirits, formed an atmosphere of infectious vitality. He delighted in hospitality and received his friends with a joy that warmed more than wine. The dignity, order, simplicity, and manly piety of his life made up a spectacle more impressive than his most magnificent performances in Parliament or on the platform.

We quote a number of paragraphs directly from the volume:

"Altho Mr. Gladstone was preeminently a talker in society, yet he did not disdain the other arts by which people who dine out contrive to spend the time. In his younger days he was quite noted for singing either solos or part songs, and down to recent times the musical bass of his voice was often heard to great advantage in family worship at Hawarden on Sunday nights.

"There are legends of the wonderful effect of which he was wont to render a favorite Scotch song, and irreverent gossips have even declared that on one occasion Mr. Gladstone brought down the drawing-room by the vivacity and rollicking spirit with which he rendered the well-known 'Camptown Races' with its familiar refrain:

"Gwine to ride all night,
Gwine to ride all day;
bet my money on the bob-tail nag,
Somebody bet on the bay."

"His high spirit broke out at every moment, and he used to rejoice to play a comedy part on his own or his son's lawn. It would be incorrect to say that on the occasions of popular celebrations or local fancy fairs and cottage gardening shows, Mr. Gladstone played down to the level of his audiences. On the contrary, he exhibited just sufficient sympathy to raise them to enthusiasm and no more.

"Mr. Gladstone's post-bag, in the days of his greatest popularity, used to contain the greatest medley of important and frivolous letters ever brought together in the correspondence of a single man. Women wrote him a great deal, and, when he was in office, seldom a day passed that he did not receive at least one letter from unfortunate girls telling pitiful stories and appealing to him for aid. Letters of abuse, threatening letters, fierce oburgations, and insane proposals were as thick as blackberries. During the height of the jingo fever, it was no pleasant task to go through the letters which the war victaries used to send to Harley Street.

"Sometimes a dozen ruffians would sit down and write post-cards to Mrs. Gladstone, expressing in the foulest language the most revolting wishes for her destruction. That Mrs. Gladstone and her daughters might be subjected to the last extremity of outrage at the hands of Bulgarians and Cossacks was so common a form of communication that the letters and postal-cards at last ceased to excite surprise. The roughs who broke his windows in Harley Street had comrades who substituted postal-cards for brickbats. 'To Mr. Gladstone, Russian Agent,' was the form of the address.

"Mr. Gladstone never appeared to greater advantage than when taking a walk in the country, with a congenial friend, whose physical powers were equal to the task of keeping up with a pedestrian whom no distance could tire. It was not until he was well advanced in life that he took, partly as an amusement and partly for exercise, to the practise of felling trees. In this difficult art he attained a skill which was the marvel of professional woodmen and of which the muscle of his arms, wiry and spare like the rest of his body, gave little promise.

"In his youth he often spoke of himself as being good any day for a forty-mile walk, and, altho he never accomplished the feat performed more than once by his second son, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, of walking up from Oxford to London in a day, it was from no deficiency of pedestrian endurance. No ordinary frame was indeed requisite to carry Mr. Gladstone through the superhuman labors which he imposed upon himself. 'Gladstone,' remarked Sir James Graham, 'can accomplish in four hours what it takes me sixteen to do, and he works for sixteen hours every day.'

"The extreme subtlety of Gladstone's mind, the almost casuistical method of his reasoning, has been a frequent source of amusement to his foes. During Garibaldi's visit to London it was suggested that a richly jointured widow who was about with him much should marry him. To the objection that he had a wife living, the ready answer was: 'Oh, he must get Gladstone to explain her away.'

"The famous American horse-tamer, Rarey, when he was in England, spoke of Gladstone as one of the finest and boldest riders he had ever seen. Once, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he was taking his usual ride in Hyde Park on a spirited young horse, the horse plunged and got away, ran off the ordinary track of riders, and came along a spread of turf, divided by railways and gates of slender iron. It went straight over one of the gateways. Gladstone was determined to get the better of that horse. The moment the horse leaped the gate, the rider turned him around and put him at the gate again. Again and again he topped it and his master turned him and made him go at it once more and surmount it yet another time. So it went on, until the horse was fairly but very harmlessly conquered and the rider was the supreme victor of the day.

"Of Gladstone's coolness and self-possession in an emergency, Miss Mary Anderson gives a notable and now historical incident. It was on the occasion of her first meeting with the Grand Old Man, who was then Prime Minister, at a breakfast in Downing Street. 'I had the pleasure,' says Miss Anderson, 'of sitting between him and the late Lord Granville. Mr. Gladstone was speaking amusingly of toys, contrasting the quaint and simple ones of his childhood with the intricate and wonderful playthings of the day, when to the horror of all a loud explosion was heard, which seemed to be in the house. Happening at a time when dynamite was being used in London, and Victoria Station had already been partially destroyed by a bomb, its effect was naturally terrifying. Mr. Gladstone was the only one of the party who did not show the slightest sign of fear, and went to the scene of the explosion at once. We soon learned that an attempt had been made to blow up the Admiralty near by. On his return Mr. Gladstone, after expressing indignation at the cowardice of such proceedings, said nothing further upon the subject. A few moments later he was helping me with my wrap, which he put on upside down, making amusing remarks about ladies' cloaks in general and mine in particular.'"

BUSINESS SITUATION.

"The business world is growing accustomed to the present state of our international relations, and is beginning to regard the existing war as merely an incident in the country's trade" (*Bradstreet's*). The key to the situation during the past week," says *Dun's Review*, "has been the prosperity of the West, which the altogether unprecedented marketing of bread-stuffs has caused, with the prospect of good crops to come." Increased railroad earnings, a growing output of iron, and the excellent foreign demand at good prices for American agricultural products, have been fea-

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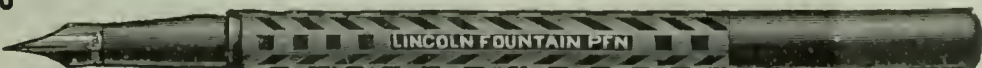
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tures of last week's trade. Prospects and actual receipts of wheat show 5,876,716 bushels for the week, as against 2,043,169 last year. Bank clearings were heavy.

Iron, Tin, and Copper.—"In iron, notwithstanding the greatest output ever known, the demand has caused some advance in Bessemer pig, with only a slight decline in the price of Grey Forge at Pittsburgh, but full quotations are obtained at Chicago and Philadelphia. In bars and sheets the markets are dull, but at the West are strongly sustained by demands for car-building, tin-plate manufacture, and other uses. In plated and structural forms all the works are fully employed, and generally crowded for months ahead. One contract for 6,000 tons armor plate for Great Britain has been taken by works far inland, with another of smaller quantity, showing that the export demand, in spite of higher ocean freights, is not yet arrested. Tin is sustained at 14.5 cents by large consumption, and lake copper at 12 cents in spite of American production, amounting to 22,909 tons for the month, 10 per cent. larger than last year, with a slight decrease in the production of foreign mines."—*Dun's Review*, May 21.

Railroad Earnings.—"Returns for the first quarter this year are the most satisfactory reported for some years past, the gains reported being progressive in that they succeed other gains shown one and two years ago. The almost unanimous nature of the gains in gross is a feature also, and while the increases in net are less numerous proportionately, the large gains by favored systems, such as Pacific roads and the large grain and cotton carriers, have been sufficient to offset smaller gains, and even some decreases by less fortunately situated roads, prominent among which may be mentioned the New England roads. The total earnings of 114 roads for three months of the year aggregate \$208,732,443, and the net returns were \$51,399,135, gains of respectively 12.4 per cent. and 16.5 per cent. over 1897. The Pacific roads, the Southwestern systems, the Grangers, and the Central-Western groups show the heaviest gains in gross receipts. The profitable character of the business done is best brought out by the heavier proportionate increases in net returns of those systems, which in some cases, notably the Pacific roads, are nearly twice those shown in gross."—*Bradstreet's*, May 21.

Canadian Trade.—"A fair trade is reported doing in the Dominion of Canada. An active demand for dry-goods is reported at Toronto, the woolen mills are busy, hides are scarce and firm, and hardware is advancing. Montreal reports groceries and canned goods firm, molasses purchases restricted as a result of the war, and dry-goods jobbers well pleased with the business done, altho failures early in the year cut profits. Halifax reports the season backward and high freight rates checking lumber shipments to Great Britain. The outfitting trade is active at Victoria and Vancouver, with collections satisfactory. Business failures in the Dominion aggregate 36, against 25 last week, 21 in this week a year ago, 28 in 1896, and 25 in 1895. Bank clearings for the week aggregate \$25,327,365—6.8 per cent. smaller than last week, but 13.5 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, May 21.

The Cereals.—"Wheat exports are larger than for two weeks past, aggregating 4,054,836 bushels, against 3,682,543 bushels last week, 2,655,852 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,906,000 bushels in 1896, 2,754,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,310,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are slightly smaller, aggregating 5,550,579 bushels against 6,077,000 bushels last week, 3,190,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,565,000 bushels in 1896, 1,032,000 bushels in 1895, and 507,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's*, May 21.

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings are very heavy for the time of year, aggregating \$1,325,691,000, 3 per cent. smaller than last week, but 36 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 34 per cent. larger than 1896, 19 per cent. larger than 1895, 55 per cent. larger than 1894, and 7 per cent. larger than 1892."—*Dun's Review*, May 21.

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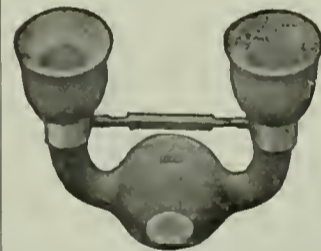


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PERSONALS.

A BALTIMORE woman, in *The Sun* of that city, tells this story of Joseph Chamberlain when he was in Washington in 1887: "He was a big, burly man, caring so little for his appearance that at one of the most fashionable dinners of the season his cravat got turned almost under his ear and his shirt-stud became unfastened, and he sat calmly oblivious to either incident. His brains and charm in conversation won him friends wherever he went. One day he called on a lady who happened to be giving a girls' luncheon. She went out at once to see him, and laughingly said if he did not mind being the only man present she would be delighted if he would come in the dining-room and take the vacant place of one of her young friends who had not come. He was not afraid to face a lot of 'American beauties,' so he accepted gayly, and the vacant place happened to be next that of Miss Endicott, daughter of Secretary of War William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts, a dovelike, slender girl, one of the greatest belles of the day. The outcome of this was the marriage of the English statesman and the 'Puritan maid,' as she was often called, his neighbor at an entertainment to which he had only been bidden by that 'fate which shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we will.'"

SPEAKING of his name, General Fitzhugh Lee said not long ago: "It has been a heavy load. I have had the reputation of a lot of ancestors as well as my own to look after. Whatever good I have done has been credited to them, and whatever of evil has been charged to me and magnified, because people said they had a right to expect much better things of a man of my blood and breeding. When I was running for governor of Virginia John Wise said that if my name had been Fitzhugh Smith I never would have secured the nomination. I replied that I had known a good many good men named Smith, and would have been as proud of that name as of the one I wore. In that way I got the votes of the Smiths of Virginia, and a letter from a man who told me 'never to forget John Smith, our first settler, who killed Pocahontas.'"

SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of Vermont, has recently passed his eighty-eighth birthday. He has lived under every President except the first three. Entering Congress during the Presidency of Franklin Pierce, he served twelve years in the House, and was then sent to the Senate, where he has served thirty-one years continuously. Senator Morrill is still a man of strong mentality and an active figure in the councils of the nation.

THE following picture of Sagasta, the Spanish premier, as he appeared in a fierce debate in the Cortes ten years ago during his first premiership, is reprinted (from its files) by *The Evangelist*:

"The debate, which had been in progress for three or four hours, was now at its height. The Cortes was in a state of excitement. Castelar rose from his seat and moved round to the chair of the President, and for the moment we thought he was watching for an opportunity to speak.

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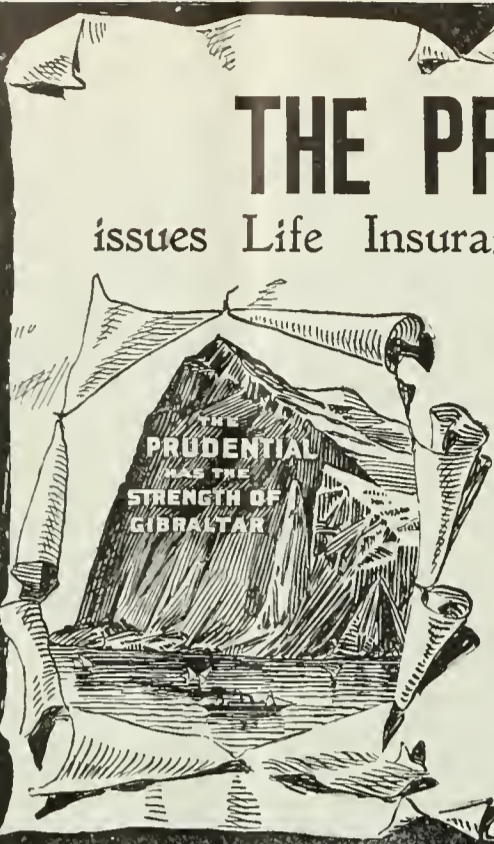
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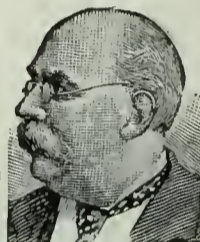
But after a few minutes he returned to his place, leaving the debate to be ended by him to whom it rightly belonged, the Prime Minister, Sagasta.

"All the evening I had been watching the face of this man, who holds in his hands at this moment the Government of Spain. He has a Jewish cast of countenance, and perhaps has Jewish blood in his veins, as there is Jewish blood everywhere in Spain. He is not tall, but lank, and, if it were not an uncourtly word to apply to a prime minister, we might almost say 'raw-boned.' His figure is so awkward and angular that he made me think of Abraham Lincoln, and he has a truly Lincolnian way of sprawling over the desk in front of him. He had a heavy, wearied look. Perhaps he was very, very tired, as he well might be. But when he rose to his feet, every trace of fatigue had vanished. Looking straight across the chamber, he met the enemy face to face.

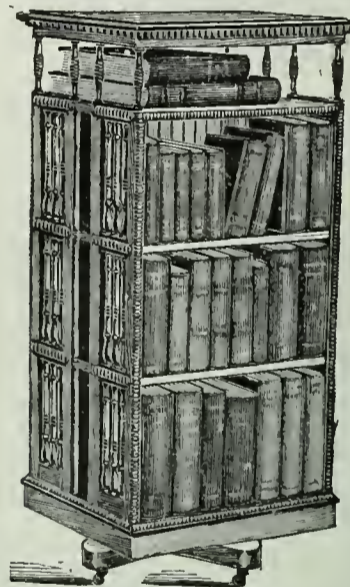
"Straightening himself up, as Lincoln might have done, he stood with folded arms, looking at his assailants with an air of disdain. The lion was at bay. After pausing for a few moments, he unloosed his arms; and soon began to strike as the smith strikes the anvil, bringing his hands down with violence on the desk before him, as if to clench his argument. He made no weak apology for failures, but defended the action of the Government as the only wise, and indeed the only possible, course for it to pursue. To show this, he drew a picture of the difficulties through which it had lately passed. One year ago the king had died, leaving the nation without a head. For months they knew not who was to be his successor, for the child that was to be heir to the throne was not yet born. What a state of uncertainty and perplexity to tempt malcontents, in the state and the army, to seek some party or personal advantage from the calamities of their country! And yet, in spite of all this, the Government had held on its way, maintaining peace at home and abroad—putting down insurrection when it showed its head, and was strong enough to pardon the miserable conspirators without danger to the state. He closed by a picture of the widowed Queen, drawing to her all hearts by the dignity with which she bore her great sorrow, and carrying in her arms the young life that was the hope of Spain.

"This last allusion, of course, touched the Spanish heart in its tenderest point, and the house broke out into tumultuous applause, in which the

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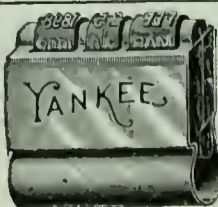


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Prime Minister resumed his seat. Immediately the Chamber rose, for anything would have seemed tame after such a display. An hour later, at a dinner at the American Legation, I met Leon y Castillo [who has just become foreign minister in the new cabinet], to whom I spoke of what I had just heard from Sagasta. He replied: 'It was the greatest speech of his life; he was *inspired!*' Of course I felt it to be a piece of extraordinary good fortune to be present on such a memorable occasion, and to have seen the Prime Minister of Spain at the moment of his highest power."

Current Events.

Monday, May 16.

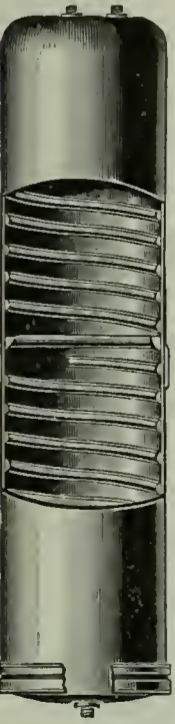
A new military department of the Pacific, embracing the Philippines, is created, and General Merritt assigned to the command. . . . Under orders from Washington, General Greely, chief of the Signal Corps, establishes a practical censorship of all the cable and telegraph companies. . . . The German steamer *Polaria* is given permission to pass the Havana blockade. . . . The cable between St. Lucia and St. Vincent, in the West Indies, has been cut. . . . Congress—Senate: The war revenue bill is introduced and its provisions explained by Mr. Allison. House: An estimate is received from the Secretary of the Navy for a supplementary naval appropriation of \$33,000,000, to cover the war expenses of the navy for the first six months of the next fiscal year. . . . The first veto is received from President McKinley and unanimously sustained.

On receiving announcement that the cabinet had resigned, both houses of the Spanish Cortes adjourns. . . . Sir William Harcourt, Liberal leader in the British Commons, declares that he will discuss the policy outlined in Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech.

Tuesday, May 17.

The American cable companies in London issue instructions to their agents to refuse the transmission of Spanish Government messages. . . . The President nominates Captain Silas Casey, Commandant at League Island navy-yard, to be a Commodore. . . . The envelope-makers of the country have formed a trust with a capital of \$7,000,000. . . . Congress—Senate: Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, expresses the views of Democratic members of the finance committee on the war revenue bill. House: Two measures limiting the labor of persons employed upon government works and in government service to eight hours daily, and providing for the appointment of a non-partizan labor commission. . . . The foreign affairs committee reports favorably the joint resolution for Hawaiian annexation.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila issues a pastoral calling upon the native Christians to defend their faith against the American heretics. . . . Admiral Dewey sends the *Boston* and the *Concord* to take Iloilo, the second city in the Philippines. . . . General Gomez is



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heard from and reports that his troops are in good spirits.

Wednesday, May 18.

Secretary Long announces that the battle-ship *Oregon* is safe, but declines to say where she is. . . . The battle-ship *Alabama* is launched at the Cramps' ship-yard. . . . It is announced that more than \$200,000 prize money will be divided among the men on Dewey's fleet. . . . Congress: Secretary Alger asks for a second assistant secretary of war. . . . Secretary Gage wants nineteen additional clerks, these new officers to be for war time only. . . . Senate: Mr. Turpie speaks on the war revenue bill. House: The pension deficiency bill is passed. . . . A Havana despatch to London reports an engagement off Caibarien, Santa Clara, with the repulse of an American landing party. . . . A new Spanish cabinet is formed with Sagasta at the head. . . . Prince Bismarck belittles the importance of Chamberlain's Anglo-American alliance speech and says that the war with Spain means American retrogression. . . . Bolivia declares its neutrality, making the twentieth government that has taken this action.

Thursday, May 19.

The one hundred and tenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church begins at Winona Lake, Ind. . . . Twenty-five lives are lost and much property destroyed by a tornado which sweeps over sections of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. . . . Senator Sewell resigns his appointment as major-general in the volunteer army. . . . The cruiser *Charleston* sets out from San Francisco for Manila, but returns almost immediately, owing to an accident. . . . Congress—Senate: The war revenue bill is discussed. House: The labor arbitration bill is amended by the Senate is passed.

Mr. Gladstone dies at Hawarden in his 89th year. . . . The Spanish cabinet assumes office with the exception of Señor Castillo, who declines to accept his portfolio. . . . The Spanish fleet is reported at Santiago de Cuba. . . . A Madrid despatch announces the early expulsion from Spain of all American newspaper correspondents.

Friday, May 20.

The Navy Department receives word that Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron has arrived at Santiago de Cuba; in Spain this is regarded as a victory, and the Queen Regent promises to decorate Cervera "for his triumph over the Americans." . . . The Pennsylvania Prohibition state convention at Harrisburg nominates Dr. S. C. Swallow for governor. . . . Congress—Senate: The war revenue bill is discussed.

The new Spanish cabinet appears before the Cortes at Madrid. . . . Sagasta makes a speech declaring that the Government will continue the war at all cost. . . . The British House of Commons adopts an address to the Queen asking a public funeral for Gladstone and burial in Westminster Abbey.

Saturday, May 21.

The cruiser *Charleston* starts again from San Francisco for Manila, with supplies and ammunition. . . . 110,000 men have been mustered into the volunteer army. . . . Reports to the bureau of statistics show that the net importation of gold for the fiscal year ending next month will reach \$100,000,000, exceeding the gain in any preceding year in the country's history. Banks in Manila have all suspended business.

. . . Chile calls out her national guard, 65,000 men, to guard the Andes mountains.

Sunday, May 22.

Ten thousand troops are at San Francisco ready to start for Manila. . . . Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," dies at his home, Chicopee Falls, Mass. . . . The Navy Department receives word that most of the public buildings in Cardenas were destroyed by the action of American war-ships last week.

It is announced that Mr. Gladstone's funeral will be held in Westminster Abbey on May 28th. . . . Forty-five men perish in a mine fire in Prussia. . . . The Spanish Minister of the Interior says Spain will fight to the bitter end.

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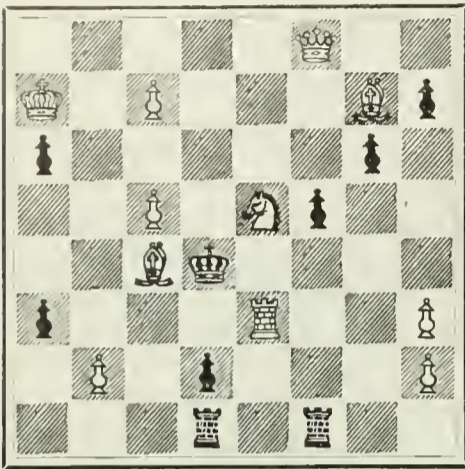
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 286.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE, JAMAICA.

First Prize, *British Chess Magazine* Problem Tourney, 1893.

Black—Nine Pieces.



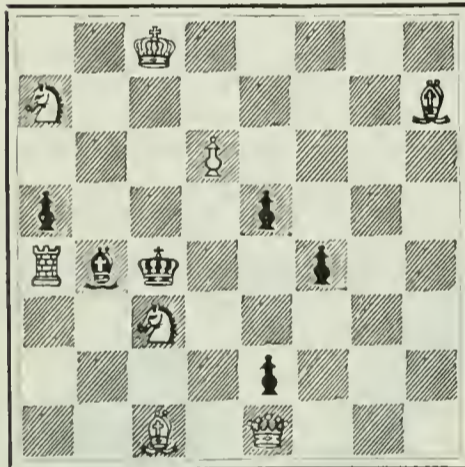
White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 287.

BY COURTENAY LEMON, NEW YORK.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

NO. 280.

Key-move, K—Kt 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Z. T. Merrill, Milwaukee; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.

Comments: "Key cunningly devised"—M. W. H.; "Shapely and strong as a St. Bernard"—I. W. B.; "This little piece of fine work deserves a prize"—F. H. J.; "Harder than the Danish Prize-winner"—W. S. W.; "A neat conception"—C. R. O.; "A very pretty two-mover"—F. S. F.; "Well-constructed and rather puzzling"—R. M. C.

Very many of our solvers were caught by K—Kt 7, the answer to which is Kt—Q 4. The B can not give mate on account of the Black R. Several sent R x B, answered by Kt—Kt 3. Others tried B—K 6, overlooking the fact that the Black Kt is not compelled to go to Q 4.

NO. 281.

1. Kt—B 7 R moves 2. B, Kt, or P x R P plays 3. B—B 3 mate.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. Q. De F., W. S. W., C. R. O., F. S. F., H. V. F., Z. T. M., Dr. W. S. F.; R. M. C.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; John Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

Comments: "Unique and beautiful"—M. W. H.; "It took but a look, To see the sly crook, That corrals Black's Rook, And brings him to book"—I. W. B.; "Conception fine and earned the prize"—F. S. J.; "From a strategic point of view this is a most excellent problem"—C. Q. F. F.; "A steal on the K because its a stale on the R"—W. S. W.; "Unique and quite difficult. Few would think of capturing the R in the center of an open board"—C. R. O.; "A remarkably beautiful work"—F. S. F.; "It is interesting to see how White's few pieces completely cover the Black R's field"—H. V. F.; "A beautiful conception"—Dr. F.; "Ingenious, unique, and key-move not easy to find"—C. W. C.; "An interesting problem"—J. J.; "You might call this 'The Doomed Castle'"—G. P.; "One of the finest compositions I have ever seen"—G. A. L.; "Key-move well concealed"—Dr. F.

Prof. G. A. Newton, Eastman College, Sulphur Springs, Tex., sent solutions of 278 and 279. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., got 276.

We have received inquiries from several correspondents concerning 274, as to whether or not R—Kt sq. is a reply to Q—Q 8? These correspondents invariably make White's second move "P x R (Queens) ch," and Black replies Kt—B 3. White's second move, however, is P x R becoming a Kt; this is mate.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-FOURTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Franklin, Pa. Kan.	F. DE ARMAN, Franklin, Pa.	A. S. HITCHCOCK, Manhattan, Franklin, Pa. Kan.	F. DE ARMAN, Franklin, Pa.
<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	30 R—K 3	B—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	31 P—K B 4	K—B sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	32 P—R 5	B—R 6
4 Castles	Kt x P	33 K—B 3	B—K 2
5 P—Q 4	P—Q R 3 (a)	34 P—K Kt 4	P—B 4
6 B x Kt	Q P x B (b)	35 P—B 5	R—Q B 3
7 R—K sq	Kt—B 3	36 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 4
8 Kt x P	B—K 2	37 R—K 6 (i)	R x R
9 Q—K 2 (c)	B—K 3	38 P x R	K—K 2
10 Kt—Q B 3	Castles	39 Kt—Q 5 ch	K—Q 3
11 Kt x K B	R x Kt	40 P—Q B 4 (j)	P—Q Kt 4
	P (d)	41 Kt—B 3	P—B 3
12 Q x B	Q x P	42 Kt—K 4 ch	K x P
13 Q—Kt 3 (e)	Kt—Kt 5	43 Kt x P ch	K—K 4
14 B—K 3 (f)	Q—Q 3	44 KtxR P(k)	P x P
15 P—K Kt 3	Kt x B (g)	45 P x P	K—Q 5
16 R x Kt	Q—Kt 5	46 Kt—Kt 8	P—B 4
17 Kt—K 4	Q x Q	47 P—R 4	K x P
18 R x Q	P—Q Kt 3	48 P—R 5	K—Kt 4
19 R—K sq	R—Q sq	49 P—R 6	K—Kt 3
20 R (Kt 3)	K—B sq	50 K—K 4	K—R 2
	K 3	51 Kt—Q 7	P—B 5
21 K—Kt 2	P—R 3	52 K—Q 4	K x P
22 R—K B 3	R x R	53 K x P	K—Kt 2
23 K x R (h)	R—Q 4	54 K—Q 5	K—B sq
24 K—K 2	R—K 4	55 Kt—B 5	K—Q sq
25 P—K B 3	B—B 3	56 Kt—Q 6 ch	K—K sq
26 P—Q Kt 3	R—K R 4	57 Kt x B (l)	P x Kt
27 P—K R 4	R—K 4	58 K—K 6	K—B sq
28 R—Q sq	K—K sq	59 K—B 5	K—Kt sq
29 R—Q 3	R—K 3	60 K x P	K—R 2
			Drawn (m)

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) The outcome of this move is always bad. White is enabled to institute a very powerful attack, which, however, he did not follow up properly. The strongest move, here, is B—K 2.

(b) Should take with Kt P.

(c) A tricky move. If Q x P, Kt x Q B P, and Black loses the B. The proper continuation is B—Kt 5.

(d) This exchange is, at least, questionable. The Kt is strongly placed, and is more valuable in this position than the B. Then White opens the K B file for the Black R, which allows Black to make things lively.

(e) B—K 3 indicated. The text-move is of the kind that is made when we hope the other fellow will make a "fluke."

(f) White can not win the B, as he hoped to do, for Q x P ch, and mate next move.

(g) Poor move, and unnecessary. The Kt should have gone to K 4; then, if Kt—K 4, Q—Kt 3, and Black has a good game. The text-move simply develops White's game.

(h) White should win, but it requires most careful play.

(i) Giving up all the advantage he had. Kt—Q 5 will probably win.

(j) K—K 4 is good enough for any one trying to win.

(k) P x P is better, keeping his Pawns together.

(l) Kt x P looks best, but can lead to nothing but a Draw.

(m) It seems to us that White can win. We would like to have other opinions on this.

The Vienna Tournament.

The Times, Philadelphia, publishes the following interesting data concerning the Masters who will play in the great Tournament in Vienna:

Simon Alapin, born 1856, a strong Russian player.

D. Graham Baird, born 1854, of the Manhattan team.

J. H. Blackburne, born 1842, the English champion.

Amos Burn, born 1848, the second English player.

H. Caro, a German-Englishman, who played on the cable team.

R. Charousek, born 1873, the Hungarian champion and winner of Berlin Congress of 1897.

Adolph Halprin, a strong Vienna player.

D. Janowski, born 1868, the French champion.

Paul Lipke, born 1870, the second prize winner at Leipsic Congress of 1894.

James Mason, born 1849, won third prize at Vienna in 1882.

George Marco, born 1865, winner of recent Vienna Tourney.

Geza Maroczy, born 1870, winner of second prize in Nuremberg, 1896.

H. N. Pillsbury, born 1872, winner of the Hastings Tourney 1895, and champion of America.

E. Schiffers, born 1850, a veteran Russian master.

Carl Schlechter, born 1874, strong Vienna player.

J. W. Showalter, born 1860, ex-champion of America.

W. Steinitz, born 1836, champion of the world 1866 to 1894.

S. Tarrasch, born 1862, German champion.

M. I. Tschigorin, born 1850, Russian champion.

K. A. Walbrodt, born 1871, German master.

The Value of the First Move.

It is generally admitted that when players are evenly matched White has a great advantage. The *Deutsche Wochenschoch* has compiled a table showing that since 1851, in 2,767 tournament games, White won 1,110, Black 901, and 676 were drawn.

An American Chess-Congress.

The publisher of *The American Chess-Magazine* suggests to the Chess-players of this country that arrangement be made to have a grand Tournament during the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition which will be opened in Omaha on June 1. All Chess-players who favor this idea are invited to address William Borsodi, New York City.

Answers to Correspondents.

A correspondent in Aix, France, asks the following questions.

(1) Are the rules governing Chess the same in the United States and Continental countries? Yes.

(2) Is it allowable to advance two Pawns each a single square as the first move, this double play counting as one move? No.

The intended match of International College Chess, which was to have been played about April 20, and was postponed, has been declared off.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 4, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER, 424

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

UNITED STATES ARMY PROBLEMS.

THE task of raising the army for war with Spain has taxed the energies of the War Department and the patience of numerous critics. The regular army, when war came on, numbered less than 30,000 men, while the military force called for, by measures already adopted, amounts, according to Adjutant-General Corbin's statement, to about 278,500:

Regular army.....	62,000
Volunteers from state militia (first call).....	125,000
Three cavalry regiments at large.....	3,000
Ten infantry regiments, volunteers (immunes).....	10,000
Engineers at large.....	3,500
Volunteers (second call).....	75,000
Grand total.....	278,500

The legislation enacted for the purpose of raising this army was detailed in THE LITERARY DIGEST May 21. Within four weeks after the President's first call for 125,000 volunteers the adjutant-general reported the mustering in of about 110,000 men, and the First Corps alone had formally passed review by commanding officers. The second call for volunteers (75,000) was issued by the President May 25. The bulk of the regular army was ordered to rendezvous in the South upon the opening of hostilities and the process of recruiting the regiments to full strength began. When volunteer regiments had been mustered in at the various state camps they were ordered to the regular army rendezvous as the War Department saw fit. At these camps the training in regular army formation and movements preliminary to an invasion of Cuba proceeded.

Upon the President devolved the nomination of officers to command the United States army. The striking feature of the first list of appointments, May 4, was the selection of Confederate Generals Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wheeler and Union Generals James H. Wilson and William J. Sewell for major-generals. This list won very general commendation. Later lists of appoint-

ments have been subjected to criticism because of the nomination of relatives of public men.

Meantime the demand for reinforcements for Admiral Dewey at Manila became imperative, and the organization of an expedition of 15,000 troops was undertaken to be commanded by Major-General Wesley Merritt as military governor of the Philippines.

The magnitude of the labor of recruiting, mustering, equipping, and organizing this army, the lack of preparedness for war, the length of time consumed in the mobilization of troops, and other phases of the army problem, call forth lively comment in the press.

Time for Army Movement.—"The newspaper strategists are complaining because the army does not move at once into Cuba. If they were managing the campaign the army would not wait on the navy. There are 20,000 regulars in camp, and 100,000 volunteers have been sworn into the service. They want this army hurled at once on the Spaniards at Havana. They see no reason for delay. They intimate that the American people are becoming very impatient.

"The people are not impatient. They know more about war than the newspaper strategists. When the army moves on Cuba they want it to move in such force, under such discipline, and with such equipment as will be creditable to the United States and adequate for any exigency that may come upon it.

"When a European nation starts in to rearm its soldiers, two or three years are given to the work. To a nation that has been at peace for thirty years the arming and equipment of 125,000 soldiers is not the work of two or three weeks, or two or three months. As a rule, we do things faster than they do them in Europe, but it is too much to expect that we can call into existence a large army and put modern rifles in the hands of the men in a few days.

"A prominent British statesman is on record as saying that, if a sudden call came upon England to mobilize her army, not more than 40,000 effective men with full train could be put in the field within two weeks. The United States has, in three weeks, concentrated her regular army, and has put into camp 100,000 volunteers."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

Congress Should Have Made Preparations.—"For years the War and Navy departments have appealed to Congress for sufficiently enlarged allowances to provide for an emergency in our foreign affairs such as is now upon us, but their appeals have been ignored. During the past two years, when a war with Spain seemed increasingly probable, the military and naval authorities have redoubled their pressure, but Congress took no step until forced into precipitate action by the destruction of the *Maine*. It then voted \$50,000,000 in less than fifty minutes, and if money could cause a navy, an army, guns, powder, and supplies to appear betwixt morning and night, we should now be prepared not only to fight a tenth-rate power like Spain, but, if necessary, any other adversary. The executive authorities, since they received Congress's permission to go ahead, have worked days and nights and Sundays. They have scoured the earth for purchasable ships and set the factories of the country to work on double and treble turn in the production of the thousands of articles that enter into a military campaign. Considering the circumstances, and in view especially of the fact that two months ago we had an army of less than 25,000 men scattered over an area equal to continental Europe, and hardly a pound of reserve powder, an extra gun, shell, tent, ambulance, or ration, they have done remarkably well. Within this time they have improvised an army of 150,000 men, partly equipped; blockaded Cuba, destroyed the Spanish-Asiatic squadron, and put the whole machinery of war-making in motion toward yet greater results in the proximate future. But they have done in haste, with waste, and crudely, what should have been done carefully and deliberately,

in prudential preparation, years and years ago."—*The Tribune, Scranton.*

Kind of Defenses Needed.—"It may not be necessary for this country to measure strength with four or five European nations before it secures that immunity from abuse and unfriendliness which is essential to perfect and enduring peace, but at least it should be ready. The war with Spain is not a serious affair in comparison with what a contest with Spain, France, and two or three other nations of the Old World would be. We may fight this war successfully without great previous preparation. But in order to insure a victory in the conflict which Senator Teller thinks is already beginning to throw its dark shadow across the pathway of our future, Congress should provide for all that in such a war this country would need. Every coast should be protected by powerful fortifications. Every harbor should be guarded by monitors or other defense boats. We should have a navy stronger than that of France. Our arsenals should be filled with enough improved rifles to arm, if need be, a million men, and provision should be made for the prompt enrolment of a vast volunteer army which could be equipped and put into the field on short notice. The country is amply able to do all this, and no policy would be more in accord with the wishes of the people."—*The Republican, Denver.*

"There is no power on this continent, nor is there likely to be, which can justify the maintenance of a great military force by the United States. No nation can transport an army for the invasion of the United States sufficiently powerful to cope even with the present military force of this country without absolute control of the ocean. If we are to be brought into conflict with Europe, therefore, it is a big navy, and not a big army, that we need. As long as we are strong enough on the sea to repel transports we have no need of a great army. Great Britain is much nearer her powerful neighbors than we are, and it is in her navy, and not in her army, that she puts her dependence."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

Difference between Calls for Troops in 1861 and 1898.—"The process of raising the volunteer army has gone on as rapidly as could be expected. Many persons have compared it unfavorably to the response to President Lincoln's call to arms, and in so doing have forgotten or ignored the great difference between the purposes of the proclamation of April 15, 1861, and that of April 23, 1898. President McKinley called for the formation of a volunteer army under an act of Congress then recently passed 'to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.' President Lincoln, on April 15, 1861, called into the service of the United States the militia of the several States. This fact is clearly established by the first paragraph of the proclamation, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

"It will be seen at a glance that President Lincoln called into the service of the United States a force already existing in the condition it was in at the time his proclamation was issued. President McKinley, on the other hand, called for the creation of a volunteer army to be raised and organized in accordance with special legislation and the requirements of the military laws of the United States, and to 'serve for two years unless sooner discharged.' One President called for the militia, and the other summoned into existence an army of 125,000 men."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

National Guard as Volunteers.—"When war was declared against Spain Congress authorized the creation of a volunteer federal army of 125,000 men, under federal officers, for a federal campaign. The President issued a call for volunteers for this army for a two-years' term of service. He had no constitutional right to require the service of the National Guardsmen, nor of any particular individual of the militia of which these guards are composed; no more right than to require the services of the militia in the membership of the various Union League clubs. Nor did he do so. He recommended that members of the National Guard who wanted to enlist be given the preference—that is, if

more volunteers responded than were wanted, the fact that a volunteer was a member of the National Guard was to count in his favor. That was right and wise, for such volunteers would have the advantage of military discipline and training, and could help to impart that discipline and training to others.

"But members of the National Guard were under no such obligation, legal or moral, to volunteer than such as might be deduced from the fact that they possessed some moderate military qualifications. The fact that a man has pledged himself to serve for nine months, under state officers, in a defensive war, puts him under no color of obligation to serve for two years, under federal officers, in an aggressive war. The National Guards are trained state militia, officered by state appointees and organized for the defense of the State, tho they may be called on by the President to go to the succor of other States, or, under certain limitations, the nation, in time of peril. The attempt, by certain critics, to convert them by a stroke of the pen into a federal army, under federal officers, for federal service, in an aggressive campaign of invasion, can be attributed only to ignorance of constitutional provisions or to impatience of the limitations which those provisions impose. The attempt to coerce any man to enlist in the federal army for aggressive warfare simply because he has enlisted in the State Guard for defensive warfare is both irrational and immoral. They who have been clear-sighted enough to see this and brave enough to resist the attempt are entitled to the thanks of the American people."—*The Outlook, New York.*

Failure of the National Guard.—"Congress has at last waked up to the fact that the 'National Guard,' as at present constituted, is anything but national. The experience of the past fortnight has demonstrated that even with plenty of men—two to every one that was wanted—the Guard could not respond promptly to the call of the President for volunteers. Instead of the Guard coming to the front, like firemen at the first toll of the bell, we find them delayed by all sorts of conditions. Had these 'militia,' as the Constitution calls them, been ready to go forward within twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation, Morro Castle might have been a memory to-day. Unless all signs fail, as soon as the war is over, bills will be introduced in Congress to remedy all the defects in the present existing law. The old and senseless prejudice against a standing army is to assert itself once more, and there is a dream of putting the National Guard on such a footing as to have a body of reserves always ready to defend the nation from perils from within and without. It seems to be forgotten that the defects complained of are inherent in any organization that is not subjected to the rigid rules of discipline and the exact training required to fit men for war.

"The temper of Congress is rapidly changing in view of these things; and when the boys in blue get through with Blanco and hang our banners on the outer walls of Morro Castle, we shall, doubtless, see a complete reorganization of the National Guard.

"The War Department officials attribute much of the vexatious



HOW SOME APPREHENSIVE PEOPLE PICTURE UNCLE SAM AFTER THE WAR.
—*The News, Detroit.*

delay encountered in raising the volunteer army to the fact that federal authorities were misled by the statements that practically the entire National Guard would volunteer; that as a whole it was well equipped, and that the only raw recruits that would have to be trained in the primary principles of soldiery and armed and equipped from head to toe would be the 15 or 20 per cent. of the Guard who would be rejected on the physical examination. Instead of this, fully half the men mustered in as members of National Guard regiments are fresh recruits, without uniforms or accoutrements, and without the slightest idea of military movements as tactics. One state executive, in answer to a query as to what troops he had ready to move, wired: 'Have one light battery of artillery mustered in and ready, all except guns, carriages, horses, and harness.' Another state commander-in-chief answered a similar query by saying that he had the State's quota ready, 'all except the equipments.'

"If any one at Washington has been misled he has only himself to blame, for the facts were well known."—*The Army and Navy Journal, New York.*

Men Who Will Lead in Battle.—"The plain fact is, that out of the thirty-seven officers nominated by the President as major-generals and brigadier-generals of volunteers, thirty-six were soldiers of the Civil War and in command of troops. The single exception is General Bates, who did not graduate from West Point until the summer of 1865, just as the war had closed, but has since served nearly thirty-three years in the regular army, reaching the grade of lieutenant-colonel. We further find, on examining the records, that thirty-three out of these thirty-seven volunteer generals are regular army officers to-day, only seven of them having as low a rank as lieutenant-colonel in the regular establishment. The four appointees not in the regular army were men of note in the Civil War, Gens. James H. Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, and Sewell. The truth is that, as *The Army and Navy Journal* expresses it, the four civilian appointees are 'experienced soldiers,' that among the thirty-three selections from the regular army 'we can not see one who has not shown a special aptitude in his military vocation,' and that 'our soldiers will be led into action by men familiar with war and of proved courage and distinguished professional acquirements.'

"When we turn to the President's staff appointments, these deal with officers whose duties are primarily not that of commanding troops in the field. For such staff officers as quartermasters, commissaries of subsistence, and paymasters, energy, business judgment, and great capacity for hard work are required, and these qualities may be found in civil life, while the activity of youth is not to be expected in the veterans of sixty years, who filled such staff offices between 1861 and 1865. And yet a great number of staff appointments have already been made from the regular army. For example, in the list of Senate confirmations of May 10, including assistant adjutants-general, inspectors-general, chief quartermasters, chief engineers, chief commissaries of subsistence, judge advocates, and chief surgeons, we observe the names of thirty-seven army officers, against nineteen from civil life.

"In short, while in some staff departments of the volunteer army, notably in business departments like those of payment and subsistence, and necessarily in the lower grades of the medical corps, appointments from civil life have been freely made, the leaders of troops in battle under the President's appointments will be found suited to their tasks. The line officers even of the lowest grade thus far appointed from civil life have been exceedingly few."—*The Sun, New York.*

Some Appointments to the Army.—Classified according to reasons for appointment:

SONS OF FATHERS.

Name.	Rank.	Father.
Fred. M. Alger	Captain	Secretary of War.
Russell B. Harrison	Major	Benjamin Harrison.
James G. Blaine	Captain	James G. Blaine.
John A. Logan	Major	Gen. J. A. Logan.
Fitzhugh Lee, Jr	First Lieutenant	Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.
Jos. B. Foraker, Jr	Captain	Sen. J. B. Foraker.
Edward Murphy, 2d	Captain	Sen. E. Murphy.
A. C. Gray *	Lieut.-Colonel	Senator Gray.
William J. Sewell	Captain	Senator Sewell.
Thomas C. Catchings, Jr	Captain	Rep. T. C. Catchings.
John A. Hull	Lieut.-Colonel	Rep. John A. Hull.
Hugh H. Gordon	Major	Ex-Senator Gordon.
Stewart M. Brice	Captain	Ex-Senator Brice.
Hiram E. Mitchell	Captain	Ex-Senator Mitchell.
John Earle	Captain	Late Senator Earle.

* Declined appointment.

Name.	Rank.	Father.
Seth M. Milliken	Captain	Late Representative Milliken.
R. W. Thompson, Jr	Captain	Ex-Secretary Thompson.
Britton Davis	Captain	Ex-Gov. E. J. Davis.
C. L. Woodbury	Major	Ex-Governor Woodbury.
W. B. Rochester, Jr	Captain	Gen. W. B. Rochester.
H. S. New	Captain	Ex-Consul-General New.
P. B. Strong	Captain	Ex-Mayor Strong.
Erskine Hewitt	Captain	Ex-Mayor Hewitt.
Lloyd C. Griscom	Captain	Clement A. Griscom.
W. E. English	Captain	W. H. English.

GRANDSONS.

Name.	Rank.	Grandfather.
Alg. Sartoris	First Lieutenant	General Grant.
Jay Cooke, 3d	Captain	Jay Cooke.
C. E. McMichael	Major	Clayton McMichael.

NEPHEWS.

Name.	Rank.	Uncle.
George S. Hobart	Major	The Vice-President.
W. B. Allison	Captain	Senator Allison.
Stephen Gambrill, Jr	Captain	Senator Gorman.

SON-IN-LAW.

Name.	Rank.	Father-in-law.
Beverley A. Read	Captain	Senator Money.

CHILDREN OF THE SOCIAL PULL.

Name.	Rank.
Larz Anderson	Captain.
William A. Harper	Captain.
Wm. Astor Chanler	Captain.
John Jacob Astor	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Morton J. Henry	Captain.
G. Creighton Webb	Major.

EX-GOVERNOR.

John G. Evans	Captain.
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OFFICERS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE ABOVE LIST.

Seth M. Milliken, graduate of West Point; P. Bradley Strong, J. J. Astor, and George S. Hobart, militia officers. No others.

—*The Evening Post, New York.*

The Political Soldier.—"The influx of untrained civilians into the army has reached such a volume that fears are expressed at Washington that the effectiveness of the army is to be greatly imperiled. A country which is not a vast military camp must expect that it will be hindered in the early stages of war by the lack of organization and training in its citizen soldiery; it must expect that many of the men in the ranks will be without military preparation. If this country were in the same condition to-day that it was in 1861, it would also understand that many of the officers must be men without previous military training. But the country has decidedly changed since then. There is an abundance of trained men, West Pointers and others, who should be given military office. Raw civilians should not be given places in the army until the most responsible places have been filled by trained officers, and until after deserving regular army officers have been given the promotion they have so long waited for. About 20 per cent. of the rank and file of the volunteers are undrilled. That is bad enough. When it can be so every officer should be a trained man.

"It is said that President McKinley realizes what should be done, but that he is powerless before overwhelming congressional pressure, which assures him that every man named is competent. Of course incompetency will be weeded out after they get into the field, just as they were in the first months of the Civil War, but the process is a costly one."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

"Gilded Youth with Commissions."—"The aristocracy of 'pull' as applied to military appointments in this war, by which the sons and relatives of great men, dead and living, are honored without the slightest reference to merit or ability to discharge the duties of the places they get, is a shameful scandal. The people are outraged and disgusted by it. The list has now grown so great as to be difficult to follow. . . . These men, as captains of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, are to assist in the conquest of Cuba and the Philippines.

"Every one of the lot ought to be in the ranks, and men who have served with the regulars or militia put over them. The less inexperience we can have among the officers of the volunteer army the better. It is to the credit of ex-President Harrison that he opposes the confirmation of his son, Russell B. Harrison, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain. There is also said to be opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of young James G. Blaine, as there ought to be. The whole business is sickening. Who says the United States of America has no gilded aristocracy?

"It is refreshing to read that Richard Harding Davis, now act-

ing as correspondent of the London *Times*, declines to accept a commission as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain. He is too busy in the first place, and besides declares, with refreshing frankness, that he knows nothing of military duties. He adds the crushing statement that in his belief 'such appointments should be given to men in the regular service who are working hard for promotion and are willing to perform the duties.' Good for Mr. Davis, who has no use for false gilding at the expense of Uncle Sam and the brave fellows who deserve the real honors!"—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"THE SPANIARD IN HISTORY."

THE average newspaper reader feels the need of a sketch-book of leading events in Spanish history in order to obtain a proper perspective in judging the factors involved in the present conflict with Spain. Such a book in handy form and popular style was issued last month under the title above quoted. "The author," James C. Fernald, "believes that it is possible to gain an estimate of a nation by swift characterization at critical moments of its history, which shall be more just, as well as more vivid, than any that can be gained by monotonously tracing its chronology." Following this plan, in the compass of 145 pages, we are given a view of "The Spanish Race," "Rise of the Spanish Monarchy," "The Inquisition," "Conquest of Granada," "Expulsion of the Jews and Moors," the Spaniard "in the West Indies," "in Mexico and Peru," "on the Throne" (Philip II.), "in the Netherlands," "in the Philippines," "in Cuba," and "on the Sea." Since Spain's present decline to a fourth-rate European power has not been caused by foreign invasion, internal causes must be sought for, and the author draws indictment after indictment against Spanish character as revealed in history. He reminds us that in a peculiar sense "Spain to-day is the Spain of all time," and concludes that the lesson of interest to the American people is that the Spaniard "is not one to be trusted with the control of a weak or subject race. The sword which has been drawn in behalf of the oppressed of Cuba must not be sheathed till Spanish power has ceased to touch with its blight the Western World."

The Spanish race is "a people of mingled blood, sprung from a greater variety of stocks than any other European nation," and "they still bear the stamp of their diverse ancestry, and of the stormy scenes amid which these various races were, to a certain degree, welded into one." The rise of the Spanish monarchy is a record of intrigue and internecine strife, succeeded by the union of the provinces of Aragon and Castile through the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The Tribunal of the Inquisition, established in their reign, is described. "Even more serious than the immediate wo and horror were the permanent results":

"The tendency to intolerance, which time might have softened, was crystallized by the Inquisition, and deeply ingrained into the Spanish character. The chivalrous consideration for the Moslem enemies, of which so many examples were seen at and before the conquest of Granada, utterly disappeared within half a century.

"By making terrible suffering an enjoyable spectacle, which no one must fail to attend, and at which no one, on peril of his life, must manifest a thrill of pity, the Inquisition trained a nation to delight in cruelty for its own sake, and did much to perpetuate that ferocious spirit that makes Spanish women of to-day crowd in among shouting and delighted thousands to watch the bloody butchery of the bull-fight. Coming, as it did, just before the discovery of America, this training of the Inquisition aggravated that tendency to inhumanity which so commonly characterized civilized men in their dealings with savages. Unpardonable cruelties have been thus inflicted by many nations. English and Americans have made a record to sadden the heart of humanity in their dealings with the Indians of the East and of the West. But no nation has a story of such desolating, pitiless, exterminating barbarity as that of the Spanish conquests in America. The

Spaniard who had seen the noble, cultured, and revered of his own land, honored men and delicate women, the youthful and the aged, led out in shameful garb to be burnt to death in the face of day, and all under the awful sanctions of religion and in the august presence of monarchs and princes—that man could not feel much compassion for the agonies of poor, ignorant, heathen savages, every one of whom he was taught to believe richly merited the terrors of the *auto da fé*. Hence the change that came over the Spanish troops of the sixteenth century. They were no longer the chivalrous knights who had achieved the conquest of Granada or followed the banner of the great captain, Gonsalvo de Cordova, on the fields of Italy. They kept incomparable valor and prowess, but they joined with it a frantic ferocity against the unarmed and unresisting, such as has never been paralleled by any other race of civilized men.

"Intellectually and morally, the Inquisition stopped Spain in the Middle Ages. The only safe opinion was an opinion which had proved its orthodoxy by the fact that no one had ever been burnt for it. Thus march of modern thought went by, and left Spain, as she stands to-day, a medieval power amid the advance of modern civilization."

In the conquest of the province of Granada (1481-92) Ferdinand's policy was simply to reduce the prodigally fertile land to desolation, reminding us where Spain and the Cuban insurgents of to-day learned their methods of warfare. Prescott is quoted:

"Instead of one campaign, the army took the field in spring and autumn, intermitting its efforts only during the intolerable heats of the summer, so that the green crop had no time to ripen, ere it was trodden down under the iron heel of war.

"The apparatus for devastation was also on a much greater scale than had ever before been witnessed. From the second year of the war, thirty thousand foragers were reserved for this service, which they effected by demolishing farmhouses, granaries, and mills (which last were exceedingly numerous in a land watered by many small streams), by *eradicating the vines*, and *laying waste the olive-gardens and plantations of oranges, almonds mulberries, and all the rich varieties that grew luxuriant in this, highly favorable region*. This merciless devastation extended for more than two leagues on either side of the line of march."

"Crops may grow again, if an industrious and free population is left. Villages may be rebuilt, but when fruit-trees are cut down, and all that time has accumulated on great plantations destroyed, future generations are impoverished, and the way prepared for enduring desolation. All the centuries since have not restored to Spain what her own sovereigns, in the ten years' war against Granada, destroyed.

"The foundations of the Spanish system, which holds dominion



THE SPANISH CAVALIER—UP TO DATE.

A Spanish cavalier stood in his retreat,
And on his guitar played a tune, drear;
The music so neat, did oft-times repeat—
Remember what he says isn't true, dear!

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

to consist in mere armed occupation, without regard to the resources of the earth or the welfare and happiness of the people, were then thoroughly laid—a system since carried out with unfaltering and unsparing rigor in every land on which the Spaniard has set foot for four hundred years."

The heart-hardening effects of the expulsion of Jews and Moors is dwelt upon. One hundred and sixty thousand Jews, a producing class of people, were expelled by a decree giving them four months in which to depart, never to return under penalty of death. They were permitted to dispose of their effects and to take the proceeds with them in any form, "except that they must carry no gold and silver out of the country." Children under four years of age had to be left behind so that they might be brought up in the Christian faith.

Upon the discovery of the West Indies the system of *repartimientos*, or distribution of Indian slaves to assist the conquerors in cultivating estates, was introduced. It was decreed that "the slaves should be paid and instructed in the Christian religion"—humane regulations, which were construed "with their usual latitude by the Spaniards." In twelve years several hundred thousand natives had perished, being starved and worked to death. "The starvation and extermination of the Cubans to-day are strictly in the line of Spanish conquest and rule for four hundred years. The *reconcentrados* of the nineteenth century answer to the *repartimientos* of the sixteenth."

The reign of Philip the Second, said to have been the first thoroughly typical Spanish king, is chosen to illustrate Spanish rule at home—that of "a royal monster of perfidy, ingratitude, tyranny, cruelty, and lust." We quote several paragraphs:

"The fate of two envoys, the Marquis of Bergen and Baron Montigny, sent by the Government of the Netherland provinces to present their grievances, well illustrates the monarch's character. As ambassadors, their lives were sacred by the immemorial laws of nations. They were held in wearisome captivity till it was found that Bergen was slowly dying of an obscure disease, aggravated by homesickness. Philip sent one of his subservient nobles, Ruy Gomez, Prince of Eboli, to the sick man, to condole with him as a friend, but with careful written instructions, that if he found he was *sure to die*, he should promise him a speedy return to the Netherlands; but *if there was a chance of his getting well*, he should only hold out a distant possibility of return. Bergen soon after died in captivity.

"Montigny was reserved for a darker fate. He was tried and condemned by the Council of Blood in Brussels, while he himself was closely imprisoned in Spain. Philip conferred with his council as to the means of executing the sentence without public scandal. The council recommended slow poison. But Philip adjudged that method not severe enough. The condemned man must know, and the public must not know, that he was executed. Letters to the king, telling first of Montigny's severe illness and later of his death, were written at Madrid, under the king's supervision. These were given to certain officers, who took them to Valladolid, six miles from Montigny's prison at Simancas. There the death-doing party waited, while the king's physician daily visited the prisoner, who was in perfect health, and every day gave out more and more alarming reports of his illness. When all was ready, the notary, priest, and executioner, all sworn to secrecy under pain of death, left Valladolid by night, strangled the baron with all due formalities in his cell by night, returned by night to Valladolid, and sent to the king the letter relating Montigny's death from fever, which the monarch had put into their hands ere they left Madrid. The victim was buried in the robe of a Franciscan monk, which came up high enough on the neck to cover the marks of strangulation. It is noticeable that Don Carlos was also buried in a Franciscan robe. Philip sent the letters which his agents had signed, to be given out publicly by Alva in the Netherlands, and with them, for Alva's reading only, a full account of the real infamous facts, of which the monarch had not the grace to be ashamed.

"So perfectly had he covered his trail, that it was hidden for centuries from the eyes of the world, till the researches of our own day brought it to light in the letters of the king and his ministers preserved in the archives of Simancas. Since Spain's ideal

monarch could thus perfidiously do to death one who came to him in the sacred character of herald and envoy, no man need wonder that when an American battle-ship is blown up at night in a Spanish port, and at a buoy to which she had been towed by a Spanish pilot, in a time of profound peace, the deed should be viewed in the light of the history of the past; and that all Americans should believe that there may have been a countryman of the second Philip base enough to do the deed, and crafty enough to cover his tracks till the sea shall give up its dead.

"But Philip's bigotry was as unlimited as his vices. It was all he had of religion, and had become the consuming passion of his narrow, profligate, perfidious, and ferocious soul. This led to the long series of almost incredible outrages that mark the sad, grand story of the Netherlands."

From the author's indictment of Spanish rule in Cuba we quote a single paragraph:

"And not only Weyler, but comparatively mild-tempered men like Blanco and Sagasta, can see no reason why any one should interfere, and regard any claim of humanity on the part of the people of the United States as absurd affectation. Yet a tithe of what Spain is now spending for war in behalf of oppression would have fed all these unfortunates, and averted all the misery and lingering death. This obtuseness of inhumanity is the last count in the indictment of Spanish rule. The men who are capable of doing this, and incapable of seeing the wrong of it, are not to be trusted to govern any subject population. No system of 'autonomy' which they are to administer and interpret would have any value. As a colonizer, Spain has had the ample trial of centuries, and been woefully found wanting. It only remains to decree that she shall perform her bloody experiments on human nature no more."

The chapter on "The Spaniard in the Philippines," besides containing statistics and a map, details the burden of taxation on natives which frequently constitutes a life obligation which can not be met. "The administration is rotten from skin to core." The author says:

"Spain has held the Philippines by armed occupation for four hundred and fifty years, seeking to wring from the people all that rigorous and ruinous taxation can extort, while giving them none of the benefits of higher civilization. She has now not an ounce of power outside the range of her guns. The natives, once comparatively peaceful, have become savage and cruel under Spanish oppression.

"Some power with the true genius of colonization should control the islands. The United States would do well—not from greed of empire, but as trustees of seven millions of people—to take possession of the group, relieve the inhabitants from the Spanish system of spoliation and oppression, develop their agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources, introduce a broad and enlightened system of government and education, and make the islands the Hawaii of the Orient."

STATE LAW VS. INTERSTATE LAW.

THE United States Supreme Court has just reminded Iowa, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire that the Constitution invests Congress alone with the right to regulate commerce between the States. Iowa and South Carolina had closely restricted the importation of liquor within their borders, and Pennsylvania had forbidden and New Hampshire had restricted the importation of oleomargarin, and their interdictions are declared null. The Supreme Court affirms in the test cases that an "original package" of liquor or oleomargarin from another State, consigned to a person within the State, must be allowed to reach the consignee. The liquor cases were decided May 9 and the oleomargarine cases May 23. These decisions make it plain that no State can forbid importations of articles, the State's police power beginning after importation. Free trade exists between the States of the Union.

In the cases of Iowa and South Carolina, the decisions have an important bearing on the liquor laws. The Wilson law, passed by

Congress several years ago, it will be remembered, provided that liquors imported into a State should be subject to the state laws, even when in original packages. The present decisions prevent the Wilson law from affecting the liquor while it is in transit. But the court does not deny that as soon as it reaches the consignee, the liquor comes under state law, and, in Iowa and South Carolina, can not be sold, given away, or transported. In Iowa, the case arose from the arrest of T. B. Rhodes, a station agent, for moving a box of liquors from a car to a warehouse, in violation of the law forbidding the transportation of liquor within the State without a certificate. In South Carolina, the case arose from the seizure, by the State, of liquors consigned by California wine-dealers to an agent in Charleston. The liquors were seized under the South Carolina law because they had not been inspected by the state authorities. Both cases were decided against the States, under the interpretations outlined above. Substantial majorities were given for both decisions, altho several justices dissented. Neither of the state liquor laws was found unconstitutional.

These decisions determine the limit of the interstate-commerce law. Heretofore some judicial authorities have held that the interstate law ceased to cover goods as soon as they had crossed the state boundary line. Others held that the interstate law covered goods only till they were unloaded from the car; and still others, that the law covered the goods till they were actually in the hands of the consignee. The last view is upheld by the Supreme Court.

Comments on these decisions are grouped below:

Limit of Interstate Law.—"The question was whether liquor in original packages shipped in another State becomes subject to the police power of the State to which it is consigned the moment it enters it. In other words, does interstate commerce end at the state line, or continue until the goods reach the person for whose use they are intended? The case turned on the proper construction of the Wilson law, passed some years ago by Congress, which provided that liquors imported into a State should be subject to the police power as tho they had been manufactured there, and shall not be exempt by reason of having been brought in original packages.

"Justice White, in the opinion embodying the court's decision, holds that the law was not intended to and did not cause the power of the State to attach to an interstate-commerce shipment while the merchandise was in transit. Until the merchandise arrives at the point of destination and is delivered to the consignee it must be considered to be in transit. We do not see how this conclusion can be successfully controverted. The dissenting judges believe interstate commerce ends when goods are landed at a railway station, but this contention would simply destroy interstate commerce in all cases where state laws conflicted with federal regulations. Would men sell or buy goods which agents could not deliver? If interstate-commerce laws are any protection at all they should protect consignees ordering goods from other States.

"It may be that the court's decision takes the life out of the Wilson anti-original package statute, but that does not prove it to be wrong or illogical."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

A Lesson for Prohibitionists.—"There has recently come to notice another illustration of the necessity that the United States Government should be in harmony with prohibitory or reform legislation on the part of the States in order that the same may be effective. The United States Supreme Court has just handed down two decisions upon cases arising under the liquor laws of South Carolina and Iowa. In both of these cases the state law had been appealed to to prevent the delivery of liquor imported into the State to a consignee. The court in these decisions sustains in each case the constitutional validity of the state law, the dispensary in South Carolina, and the prohibitory law in Iowa, but holds that until the liquor has been delivered to the party to whom it is consigned by the shipper from outside the State, it is not under the control of the state law. If that party receiving the liquor shall attempt to sell it, he at once comes into conflict with the law of the State, but if it is for his own personal use the State can not interfere. The only particular bearing that these

decisions will have upon the laws of the States in question will be to make their violation a little more feasible. To Prohibitionists they will teach the lesson that nothing short of national Prohibition recognized by the Government at Washington, and administered by a party pledged to that policy, will effectively cope with the liquor traffic."—*The Voice, New York.*

State's Right to Conduct a Monopoly.—"Among the decisions rendered this week by the United States Supreme Court is one which affirms the validity of the South Carolina dispensary system in its essential features. Three judges dissent—Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Shiras and McKenna—but a substantial majority of the court accepts the view that a State has the right to conduct the liquor traffic on its own account as an exclusive state monopoly—subject only to the qualification that a citizen may import liquors from beyond the State for his individual use without interference from the State.

"The decision is of the first importance as establishing the right of a State to set up and conduct not only a public liquor monopoly, but any industrial monopoly."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

Impossible Forty Years Ago.—"The main question at issue was the right of a State to prohibit the introduction and sale of oleomargarin within its borders. The court holds that a State has no such right. Forty years ago such a decision would not only have been unconstitutional, but the court rendering would have been impeached. The provisions of the interstate-commerce law now obtain, and they make a radical departure from the old theory of the right of a State to regulate its own commercial concerns. This law recognizes only a police supervision of commercial commodities coming into or going out of the State by the commonwealth, thus depriving the State of the function of sovereignty over movable property in which people of another have interest. The only exception is that a State may quarantine against disease-infected commodities and persons, but even then the national Government may, if it chooses, decide whether such quarantine is justified by the facts. The interstate-commerce law was the culmination of the granger legislation of more than a quarter of a century to regulate the railways, and the people welcomed it, but only a few saw how completely it would annul the old doctrine of state rights."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

Oleomargarin in Politics.—"The decision of the United States Supreme Court affecting the oleomargarin law of Pennsylvania is practically only a reaffirmation of the decision rendered in the Iowa 'original-package' case of several years ago. But it will have its effect in educating public sentiment to the demand for a modification of the law that will recognize the rights of all the people and take away from the politicians the lever they have used so effectively upon the rural population of the State.

"A great deal of misrepresentation has been indulged on the oleomargarin question. Prohibitory legislation has been devised by the political class, based upon false pretenses, to secure, first, the support of the agricultural class and afterward to use the threat of repeal for the purpose of bulldozing the same class into supporting the political machines. It will be a blessing to the farmers when all of this legislation is wiped off the statute-books. The internal-revenue law puts a handicap upon the artificial butter and provides reasonable precautions against selling it for anything except what it is. It would be entirely proper for the States to exact an additional revenue upon it and extend the surveillance to the retail trade. Beyond that it should be sold freely, for the advantage of not only the dealers and consumers, but the makers of genuine butter, as well."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

What Militarism Does for a Nation.—"Out of the strong came forth weakness, and out of all this martial ardor against Spain *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia) procures a striking argument for peace. It says:

"Studied however superficially, and from whatever point of view, Spain stands as a representative of the rule of the sword. It needs not be inquired why; the one fact is at present essential. Its history is that of a 'martial,' a 'warlike,' a military nation. It has most extremely and most perfectly pursued that rule, so precious to some, of not permitting its people to forget how to fight. It has never suffered their 'patriotism' to decay by prolonged periods of peace. It has never allowed the peaceful, or

even the peaceable, disposition to grow. Conflicts abroad or at home; colonial rebellions, or civil wars; revolutions, or desperate struggles—these have engaged Spain for centuries. Any one who knows even a smattering of history knows this; any one who doubts can easily read for himself. From a time so remote that history had hardly begun, Spain has been a fighting nation.

"If, then, the prescription of the militarists—those in uniform, and those even more fierce in civil life—that 'war is needed from time to time, to maintain a country's vigor,' were a good one, and not a travesty on all that is good, what should be seen in Spain? Plainly, a nation of extraordinary strength. Its 'valor' should have placed it at the head of Europe. Its headship of Europe should have given it the lead of the world."

"The fact is, that Spain exemplifies it perfectly, that the war system grows by the evils it feeds on, and not only consumes and eats out the industrial ability of a nation, but weakens and tends to destroy every virtuous energy of the people. That which might go to the building-up of national character goes to processes of waste, corruption, and profligacy. Cruelty takes the place of humanity, and callousness of kindness."

THE "OREGON'S" OBJECT-LESSON.

THE United States battle-ship *Oregon* (Captain Charles E. Clark) has broken the naval records in a voyage from Puget Sound to Key West all the way around South America. The *Oregon* left Puget Sound on March 6, and eighty-one days later anchored off Key West in perfect order, having covered in that time a total distance of 17,499 miles. She left San Francisco March 19; crossed the equator March 31; coaled at Callao, Peru, April 4; entered the Straits of Magellan, April 16; was joined by the gunboat *Marietta* at Punta Arenas, Chile, April 17; reached Rio Janeiro, April 30, where news of the declaration of war and Dewey's victory was received; picked up the purchased cruiser *Nietheroy* on the Brazilian coast; put in at Bahia, May 8, and received orders to look out for the Cape Verde fleet; was reported in the vicinity of the West Indies, May 20, and reached the harbor of Key West, May 26. The *New York Herald*, from which these particulars are taken, says that four new records were thus made, viz.:

"The longest voyage ever made by a battle-ship.

"A continuous run without a single stop of 4,500 knots, the distance between San Francisco and Callao, . . . never equaled by any other battle-ship.

"Covering a distance of 2,484 knots at an average speed of thirteen knots . . . another unequaled record.

"A run of 155 knots in ten hours . . . hitherto unparalleled."

The *Oregon* is a battle-ship of 10,288 tons, in specifications and equipment a counterpart of the *Massachusetts*. Her keel was laid in the San Francisco yards in 1891, and she earned a heavy premium on trial by exceeding the required speed of 15 knots. She has a complement of 424 men.

The newspapers comment less on the features of the performance itself than upon the alleged demonstration of the necessity of having a Nicaragua canal.

Shall We Move Forward?—"The cost of the Nicaragua canal will about equal the price of twenty war-ships. What is one hundred millions of dollars compared with the vast interests that the canal would foster and protect? This war with Spain is opening our eyes to many things. In a day we swept forward and became a leading figure in the situation in the far East. To-day we may move onward in a new line. Conservatism is a good thing to conjure with, but it is through strong, aggressive spirit that nations and the world advance. The war already has cemented the sections firmly together; it has given us a standing among the nations of the world that is filled with safety and prestige; it has established a union of sympathy between this nation and Great Britain that holds out rich promise for the future of the race; it has pointed out our strength and it has shown us our weaknesses, and the greatest of these is the lack of swift and easy communication with our thousands of miles of sea coast.

The remedy for this is the construction of the Nicaragua canal, at no matter what cost. And if the war shall result in sending the old fogies to the rear and in the inauguration of a policy that will insure the construction of this canal and the pursuit of all other aggressive plans that reason, the age, and our interests dictate, then the conflict will not have been waged in vain."—*The North American, Philadelphia*.

Commercial and Strategic Considerations.—"But commercial as well as strategic reasons warrant us in giving our early attention to this grave problem. With the Nicaragua canal in operation the South Atlantic and Gulf ports would be enabled to carry on direct trade relations with the East, much to the benefit of the industrial and commercial interests of this section. Furthermore, the South American countries which border upon the Pacific Ocean, including Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Bolivia, would find it largely to their interest, on account of the direct communication thus established, to purchase their supplies in this market. In the good results which would accrue from the opening of the Nicaragua canal, the entire country would participate. If the present war with Spain serves to bring about the opening of this needed waterway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, it will be credited with doing vastly more for the civilization and progress of the world than the mere destruction of Spain's colonial despotism."—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

"Were the canal now open to navigation, New York would be several days nearer to Manila than is Cadiz. By means of a canal across the isthmus the *Oregon* could have saved thirty-four days on her trip from San Francisco to join the Atlantic squadron. It would shorten the sailing distance between Sandy Hook and the Golden Gate by more than one half, and, if the interior lake through which the canal is expected to pass were utilized by us as a naval station, war-ships could make a dash from there to any threatened port of the United States, making one squadron easily available for duty either to the east or the west. Even in the present slight emergency the short route would give us an advantage not easily estimable. Its importance to us in a contest with any power of equal rank would infinitely outweigh the cost of the improvement."—*The Tribune, Detroit*.

"The Nicaragua Sophistry."—"The special organs of the annexation and Nicaragua-canal schemes are indulging in paragraphs about the demonstration by the war of the necessity of the Nicaragua canal, and intimations that those who have opposed the blind passage of the bill giving \$100,000,000 to the scheme are responsible for the length of time that the *Oregon* has been in traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. As the cost of the voyage of the *Oregon* is less than the interest on the proposed debt for the time of its voyage, and as the other battle-ships have sedulously done nothing at all while the *Oregon* has been on the way, the argument is not a very crushing one.

"But it contains a characteristic misrepresentation that deserves exposure. It is a variation on the stock one about the necessity of obtaining a coaling-station in Hawaii, which we have had the grant of for many years, without using; but it is equally dishonest. The misrepresentation is that the canal is opposed as such. No important element has denied the value or convenience of an interoceanic canal. No one has objected to the full surveys which will determine its physical feasibility and its cost. But what the good sense of the country very strenuously objects to is: First—That the United States shall pledge itself to \$100,000,000



MORE JOY IN MADRID.
SAGASTA: "Hooray! Your Majesty, the *Oregon* hasn't caught our fleet!"
—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

of debt before it has been even shown that the canal can be built at all; and second, to doing it for the aid of a bankrupt corporation that has put practically nothing into the project, but would like to exchange ten or twelve millions of watered stock for bonds guaranteed by the United States.

"*The Dispatch* has frequently favored the appropriation of the sum required for the full surveys necessary before the matter can be intelligently acted on. The pretense of a survey made by the officer now under court-martial for his superintendence of a dry-dock which will not hold water has been fully exposed by subsequent examinations. Even the last commission appointed with the intention of having the report made in favor of the canal has reported that it can not be settled whether it can be built so as to be of any use until more protracted and costly surveys are made.

"*The Dispatch* does not want any money of the United States put into the canal job until it has been reported to be feasible by competent and impartial engineering authority; nor does it want the enterprise saddled with a \$100,000,000 debt to a political corporation. Nor do we think the people of the United States want it, either."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

CALENDAR OF THE WAR.

FEBRUARY 15: The United States battle-ship *Maine* is destroyed in Havana harbor.

March 28: The United States Naval Board of Inquiry reports that the *Maine* was destroyed by an external explosion.

April 11: President McKinley sends his Cuban message to Congress, setting forth the failure of diplomatic negotiations to settle the problem and leaving Congress to take measures to end intolerable conditions.

April 18: Spain addresses a memorandum to the powers—in effect an appeal against United States assumption and aggression.

April 19: Congress passes joint resolutions directing the President to intervene in Cuba, and to call out United States forces to end the Cuban war.

April 20: President McKinley signs the Cuban resolutions. An ultimatum is cabled to Spain requiring her, within three days, to relinquish authority and withdraw forces from Cuba. Señor Polo y Bernabe, Spanish Minister at Washington, upon receipt of notification of the ultimatum, withdraws. The Queen Regent of Spain addresses the Cortes, calling for national support of the boy king against United States aggression.

April 21: United States Minister Woodford is given his passports at Madrid.

April 22: The President proclaims a blockade of Cuban ports. The *Buena Ventura* is the first vessel seized.

April 23: The President calls for 125,000 volunteers. A war-revenue bill is introduced in the House of Representatives.

April 24: Spain issues a decree, declaring that a state of war exists by reason of the aggression of the United States; she reserves the right of privateering. Great Britain proclaims neutrality.

April 25: Congress, responding to a message from the President, issues a declaration that war exists. The War Department calls on the governors of States and Territories for quotas of troops. John Sherman, Secretary of State, resigns.

April 26: The President proclaims adherence to the rules of the Declaration of Paris and defines shipping rights. Spain addresses an additional note to the powers stigmatizing the conduct of the United States Consul-General Lee. William R. Day is promoted to be Secretary of State.

April 27: Matanzas, Cuba, is bombarded and the Spanish earthworks are silenced.

April 29: Portugal issues a proclamation of neutrality (following similar action already taken by Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Colombia, Mexico, Russia, France, Korea, Argentine Republic, Japan, and Uruguay). A Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera sails westward from Cape Verde Islands. Spanish cavalry at Port Cabanas, Cuba, are dispersed by shots from the *New York*.

April 30: The steamer *Paris*, auxiliary cruiser, arrives in New York from Europe.

May 1: The Asiatic squadron, commanded by Commodore Dewey, destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila, Philippine Islands, without the loss of a man or serious injury to his ships. Eight Americans are wounded. The Spanish loss is reported as 300 killed, 400 wounded.

May 3: The Spanish Cortes reassembles with great excitement and disorder.

May 4: The President nominates eleven major-generals and twenty-six brigadier-generals of the United States army. Martial law is proclaimed in Spanish cities on account of riots. The Cuban Parliament is opened by Captain-General Blanco. Lord Salisbury's speech on "living" and "dying" nations, before the Primrose League in London, attracts international attention.

May 5: Bread riots continue in Spain.

May 6: The French steamer *Lafayette* is seized by blockading vessels but released.

May 7: Commodore Dewey's official report of the victory at Manila is received at Washington; the President cables thanks from the American people and appoints him acting rear-admiral.

May 9: The President notifies Congress of Commodore Dewey's achievement, and his recommendation of a formal vote of thanks is adopted. The War Department decides to mobilize troops at Chickamauga, Washington, San Francisco, Tampa, Mobile, San Antonio, and New Orleans.

May 10: It is reported that Spain's Cape Verde fleet has returned to Cadiz. Premier Sagasta gives out an important interview on the Spanish-Cuban situation. He said that the Government did more than should have been done to avoid a conflict, until contempt by the United States made war inevitable. "Spain is desolated and ruined by internal troubles. The United States has coveted Cuba for a long time."

May 11: The authorities decided to send 15,000 troops to reinforce Rear-Admiral Dewey at Manila, under command of Gen. Wesley Merritt, selected to act as military governor of the Philippines. The organization of a Spanish expedition to the Philippines is reported from Madrid. In an engagement at Cardenas, Cuba, the United States torpedo-boat *Winslow* is disabled, Ensign Worth Bagley and four sailors are killed, and three other Americans are wounded. At Cienfuegos, Cuba, one American is killed and seven wounded while cutting cables. Severe losses are inflicted upon the Spanish forces on shore.

May 12: Rear-Admiral Sampson, seeking to find the Spanish fleet, bombards San Juan, Porto Rico, and damages the fortifications. Two Americans are killed and seven wounded. The United States transport steamer *Gussie* fails to land troops and ammunition at Port Cabanas, Cuba, after a brush with troops on shore. Spain's cabinet is in process of reorganization. Joseph Chamberlain speaks at Birmingham, England, on an Anglo-American alliance.

May 13: Spain's Cape Verde fleet is located at Martinique, French West Indies. The United States "flying squadron," under Commodore Schley, sails from Hampton Roads.

May 14: The Cape Verde fleet is sighted at Curaçao, Dutch West Indies.

May 15: Rear-Admiral Dewey reports that he is maintaining a strict blockade and can take Manila at any time.

May 16: The Spanish cabinet resigns. The Cape Verde fleet leaves Curaçao.

May 17: Premier Sagasta forms a new Spanish cabinet.

May 18: The Navy Department announces that the United States battle-ship *Oregon* from San Francisco is safe in West Indian waters. The United States cruiser *Charleston* sails from San Francisco for Manila, but returns on account of disabled machinery.

May 19: Spain's Cape Verde fleet is said to have safely reached Santiago de Cuba. Señor Leon y Castillo, Spanish Minister to France, decides to stay in Paris for Spain's sake, rather than accept a cabinet portfolio.

May 20: Premier Sagasta, speaking for the new cabinet, declares to the Cortes that war will be prosecuted at any cost.

May 21: The United States cruiser *Charleston* starts again from San Francisco for Manila.

May 23: The First Corps of the United States army, 9,000 men, is reviewed at Chickamauga. Adjutant-General Corbin announces that (one month from the call for 125,000 troops) 112,000 volunteers have been mustered in.

May 25: The President issues a second call, for 75,000 volunteers. Three troop-ships with 2,500 men, under command of Brigadier-General Anderson, sail from San Francisco for the Philippines. The *Oregon* reports at Jupiter Inlet, Fla. Differences regarding taxes for war purposes cause dissension in Spain's cabinet.

May 26: The *Oregon* reaches Key West harbor in perfect order, after a trip of eighty-one days from Puget Sound. Discussion of the question of privateering in the Cortes is shut off by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

May 27: The prize court at Key West condemns four seized vessels and releases two. The President nominates twenty-eight brigadier-generals.

May 28: President McKinley reviews 12,000 troops at Falls Church, Va. Another list of army appointments is made.

May 29: Commodore Schley, of the flying squadron, reports that he has seen ships of the Cape Verde fleet in Santiago harbor which he is now blocking.

May 30: Troops are embarked from Tampa for an invasion of Cuba. Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt assumes formal command of the expedition to the Philippines.

LETTERS AND ART.

POSITION OF GREEK LITERATURE TO-DAY.

IS Greece as decadent in letters as it is thought that the disastrous war with Turkey proved her to be politically? Has her artistic culture been crushed out, so that the Greece of to-day has no resemblance to the ancient mistress of the fine arts? These questions are answered by a writer in the *May Cosmopolis*, Lewis Sargeant, who, in an examination of contemporary Greek literature, finds "highly satisfactory proof of continued vitality in the literary development" of the country. Greece, he says, displays a spirit of enterprise, emulation, and familiarity with the ideas and models of the present day, and she is doing original work besides.

The first question that arises is what the language of literary Greece is, and on this point the writer says:

"The ancient Greek language, highly organized and literary, has had a continuous and unbroken existence among the same race of men and in the same quarter of the world, so that the Athenian of to-day who writes in a Hellenistic or Greco-Latin style is, at the worst, regarded by his contemporaries as being a trifle pedantic. He would certainly not be unintelligible to the man in the crowd, as a Roman would be if he spoke Latin in the Piazza del Popolo. A modern Greek, possessing a fair measure of personal culture, grows up under the direct influence of the Attic literary models. They are his own patrimony; they are written in his mother-tongue, and that the tongue of a mother who has but added to her dignity and beauty as she added to her years."

Side by side with this survival of the classic Greek we find a vernacular aspiring, and with success, to become literary. Greece has, therefore, a dual written language, each producing literature at the present day. Which is to be the more prolific in the future, it is very difficult to say.

History, philosophy, and the graver subjects in general are written in classical Attic prose, but verse, drama, criticism, novels, and journalism are written in the language of the multitude. The ideas of to-day, intended for the general reader, are expressed in the language of to-day. Bearing this in mind, the writer proceeds to give an account of what the Greeks read:

"Lyrical poetry, as we should naturally expect, is found in greater abundance than any of the graver kinds, and no one who has not been at some pains to make himself acquainted with the literary output of the country would be prepared to find so considerable and varied a store of lyrical wealth. This wealth of song is especially notable among the products of the Athenian press during the past eight or nine decades. I have before me a little anthology printed in 1872, which contains about two hundred and fifty selected songs, from the patriotic appeals and kleptic songs of the revolutionary age to the love ditties, bacchanalia, peans, and lamentations, rural and occasional pièces, of subsequent periods. Some examples of these, as well as of the lyrics of the last five and twenty years, were included in a recent volume on 'Greece in the Nineteenth Century,' together with a brief mention of the principal contemporary writers of Greece. Perhaps that fact may absolve me from the necessity of repeating the same details in other words.

"Greeks, like the rest of us, read their newspapers and fiction before anything. That is to say, newspapers and stories are printed in greater number than productions of a more serious kind, and are read by ten or twenty times as many readers. The majority of Greek stories are short, romantic, and unmedicated. They turn on the human affections, on domestic life, on the sex-theorems, if I may say so, rather than the sex-problems of humanity. Of course there are longer romances, like those of Bikelas, Drosines, and others; and their readers will bear witness that, tho their interest is often intense, they are concerned rather with demonstrations of the old truths of human comedy and tragedy than with any more or less ingenious devices for the readjustment of social relationships. But, translations apart, perhaps the short

story is most in favor with Athenian readers. Xenopoulos, Palamas, Polemes, Axiotes, Ephtaliotes, Kanellopoulos, and Lukoudes are among the most successful of contemporary novelists."

The play is very popular in Greece. The more serious drama is not lacking, but the number of light comedies and farces is very considerable. The chief dramatists are Koramelas, Laskares, and Kastelopoulos. In the domains of history, philology, and archeology much work is being done. Finally, the writer says that most of the great English, German, French, and Italian authors have been translated, and Dante, Goethe, Shakespeare, Hugo, and Molière are very popular in Greece.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF JAMES PAYN.

FOR an author who has written so much and maintained a considerable degree of popularity for so long a time, the late James Payn has received surprisingly little attention since his death a few weeks ago (March 25). The number of his volumes (mostly novels) was over one hundred, and the period of



JAMES PAYN.

his literary activity covered forty-six years. He was editor of *Chambers's Journal* from 1838 to 1872, and became editor of *The Cornhill Magazine* in 1882. The novel that first spread his fame widely was "Lost Sir Massingberd," which, running as a serial in *Chambers's Journal*, added 20,000 to its circulation.

An intimate sketch of Payn appears in the London *Athenæum* signed "R. J. S.," from which we quote as follows:

"Of James Payn, if of any man, it may be said with truth that he never made an enemy. His only enemy was the arthritic gout which laid him low. There was a letter which came to him from Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa on the day that the writer's death became known by telegraph in London—a letter that, on the face of it, was written by a man in health to cheer an invalid—which gave best expression to the courage with which Payn faced his foe. There ought, said Stevenson—I quote his words from memory—to be an Order of Merit for men of letters. Scott would have had it, without question, and 'James Payn would be a Knight Commander.' One went to sit by his invalid chair in these later years, generally by the fire-side—rarely, on a hot August day, in the garden—and one was told outside that he was

very suffering and depressed. But in a minute or two, thanks to no merit of the visitor, but simply through the indomitable cheeriness and courage of the invalid, the place would be full of laughter, and suffering would for a little be forgotten. One hardly liked to ask him of his troubles, but one could not ignore them if one would; and the answer always was, 'My poor hands and my poor knees, they are never out of pain.' But at least the suffering showed him, as day after day and week after week for the last five years he sat in his chair at home, how rich he was in the affection of his friends. No one who had once known James Payn could ever forget him. No one of his companions at whist—when he could not even deal the cards himself, and it was a wonder how he contrived to hold his hand—could forget the Tuesday or the Friday at Warrington Crescent. He inspired friendship, and repaid it a hundredfold. He might have written those little-known lines:

Friends are in life's exchange the sterling coin,
True tender for the rarest forms of joy;
The only pauper is the friendless man.

His friends were drawn from every walk of life. Men of law and men of letters, divines and politicians, friends of Eton and Cambridge days, journalists and publicists, friends from the Reform Club and Sisters of Mercy, all alike were made to feel heartily welcome by that cheery greeting and that friendly talk, full of humor and fancy, full of anecdote, unconsciously full of pathos. One left his side feeling that it was good for one to have been there, to have witnessed that quiet heroism, that forgetfulness of self. If he could not be strong, at least he could be of good courage.

"No one will ever know how many men and women James Payn befriended during his long career. It would be hard to find any he ever harmed by word or deed. Many books have been dedicated to him; many more might have been. It is a simple thing enough now, but it was another thing then, to recognize the merit of 'Vice Versâ,' a 'White Company,' or a 'With Edged Tools' when it was in manuscript. Without his encouragement and guidance many books would not have been written, and many men would not have been writers of books. 'Without him I should never have written a serious work,' was said by a writer now well known. 'I think of him every day of my life,' said another equally famous. There was never in his heart the smallest jealousy of the younger man's success. He spoke as one who knew the craft from beginning to end. Novels he had written almost from his teens, and how much else that is fugitive in verse as well as in prose? When he could encourage he would. When he could not but discourage he refrained. He would not review a book of which he cordially disapproved. To a young writer he would show the little tricks of his craft. How necessary it is to have a plot clearly arranged before one puts pen to paper; how essential is the dramatic interest of a story; how English readers prefer the scene to be laid at home—these and many like hints came from a rich experience. The thought that 'James Payn says I can write a novel' has inspired many a pen.

"There was no stronger proof of his humility of mind than his enjoyment of a story against himself. Only the last time that I saw him he told me how a relative had found in a collector's shop a letter written years ago by a young man in strong depreciation of the poets, one and all, of the day, explaining their errors and pointing out, as only a very young man can, how they should have written; Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and all were far from being real poets. And the writer of the letter which was exposed for sale as an autograph was, to his infinite delight, James Payn, who had completely forgotten the writing. He was a link, too, with the past. He had known Miss Mitford and Harriet Martineau, Landor and Leigh Hunt, Dickens and Thackeray, and he knew in an equal intimacy almost every writer who is now known to fame. But with the fleeting fashions of the day, with the sex problem and the ambiguous novel, he would have nothing to do. His sympathy was for whatever is pure and of good report. With all that he was a man of infinite jest and buoyant humor. What could be a better motto for a sundial than his 'Light Come, Light Go'? And now much light has with him gone out of many lives. Standing by his grave, all one can do is to lay a little leaf beside the many which are strewn there, and to remember how, in the most pathetic passage he ever wrote, it was clearly evident that he no longer 'feared the Shadow feared of man.'"

ALPHONSE DAUDET DESCRIBED BY HIS SON.

THIRD ARTICLE.

"I COMPLIMENTED my father, one day," continues Leon Daudet, in the third and concluding article of his series on his father (*Revue de Paris*, April 15), "on having trained his imagination to the end that he was able to keep it within definite barriers."

"Certainly," he replied; "I have always made truth and probability my limitations. I know the nebulous domain—those strange countries into which fantasy carries the greatest poets. But a novelist should not permit himself the mental excitements of a lyricist. Besides, I hold above everything to emotion, and emotion soon ceases when we go beyond human proportions."

Accuracy, precision, he considered of the utmost importance:

"It may be a minor quality, but there is no sincerity without it. It is this alone that causes that slight shiver from head to foot that the reader sometimes experiences. It exacts, moreover, hard sacrifices. What noble discourses, what brilliant episodes, it has fallen to me to cut out remorselessly, so as to remain within measure. The gift of harmony is of greater value than the application of no matter what principle. We moderns, through the complicity of our emotions, have lost somewhat, it would seem, the clear and limpid view of the ancients; we have no longer their realization of a sober and perfect art."

"In my youth," he declared, "writers were not troubled about money; we had not acquired the appetite for large profits. This is a contemporaneous scourge. We had no ambition for the enormous circulation and tumult that are now considered proofs of success. The success at which we aimed was rather the appreciation of some five or six venerated and beloved brothers of the craft; far more to the purpose than the idle acclamations of the ignorant multitude."

This was a subject to which he frequently recurred. It gave him pleasure to dwell upon that former spirit of sympathy and admiration:

"For that generation of writers, Flaubert's afternoons remain the most brilliant, the most precious recollection. 'Bah! we will never any of us come up to him!' Émile Zola would say, in a melancholy tone. But regrets were forgotten when the *good thunder* of our discussions began to roll. What an uproar! What a hurtling of ideas and words, casting light in all directions! Turgeneff, silent and reserved, never left his corner. We all of us esteemed him, but he kept his opinions to himself. What they were we did not know until after his death, and they had saddened him. Maupassant, at that time awkward and timid, was also one of the company; his first essays had been praised by Flaubert. For these days we kept what was best of ourselves. 'I will relate that, I will read this page, and take their advice,' so we thought. There was no servility, no time-serving among us. The younger caught a reflection from the glory of the elder, and profited by their example. We proved by our attitude that there is something in our craft besides money and vanity."

Daudet *filis* declares that he himself remembers many of these rare occasions, and adds: "Whatever the theme of discussion, romanticism, or naturalism, the utility or defects of the schools, it was a fine literary tone that united in the same enthusiasms Gustave Flaubert, Ivan Turgeneff, Émile Zola, Edmond de Goncourt, Alphonse Daudet, Guy de Maupassant, Gustave Toudouse, and some others." After the death of Flaubert, these gatherings were discontinued. Finally, it was determined to reorganize them, and the initiatory "Balzac dinner" took place, at which Alphonse Daudet was the most conspicuous figure. All the fine traditions of the past were renewed. Daudet was in his happiest vein. "These *Agapes* are indispensable," he exclaimed, on taking his departure with his son. "They quicken the spirit, they embellish it. Through the exchange of ideas, our brains are impressed, the one by the other. We see the same fact, the same

episode, appreciated by different personalities, according to their character and habits, in many ways."

The very next week, through a mournful coincidence, Daudet himself was called to follow his illustrious predecessor.

There is only one road to happiness, according to the deceased novelist, and that is *justice*. "Here," his son declares, "I am nearest the heart of him whom I have undertaken to portray. His sense of justice was the strongest and most certain stimulant of my father's talent, and if it be true that moral qualities impregnate even the manner, I may add, without fear of error, that his style was that of justice."

Continuing, the narrator describes, with his usual vivid touch, the admirable gentleness and patience with which Daudet played the part of arbiter in all their family debates and dissensions, and seeks to fathom the secret of his extraordinary power over others. He writes:

"I have endeavored to account for his ability immediately to control a young man like myself, naturally violent and obstinate. Two causes, I find, contributed to the effect produced: the one instinctive, the other moral. First, there was the mere sound of his voice, more bewitching than any one can imagine. It had so many and such sweet inflections that it seemed as tho several persons, all of them dear, were addressing you in turn, each with his own peculiar accent. Second, his influence was due to a singleness of mind that enabled him to enter into the views of him whom he wished to persuade, blend with his nature, and lead him aright along the very road where he had been wandering astray. It is this quality that constitutes the romance writer—the creator of types. At the base of genius there is always seduction."

Alphonse Daudet had made a profound study of vanity, and held that it was destructive to the sense of justice. It weakened the conscience, and secretly undermined all noble qualities. Carried to the last extreme, it induced actual cruelty, since the vain, the *moitriinaires*, as he called them, do not fail, in due time, to rejoice in the sufferings of others. Daudet *fills* tells the following anecdote, which illustrates not merely his father's opinions, but also his terrible sarcasm, when he, habitually so gentle and considerate, chose to make use of it:

"We were talking one day on this very subject, when an acquaintance whom my father regarded as a finished type of the *moitriinaires* was seen approaching the house. 'Stay where you are,' he said; 'we will send him off; and if this is one of his good days, we may look for something remarkable; one of those involuntary utterances of the dominant passion such as Balzac would find in his dramatic moments.' The boaster was announced, and, true enough, before sitting down he began to entertain us with a long account of his last 'success,' vaunting his family and himself and dilating upon the differences between his own condition and that of Daudet, an unhappy invalid, tied to his arm-chair, unable to take the exercise so requisite for mental activity, etc. 'It is really distressing,' he continued, 'to be brought to realize your own health by the sad spectacle of a sick friend.'

"Here my father interrupted him, declaring that he had never been so well. 'My gaiety has returned, I smoke my pipe, a capital sign, and work with astonishing facility. Soon I shall be going to Champrosy, and there, in the verdure and sunshine, it is certain that I shall finish my book before two months.'

"The visitor made a grimace, and in the most natural manner in the world, without a change of countenance, Daudet related the following:

"A rat, very consequential, envious in fact, went to pay a call on another rat, who had just poisoned himself. The unfortunate was writhing with colic in his magnificent domain; the visitor was convulsed by still more cruel pangs caused by his despair at the sight of all his companion's splendor. 'You look yellow?' 'Me? No, it is nothing; one is so well off here! But you yourself?' 'Oh, me? I am marvelously well, I assure you.' They expired, seated opposite each other; and the envious one died the first.'

"It was curious to watch the face of our guest, during this recital. He did not half understand, but he was very much put out, and soon took his departure. When he had gone, my father

laughed merrily. 'The dear fellow wants me dead, and out of the way,' he cried. 'His usual greeting is, "*What, you are still working!*" It is easy to perceive that in him the *me* is the veritable master. There is no question that he is pleased and delighted at the misfortunes of others. The sight of their discomfort and misery accentuates his pleasure in his own well-being.'

Loving justice no less than he hated vanity and affectation, Alphonse Daudet had, for the most part, we are told, but little sympathy with the statesmen and politicians who have been at his country's helm during the last two decades. "Poor France," he exclaimed, "when I have approached these men, with but few exceptions, I have been stupefied by their worthlessness, their prodigious littlenesses. Ah, if we were represented by our national representatives alone, we should be in a deplorable state."

There was a class who always aroused his animosity in the highest degree—those who make a point of decrying every noble enterprise and lofty ideal, while they are equally bent upon extolling their own petty exploits. The novelist was a dangerous opponent, and, in his encounter with persons of this stamp, he left them invariably covered with confusion and ridicule.

Daudet had a keen sense of humor, and considered this indispensable to happiness. Irony, he said, is the salt of existence. It enables us to tolerate beautiful sentiments which without it would be *too beautiful*.

Leon Daudet sums up his father's opinions on that great human problem, *the search for happiness*. A few brief extracts must suffice to indicate their character:

"There can be no happiness without clear notions of right and justice. One of the moral levers of the world is this axiom: *Everything must be paid for*. The apparent deviations of justice, even when excessive and prolonged, are merely a defect of our observation. There is a science of justice that is not the code; a dynamic of justice that is merely the search for a perpetual moral equilibrium. The *instinct* of justice is of equal value with the science. Natures rude and gross may have within vivid and pure gleams of divine light. This Christianity perceived. Grief and pity are precious auxiliaries of justice, so long as they do not become excessive, so long as justice remains at the center. The search for happiness should always be applied to others, not to oneself. Man ought not to evade any moral or social responsibility. He who has the gift and taste for observation or imagination has a grander capacity for happiness than others. The continued exercise of the spirit, giving nimbleness to ideas, is a cause of happiness, while work for work's sake is merely a means of escaping from life. Egotism is a cause of unhappiness. A special place in the search for happiness should be given to pardon and sacrifice."

According to his son, the highest interest of these reflections, culled from the novelist's note-books or gathered from his conversations, lies in the fact that he made them a rule of conduct, following his own precepts with a marvelous constancy.

Referring to his method of composition, the novelist is reported as follows:

"When I wish to exalt my brain it is to the spectacles of my youth that I recur. It is a habit of my mind to localize all my sentiments. The words love, felicity, faith, desire, do not dwell in me in the abstract state; they assume form, participate in episodes. Now, the light that envelops them is always that of my country. It is under the blue sky of Provence that I place these personified traits of heroism, of abnegation, of generosity. To enter into the state of trance, of inspiration, I need the sun from down yonder; and in intense suffering to represent to myself the long white roads so heated and glaring that they scorch, and render me desperate."

As he approaches the conclusion of his task, Leon Daudet writes as follows:

"The farther I proceed, the more impossible it seems to me to give my readers an adequate impression of the sincerity and serenity that one of my father's conversations left in the mind. Let it be remembered that for the exposition of his doctrines he

selected always the happiest moment, and the most beautiful place. Thanks to him, I have in my mind a succession of divine landscapes linked to marvelous moral dissertations; and he insisted, with reason, that this harmony between the within and without, the interior and internal domains, are of the highest importance in quickening the more ethereal emotions, and stimulating poetic creation."

SONG IN THE CAMP.

THE value of music as a stimulus of military arder and an inspiration in time of fatigue was touched upon in an article in our issue of May 21. Its value as a solace to the soldier in camp is brought out by an *Evening Post* (New York) reporter, who writes an article descriptive of life in Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., where a number of the New York State regiments were until a few days ago quartered preparatory to the journey South. We quote as follows:

"What a gentle influence singing has upon the soldier's hard life at Camp Black; how it lightens the labor of special duty, gives patience in times of waiting, keeps 'idle hands' from 'Satan's work' in hours of leisure, and smoothes inequalities of wealth and breeding into good comradeship—how much content, health, and order owe to it only one intimately familiar with the conditions of camp life can know. Every man sings when songs are going; he is a poor sort of a fellow who fails to join a rollicking chorus when 'tra-la-la' answers for the verse and bawling passes muster with flying colors for melody and harmony. No man says to his neighbor, 'Be quiet, you braying idiot; you're out of tune'; but it's 'Sing up, man; pass the bottle and sing louder.' And so men who a month ago would have blushed to raise their voices in song in an open field are welcomed in the tents where 'a song is on,' for the very fervor with which they wave their arms in time to the music, for the great noise they make, and for the fun of seeing the red faces their enthusiastic efforts give them. The man who knows a song or two, and can sing them, is the hero of his company, be his songs as old as they may; for singing is high above poker, drinking, talk, or reading—the four other great diversions—and a sweet voice in a man more admirable than strength, prowess, goodness of heart, or any other love-winning quality. All this seems reasonable enough to one who knows how a song relieves the dull routine of camp life—perhaps to none other.

"While each regiment has its own popular songs, some have taken hold of every regiment, are sung on the plains still, and have been carried South by the men who have gone. These are not the music-hall successes of to-day, but 'old, familiar' songs, revived and sung with all the fervor of their earlier days—'Marching Through Georgia,' 'Tenting on the Old Camp-ground,' 'John Brown's Body,' and other war-time favorites. New words have been made for some of them. They sing

Hurrah! Hurrah! we'll sound the jubilee,
Hurrah! Hurrah! for Cuba shall be free;
So we'll sing the chorus, boys, when we have crossed the sea,
As we go marching through Cuba,

instead of the well-known words; and many a parody, such as the following:

We'll hang General Weyler to a sour-apple tree;
We'll hang General Weyler, for Cuba shall be free;
We'll hang General Weyler, when we catch him. Wait and see.
Let his sou! go down, down, down!

"'College' songs that everybody knows are as popular as these—'Seeing Nellie Home,' 'My Old Kentucky Home,' 'Solomon Levi,' and the rest of them. Occasionally 'The Star-Spangled Banner' and 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee' are heard, but only at night, when the lights are about to be put out, or when the companies stand, in heavy marching order, in their bare quarters, waiting for the order to march away for good and all. Then, there are the 'Old Oaken Bucket,' 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' and even 'Ella Rhee'—sung because they are known, and give the bass and tenor a chance to sing at the tops of their voices without the discouraging fear that they may be responsible for a distressing discord at any moment. What new songs they sing are usually of the 'My Mother Was a Lady' or 'The Banks of the Wabash' variety—the so-called sentimental ballads; or, may be

'Rosie O'Grady,' or a 'coon' song like 'Get Your Money's Worth.' 'The Soldier's Farewell' is universally sung; and some German and English drinking-songs have found favor with the up-state troops. This has more than a passing interest. The men have been in camp some length of time, and of the many songs, the few that have survived will not be forgotten; nor is it likely that others will be learned, for there will be no opportunity to hear new ones. During the term of service of these regiments, wherever they may go, the songs heard on Hempstead Plains will go with them; they will be sung long after the war is over, and will recall experiences and emotions that would be forgotten but for them, just as 'There's a Hole in the Bottom of the Sea' and 'Merrily We'll Roll Along' now bring back to the minds of college men a lecture-room and the face of an old professor."

A PROPOSED REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION.

ACCORDING to Mr. C. Hanford Henderson, our present system of education is better adapted to turning out dullards than geniuses. He would remedy it by the complete abolition of present methods in the lower grades, and the substitution of but five branches of instruction—gymnastic, music, manual training, free-hand drawing, and language, their importance varying in the order named. This startling proposition seems not irrational when viewed in the light of Mr. Henderson's reasoning. His argument, as set forth in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June) is founded on the individual man, his physical and emotional possibilities, and his relation to the present moment as distinguished from his relation to classical literature, historical persons and places, and the results of science. The child will become a genius under this new method, not by seeing how other geniuses have done, but by developing his own latent resources to the highest degree and depending upon their spontaneous action.

If asked to sum up his idea in a single line, Mr. Henderson says he finds its best expression in Walt Whitman's "Song of the Open Road," wherein he says:

"Henceforth I ask not good fortune. I, myself, am good fortune."

"In these few words," says Mr. Henderson, "you have the whole of the modern impulse—the denial of outside possession, conferment, preferment; the assertion of the individual man; the present moment." In the development of this thought, Mr. Henderson ransacks history and biography to show that the world's best men and best ages have been those least hampered by the schoolmasters. Lincoln, Shakespeare, Walt Whitman, Stevenson, Kipling, Darwin, Audubon, Agassiz, John Muir, and Faraday are some of the names he presents. The contrast between the spontaneous golden age of Pericles and the succeeding dark eras of scholasticism furnishes a strong argument. Other illustrations from daily life are brought in as confirmation. He says:

"I speak as warmly as I do because I rebel to see the tragedy of Esau reenacted on our modern stage; because I rebel to see boys and girls, men and women, selling their birthright for the cheap adornment of a formal education, for a bit of property, for a snug position, or for any other mess of pottage, however savory it may appear in a moment of conservatism and weakness, when I know that the real charm of life is the beautiful and accomplished organism, the inquiring mind, the undismayed heart."

Mr. Henderson outlines his sweeping reform as follows:

"For the present we may deal only with the lower schools. The modern impulse to life would reform these schools, not by patching them up, but by wholly reorganizing them; by abolishing entirely the present curriculum of formal study, and substituting a thoroughgoing system of bodily training,—a system carried out for the explicit purpose of furnishing an adequate tool for the full expression of the emotional and intellectual life. Such a system would include but five branches of instruction—gymnastic, music, manual training, free-hand drawing, and language. I am naming them in what I consider the order of their importance. I place language last, because I believe that expres-

sion in action is incomparably better than expression in words; that it is far better to help our brother man than to commend helpfulness, to be brave than to praise bravery, to paint a beautiful picture than to talk about art, to love than to write love sonnets; and also because I am quite sure that sound content will find suitable dress. The present wail over our deficient English composition is at bottom a wail over deficient thought. It is overwhelmingly difficult to say anything when you have nothing to say."

He comes thus to the defense of the five branches in the curriculum:

"I place gymnastic first—not athletics, but gymnastic—because it seems to me that good health and abounding vitality are the foundations of all other excellence. I believe with Dr. Johnson that sick men *are* rascals. Ill health is a form of serious immorality, and almost prolific source of social unhappiness and vice. But gymnastic has a larger mission even than good health. As an educational agent, it is to add to the body beauty and grace and usability, to make it an admirable tool for the admirable purposes of the heart and mind.

"The same human motive makes me place music second; and by music I mean the artistic cultivation of the voice in both speech and song, as well as distinct musical training on some suitable instrument. What a tremendous contribution to the charm and success of life would be wrought by this simple innovation! We lose much through our harsh voices, in the gentle art of living. And then, too, music and song add so much to the joy of life. The sailor singing at the capstan, the negro singing in the cotton-fields, experience an uplifting of spirit that we cheat ourselves by not sharing.

"In the third branch, manual training, we have profitable occupation for as many hours a day as we will—occupation touched with sincerity and reality, and therefore morally acceptable. It is possible to make many beautiful and useful things and to cultivate a cunning hand. But meanwhile, and better even than this, while the children are gaining muscular dexterity they are also gaining an equal mental dexterity, and are coming into that best of all possessions, the possession of themselves. I value manual training so highly, not because I want to turn our boys into artisans and our girls into clever housewives, but because I want to turn them into men and women of large personal power.

"In free-hand drawing we have only another method of expressing the self, and one to be cultivated purely for this purpose, not, therefore, by giving the children set tasks, but by allowing them to express themselves in such drawings as they choose to make, helping them only in the method of representation and by limited suggestion.

"I come once more to the question of language, and I want again to call attention to the fact that in importance it stands at the end of the list. All the other branches, in the hands of cultivated teachers, would involve constant practise in expression, and the specific study of English might even be omitted. Where it is undertaken, however, it might profitably be limited to spoken English, and the classes in reading and writing might be made entirely voluntary, allowing the children to come to these arts in their own good time and as the result of their own impulse. If at fourteen they did not know how to read, it would be surprising, but not in the least alarming. Few children in educated families, if left to themselves, pass the age of eight without learning to read, and many learn at four. At the same time one other spoken language might be learned, for a perfect pronunciation can hardly be acquired later than fourteen. French has the advantage of being still the language of art and of the world, and of being a great practical help in the formation of a clear and beautiful English style."

Two questions remain: What would be the program after this novel course in the lower school? and what would be the result as regards children whose schooling ceases at fourteen or thereabouts?

"We should be sending up the most excellent material to the high school, were we to carry out such a scheme of organic culture, and in four years the children would be amply qualified for college. I speak so confidently because it is a matter of experience. In my own case school life covered only two years in all, and of this only five months were given to direct preparatory work. The requirements are more exacting now, but, with such

splendid bodily equipment as these children would have, surely the work could be well accomplished in four years.

"One may feel disposed to ask, however, What of the children who do not go to college, or do not even go to the high school? It requires, I think, no great boldness to maintain that even for them, perhaps especially for them, this scheme of organic training would still be the best; for it has as its goal personal power and accomplishment and goodness and beauty, and these qualities count vastly more, in the practical conduct of life, than the entire content of the present lower-school formalism. And so I commend the scheme to Jack and to Margaret, whether they go to school many years or few."

Mr. Henderson's essay bears the stamp of long deliberation and deep earnestness. He hints in the early part of the essay at "a scattered handful of men and women, a saving minority, weak in numbers, but strong in destiny," who hold the same views, and with whom rests "the cause of humanity," so that the new theory takes on almost the character of a new religion. It will be interesting to note how the professional educators will receive it.

English and American Humor.—Even in the matter of wit and humor, American preeminence over Great Britain is stoutly denied by an English correspondent—not named—who is quoted in *The Chap-Book* (Chicago, May 1). We excel in this and in many other things in quantity, but not in quality, so it is charged:

"It seems to me that the grand difference between the American and English humorous journals is the difference that underlies all the relations between the two countries—the difference between quantity and quality. In America there are more politicians but fewer statesmen; more education, but less scholarship; more good writing, but less literature; more luxury, but less style. In almost everything the American average seems higher than the English average, and the American best lower than the English best. The case of humor is not an exception. America is as easily the purveyor of humor to the nineteenth century, as France was to the eighteenth. In no country is the average man so quick to see the ridiculous side of anything. The talent is so universal that it leads men to jest on the oddest subjects. Every one knows that the North burst into merriment over the defeat of its soldiers at Bull Run, while as for Boss Tweed, it was only with an immense effort that New York could stop laughing long enough to be angry. And only the other day I saw at least half a dozen jokes on the loss of the *Maine*—but another instance of the American's

'acid Asiatic mirth
That leaves him careless 'mid his dead,
The scandal of the elder earth.'

No words are wanted to prove the range of America's humor, or its immense diffusion. What is questioned is its quality. And here the rule I have applied to American and English education and politics seems to step in again. The rule is, that the common possession and enjoyment of every advantage does not make for excellence in any special branch. The average intellect becomes the dominating factor. Where everybody is educated up to a certain level, the tendency is for nobody to rise above that level. Some may, but the majority do not. Where everybody is a humorist, the odds are that nobody is a wit. The mere force of numbers holds back the elect few. On the hypothesis, therefore, we should expect to find that America is not prolific of humor of the best kind. And this is just what we do find. America has produced one wit of the first water—James Russell Lowell—and then a thousand humorists of the Bangs, Bill Nye, and Peck type. Against them set the English products of the century, Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle, Peacock, Newman, Arnold, and such minor lights as Calverley, Bagehot, Anstey, Austin Dobson, Burnand, Owen Seaman, and the brothers Smith. There is hardly any comparison between the quality of the wit in the two countries."

THE committee of selection for the French Salon has no easy task. A Paris correspondent of a London paper makes the following interesting estimate: "It is reckoned that there have been at least 10,000 works submitted to the jury—about 7,000 paintings, 1,500 drawings and water-colors, 500 engravings, 500 architectural plans, without counting the sculpture, etc. When one considers that there were but 1,776 pictures and 857 divers works admitted last year, one wonders at the hope which springs eternal in the artist's breast."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE NEW AMBULANCE-SHIP.

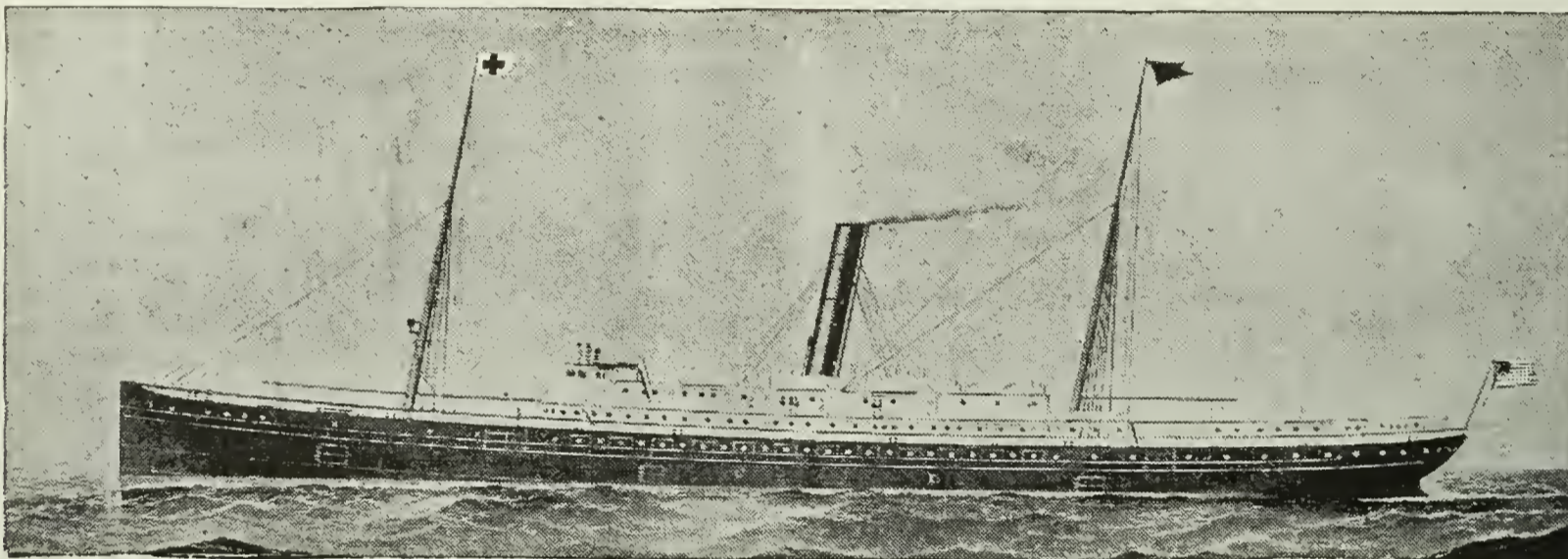
THE ambulance-ship *Solace*, which has just been fitted out by the medical department of our navy for use in the hostilities with Spain, is a new departure in naval warfare. She has been called by some a "hospital-ship," but she is intended only to care for the wounded while she is transporting them to the nearest land hospital, and so she is more properly a huge floating ambulance. We quote below portions of a description of the ship contributed to *The Medical Record* (New York, May 14) by one of her medical staff, Dr. E. S. Bogert, United States navy. Says Dr. Bogert:

"With the constantly increasing destructive power of ships-of-war have come structural changes such that the proper treatment of the wounded on board a modern battle-ship is wellnigh impos-

tion. Aft of these is the main ward. Here are bunks, accessible on all sides, for ninety-two patients. This ward is well ventilated by numerous air ports and a large hatch, and is well lighted. In addition to the natural ventilation are louvres and ducts connecting with blowers which have a capacity sufficient to insure at all times a plentiful renewal of air. . . . This ward is connected directly with the operating-room above by an elevator capable of carrying a cot or wheeled stretcher."

Among the other features of this unique vessel, as described by Dr. Bogert, are a large saloon with staterooms for convalescent officers, cold-storage rooms, ice-machines and ice-houses, a steam laundry, and an emergency ward, containing fifty swinging cots. The large operating-room, on the upper deck forward, is particularly worthy of notice. To quote again:

"It is fitted with two operating-tables of the regulation navy pattern, and all modern appliances for aseptic surgery. The instruments are of the latest and most approved patterns and of the best construction. The deck is covered with interlocking rubber tiles, which are capable of thorough cleansing, and afford



THE UNITED STATES AMBULANCE SHIP "SOLACE."

Courtesy of the *Medical Record*.

sible. When a ship-of-war nowadays goes into action, she is divided into many compartments by the closing of water-tight doors and the screwing down of battle-hatches. These compartments are practically closed cells, and communication between the different parts of the ship is always difficult and often roundabout. For this reason the transportation of the wounded from certain parts of the ship to any central dressing-station is impossible. Again, with the crew of the vessel necessarily divided into small squads in separate non-communicating compartments, men can not be spared from the guns for transporting wounded. These and other minor conditions, insurmountable without lessening the fighting efficiency of the vessel, render the surgical treatment of the wounded on board a ship-of-war during an action very difficult. The surgeons must themselves move about the ship, rendering aid wherever they may; and this aid must necessarily be limited to checking hemorrhage, the application of temporary dressings, and perhaps some treatment of shock.

"It was with a full understanding of these conditions that Surgeon-General Van Reypen, as soon as hostilities with Spain became probable, sought authority to fit out an ambulance-ship. He was heartily supported by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and, after much thought and work, the *Solace* is the result.

"The *Solace* is a new steel vessel of 3,800 tons displacement, is 375 feet long, and has a speed of from 14 to 17 knots per hour. She has a single screw driven by triple expansion engines, and is extremely economical in coal consumption. She has bunker space for 850 tons of coal, and abundant stowage room for more in case of necessity, and thus has a large steaming-radius. Her holds and lower decks are given up to the stowage of ship-stores and provisions, with the exception of the forward upper cargo deck, on which we find a large steam sterilizer and storerooms for medical and surgical supplies.

"On the main deck forward are quarters for the crew of the vessel, the anchor engine, and the blowers for artificial ventila-

tion. The bulkheads are painted with enamel paint, so as to be capable of thorough cleansing and sterilization.

"Adjoining the operating-room are the surgeons' sterilizing and wash-room and the dispensary. In the latter, besides the usual fittings, is the central telephone-station, with connections to the wards and sick-quarters and to the staterooms of each of the surgeons. . . . In the after-deck house is a saloon, connecting with the emergency ward below, for convalescent enlisted men. . . .

"Beside a large distilling-plant, the *Solace* has tanks for fresh water of a capacity of over twenty-seven thousand gallons. On the forward upper deck the *Solace* carries two steam launches, which can be fitted with platform decks on which the injured in cots or in hammocks may be lowered.

"In conformity with the additional articles of the Geneva convention, the *Solace*, as well as each of her steam launches, is painted white with a broad green stripe. She flies the Geneva cross at the fore, and thus her peaceful character should be always apparent.

"The *personnel* of the surgeon's division of the *Solace* includes at present four surgeons of the navy, three apothecaries, eight nurses, four mess attendants for the sick, and one cook for the sick. She carries, in addition, a captain, executive officer, three watch officers, and a paymaster—all of the navy—and a crew of sixty men. The nurses are male nurses and are all graduates of the Bellevue Hospital Training-School.

"The *Solace* is expected to remain near the fleet while in action, and as soon as any ship withdraws, or at the close of the engagement, she will take all the wounded on board and steam away for a naval hospital, thus fulfilling distinctly the duties of an ambulance-ship and not those of a hospital-ship. The injured will be lowered from the battle-ships either into the *Solace's* steam launches or into barges towed by the launches, or will be landed directly on the *Solace's* deck by a trolley sort of litter,

which will run on a cable stretched from the battle-ship to the ambulance-ship. The wounded having been received on board of the ambulance-ship, those requiring immediate operation will be placed on the tables at once and sent down to the wards later, thus involving the least possible handling; those that do not require operative treatment will be sent at once to the wards.

"This is the first time that this humane project has ever been attempted, and if the ship enacts the part for which she has been designed, her surgeons will be the first to have the opportunity to practise aseptic field military surgery. That the United States should be the first nation to adopt such a humane adjunct to naval warfare, all the country should be proud of. That the vessel is the product of the brains and energy of American surgeons, should cause a widespread interest in the vessel's work by the entire medical profession of the United States. That the navy of the United States should be the first to suggest and to put into execution this project, our navy in general, and the naval medical corps in particular, may take pride in. Honor to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy, who authorized the expenditure of public funds for such a purpose, and honor to the surgeon-general of the navy, who by his tireless energy has brought this project to a successful completion."

RECENT STUDY OF VITAL PHENOMENA.

A NUMBER of recent books bearing on life and its phenomena are reviewed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (May 1) by M. A. Dastre. The author takes up especially the bearing of the doctrine of energy—the keystone of modern physics—on physiological theory, and emphasizes a tendency toward a partial return to the old idea, once discarded entirely, of a special vital principle. Recent researches seem to show that while vital processes are as rigidly subject to the laws of energy as are any of the processes of outside nature, there probably exist in living organisms special "vital" forms of energy not yet discovered elsewhere. Says M. Dastre:

"The living world, like the inanimate, shows us nothing else than alterations of material and transformations of energy. . . . In the physical world, the specific forms of energy are not numerous. When we have named the mechanical energies, chemical energy, the radiant energies, and electric and magnetic energies, we have exhausted the list of the actors that occupy the world's stage, at least those that we know about.

"Can we assert, then, that the list is closed, and that science will never discover other forms or other specific varieties of energy? No, surely. Such an affirmation would be as ambitious as it is imprudent. The history of the physical sciences should render us more circumspect. It teaches us that it is barely a century since electric energy made its entry on the scene. This discovery in the world of energy, made, so to speak, under our eyes, leaves the gate open in the future for other surprises.

"This reserve is of high importance from the point of view of the reference of vital phenomena to universal energy. It enables us to assert that, besides the forms of energy that we know that living beings possess in common with the physical world, there exist in them forms of energy that appear peculiar to themselves. These are yet too imperfectly known for us to be able to seek them elsewhere. They exist also doubtless in the physical world, and they will be found there when our means of investigation have made sufficient progress. In the present state of things, we need admit this possibility only in view of the particularity of the phenomena of life and of animality, which are the most specialized and the most heterogeneous of physical phenomena. Thanks to this precaution we understand at once by what essential characteristics vital phenomena belong to universal physics and by what differences they yet remain separated. We shall thus escape the accusation of gross materialism."

Carrying out his plan, the author first examines the kinds of known physical energy possessed by the living organism: these are the same—chemical, thermic, mechanical, etc.—that have already been mentioned. The transformations of these have been the study of a whole modern school of physiologists, some of whom have seen in these transformations the whole of vital phe-

nomena. With them life was but the absorption of known forms of energy from the outer world and their mutual transformation, storage, and use either within the body or in effecting some outside work. But recently they have been obliged to acknowledge that other forms exist, and these next occupy M. Dastre's attention. They have been called, rather vaguely he thinks, "vital energies." He says of them:

"The vital energies are the phenomena that take place in the tissues during their activity, without being actually identifiable with the known types of physical, chemical, or mechanical phenomena; they are often silent and invisible actions that we recognize only by their effects, after they have been transformed into the familiar forms; they are what takes place, for instance, in the muscle during the preparation for its contraction, in the nerve that conducts the nervous current, in the secreting gland. We give these the provisional name of vital properties, of energies properly called vital, of living energy, or, as M. Chauveau says, of physiological work. And it is this that we should hereafter regard as interchangeable by equivalence with the energies of the physical world, as they themselves are mutually interchangeable."

This interchangeability is a consequence of the first law of energy, namely, that it is indestructible. The second law (that energy tends, through equalization, to become less and less available) shows us, M. Dastre thinks, that just as in the physical universe energy tends to fall into the form of low-temperature heat and thus become unavailable, so heat is a mere excretion in the animal body; it is not transformed into work in the organism as in a steam-engine, tho some writers have taken this view, but it is merely the form in which the waste energy of the organism is dissipated.

In closing, M. Dastre points out that the laws of animal physiology, looked at from the standpoint of energy, are nothing but the laws of nourishment, for food is the chief source of animal energy, and life is but the history of the transformation of that energy. Hence the importance in biology of a close study of foods, which is now being undertaken by numerous investigators. —*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHANGES IN THE FORM AND SIZE OF THE HEART.

POPULAR expressions show that it has always been believed that the heart changes its size under the influence of emotion, and even alters its position. When we say "his heart was in his throat," we exaggerate somewhat, no doubt, but modern science shows that we are not altogether wrong, for the heart certainly does change place and form and size under changing conditions; in fact it seems to be doing so nearly all the time. We translate below portions of an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, May 14) by Dr. Capitan, describing the most recent methods of investigation on this subject, and some of their results. Says Dr. Capitan:

"It is not long since it was first shown by direct observation that the heart easily changes its shape. Several German authors . . . about ten years ago . . . were able, by means of percussion, to show that the heart readily alters its form, its position, and even its dimensions, under a series of various influences acting on the nervous system. These changes are the more marked as the subject is more nervous.

"But these authors had at their disposal only the method of percussion, a process consisting of tapping with the fingers of the right hand the back of the left index finger pressed on the skin at the point to be examined. The difference in the sounds thus obtained serves to locate the organs lying immediately beneath.

"For this primitive process we have now substituted the use of Capitan and Verdin's stethoscope, employing Bianchi's method of 'phonendoscopy.'

"In almost everybody the form of the heart is thus found to vary very easily under divers functional or pathologic influences

—after an effort such as running, or after a meal, or even if the subject experiences an emotion or is exposed to a sudden chill (as in a cold shower-bath). Numerous influences predispose the subject to this special sensibility of the cardiac nerves, such as anemia, certain conditions of nervousness, a general illness, whether acute or chronic (for instance, tuberculosis or typhoid fever) or even a simple diathetic state such as rheumatism or a chronic poisoning like alcoholism. We see thus that there are very few persons that have hearts of unvarying form. They are very rare, and in very good health, vigorous and having few emotions.

“The examination for variation of the heart is carried on as follows: The subject being placed in an upright position, the contour of his heart is ascertained by the general methods of phonendoscopy. This consists of pressing the button of the stethoscope in the middle of the region just over the heart and tapping the skin while moving the instrument away from this point.



FIG. 1.—CHANGE OF FORM AND DISPLACEMENT OF THE HEART AFTER A RUN.

Full line shows the form before, and the dotted line after, running.

When, by means of the rubber tubes that connect the apparatus with the ears, the noise of the tapping is no longer perceived, the limit of the organ has been reached. A pencil-mark is made at this point. By thus fixing a series of points it is easy to obtain a line indicating the form of the heart. This outline is shown on Fig. 1 by a full line.

“The subject is then caused to execute motions more or less violent, or is made to run about for several minutes. Then, by the same process as before, a line is drawn indicating the new position of the heart (indicated on the figure by the dotted line). Then if the subject be photographed, or, more simply, if we take a tracing of the two outlines, we shall have a series of figures that can be directly compared.

“Thus we show, as seen in the figure, that the form of the heart has been changed or that it has been displaced (in this case raised). But these alterations of position can be made in various senses. The heart may also either increase or decrease in volume.

“In one group of cases we may place the hearts that rise under the influence of an effort, as shown in Fig. 1. In this case, the heart also swells up a little. This takes place with a nervous subject. Fig. 2 (2) shows the heart of a hysterical dyspeptic person. We see that after exertion it is noticeably lowered. It has also contracted.

“Fig. 2 (3 and 4) show two hearts of which the former has moved toward the outer part of the thorax and the other inward. The first is that of a woman addicted to alcohol and the second that of a nervous medical student.

“Finally, Fig. 2 (5 and 6) show other types of modification in form. In the former the heart has expanded and in the second it has contracted. These belong respectively to a nervous young woman with tuberculosis and to another woman, also nervous.

“These variations in the form and volume of the heart are not characteristic of clinical types. If we examine certain subjects at different times, we can show that under the same influence—effort,

for example—their hearts do not act in the same fashion; sometimes it expands, sometimes contracts.

“To what do these modifications in the form of the heart correspond? They are probably due to the fact that the heart, obliged to do, for the moment, an unusual amount of work, sometimes contracts to an unusual degree (and thus diminishes in volume); sometimes, being powerless to react, it becomes distended by

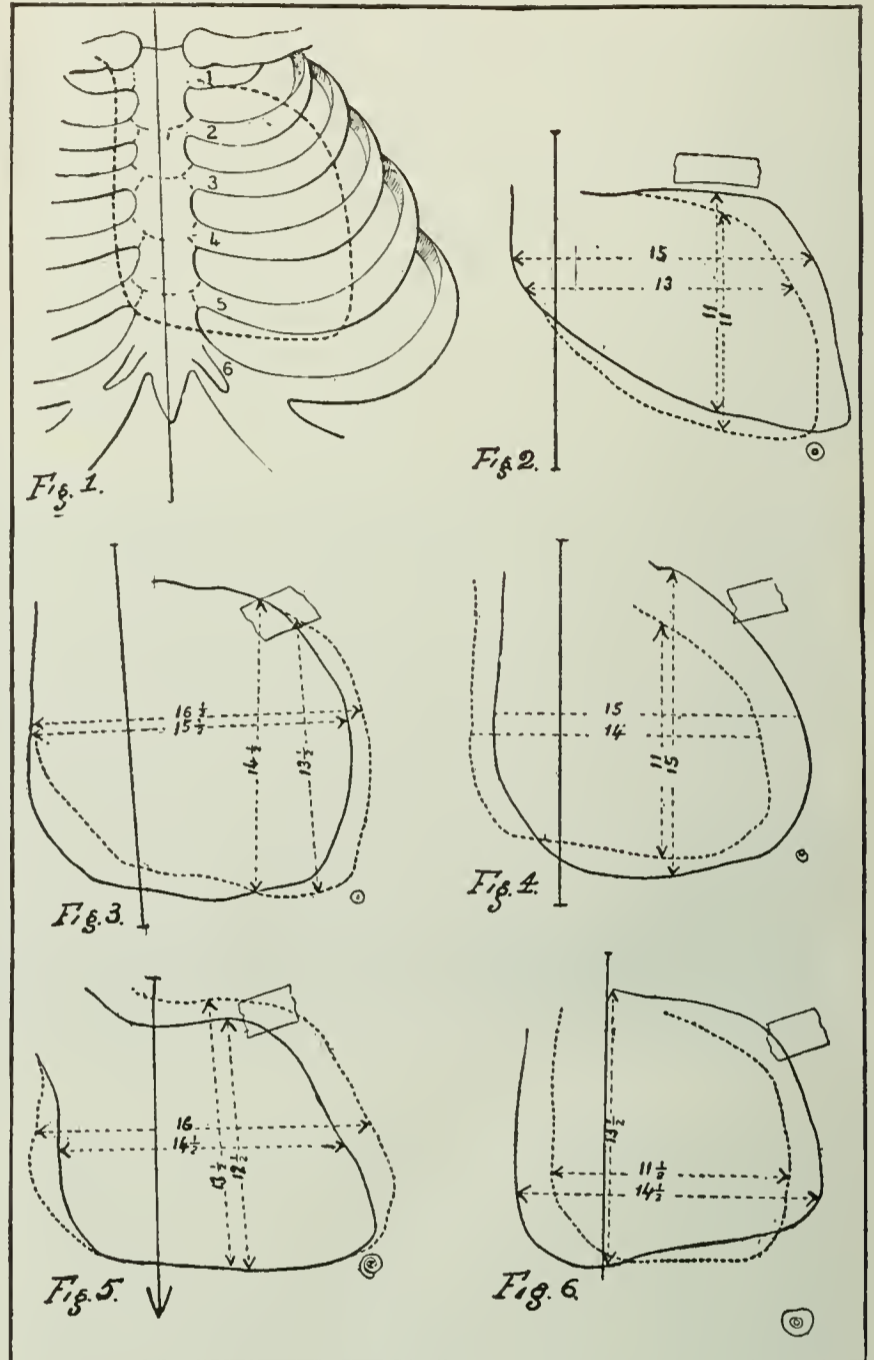


FIG. 2.—CHANGES IN THE HEART.

1, Position of heart in thorax. 2, Heart lowered and contracted. 3, Heart moved outward and expanded. 4, Heart moved inward, raised and contracted. 5, Heart distended. 6, Heart contracted.

blood (and thus expands). It may also happen that it contracts irregularly in different parts; we then observe modifications of form and movements of translation.

“To sum up, we see that the heart changes form and size with the greatest ease. The exactitude of this very ancient notion is vigorously demonstrated by means of phonendoscopy, and the application of this interesting method is thus a very curious one.”
—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Is there Gold in the Philippines?—“A story has been current in the papers,” says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, “of the extraordinary richness of the Philippine Islands in gold. A ‘Pacific Klondike,’ a ‘New Eldorado,’ and similar expressions are used. The story also has been embellished by accounts of lost and hidden mines, and rich deposits concealed by monks—incidents which have a very familiar sound, and have evidently been borrowed from some old Mexican tale. The facts, so far as known, are that there is some gold in the islands, as there is in nearly every country. The natives have for a long time obtained small quantities of placer gold from the interior of the island of Luzon, which is little known; and an

English company has been for several years past working a gold-mine on the same island, but with no great degree of success. It is not at all likely that the Spaniards have held possession of the islands for so many years without finding gold, if it exists in large quantities. They have always been eager and skilful searchers for the precious metals and generally very successful prospectors, and there is no reason why their Eastern colony should be any exception to the rule, if gold existed there. In fact, the mere existence of the native races on the islands is, to those who know the Spaniards' methods, a demonstration that gold was never known to exist there in any considerable quantity. Wherever workable gold-placers existed in Spanish colonies, the native races were exterminated by their cruel taskmasters, when, through the working out of the deposits, they were no longer able to furnish the stipulated quantity of gold. No, we think it safe to say, no workable gold-placers exist in the Philippines."

LIQUEFACTION OF HYDROGEN.

ONE of the classical obstacles in the path of the experimental physicist has just been removed, in the liquefaction of hydrogen gas, by Professor Dewar, the eminent English experimenter. Since other so-called "permanent" gases have yielded to the skill of modern manipulators, efforts to coerce hydrogen also have been redoubled; but altho success has been claimed in one or two instances, these claims have not been generally acknowledged, and, even if they were justified, they relate only to minute quantities. Of Professor Dewar's feat *Industries and Iron* (London, May 13) says:

"Last Tuesday saw another successful issue of experiments when Professor Dewar, at the Royal Institution, succeeded in liquefying hydrogen in such a quantity as to throw in the shade the previous theoretical liquefaction of the gas. He also succeeded in liquefying helium. The importance of the successful carrying out of what has proved a stumbling-block to scientific investigators in the past can not be overrated, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the equivocal theories and mass of 'results' observed by the supposed liquefaction of hydrogen in minute quantities in the past will be swept away, now that it is possible to liquefy the gas in considerable volume, and a new and potent instrument is placed at the service of investigators. It is already rumored that the density of liquid hydrogen far exceeds that previously arrived at by calculation. The liquefaction of helium was rendered possible by the use of liquid hydrogen, and thus one result of the liquefaction of hydrogen has been the accomplishment of what has hitherto baffled all efforts."

Commenting on the news of Professor Dewar's success *The Pharmaceutical Era* (May 19) says:

"The despatch is meager in particulars, and we must wait for the details concerning the method and apparatus employed in the accomplishment of the feat. But the fact that it is done is sufficient to interest the whole scientific world. It is an achievement which will make Professor Dewar's name familiar as a household word."

"The progress made in the past few years in both directions, intense heat and intense cold, has been remarkable. Between the extremes of the electric furnace and artificial diamonds, on the one hand, and liquid hydrogen on the other, there lies material for a romance of fact, if the phrase be accepted, far exceeding in interest the highest and boldest fancy of the most imaginative writer of fiction. A liquid boiling several hundred degrees below zero rather upsets our ordinary conception that boiling means heat that burns. We are not accustomed to air which can be ladled out by the dipperful as a quiet mobile fluid, one which, while actively boiling, will freeze a beefsteak or absolute alcohol. We have been accustomed to consider heat and cold and boiling and freezing as absolute, rather than relative terms, and our prejudices and cherished delusions have been rudely shocked by these scientists.

"The liquefaction or solidification, by the combination of cold and pressure of elements hitherto believed to be not susceptible to such changes has done much to assist the chemist in the verification of his theories, but has at the same time shown him that

many properties heretofore considered inherent attributes of these elements are characteristics of condition only. The chemical activities and affinities and the physical properties of elements and compounds are changed to a marvellous degree in passing from the gaseous to the liquid state. It has been believed that if hydrogen could only be liquefied, many problems would be rendered easy of solution, many an obscure question be cleared up. Liquid hydrogen is now a fact.

"Professor Dewar has produced half a wineglassful of liquid hydrogen in five minutes, and reports that the process is applicable to any quantity. Mr. Tripler, the liquid-air manufacturer, will show us how to make it by the gallon or milk-canful.

"But the interesting feature of Dewar's achievement is that liquid hydrogen boils at 240° below Centigrade, or, in other words, it must be liquefied at or below that temperature. The theoretical absolute zero of the scientist has been put at -273° C. Either Dewar is pretty close to it, or absolute zero must be put down a few more degrees."

The "Far-Seer."—Few more particulars about the reported invention of Herr Szczepanik for reproducing optical images at a distance are forthcoming. *The Electrical Engineer* (London) says: "Mr. Paul Schmidt gives in a Vienna paper further details of Herr Szczepanik's invention, with a diagram of connections which is unintelligible. The gist of the whole article lies in the last paragraph, which practically states that the inventor has abandoned selenium as unsatisfactory, and that he is experimenting on a more sensitive compound of his own. When this is a success more details will be given. We remember that the last time we prophesied that an inventor was stating his ideas as facts without first trying them, we were threatened with personal violence. In spite of this, we do not mind venturing the prophecy that so far Herr Szczepanik has carried out no successful experiment, but has confined his attention to romancing to untechnical reporters." *Black and White*, London, prints an interview with the inventor, but it is filled chiefly with personal details. In it, however, Herr Szczepanik is quoted as saying: "I do not say that my instrument is perfect. Was photography perfect, was the telephone or the telegraph perfect when first introduced to the public? Well, it must be relatively the same thing with the telectroscope. But I claim to be able to show a true picture of the object—be it a written-out telegram or a battle—with all the clearness of the cinematograph. . . . My aim in physics is simplicity, and to exclude the unnecessary and superfluous. Unfortunately, it takes years and years of this exclusive process before mankind has finally reached that goal which is perfection."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE X rays can be used to treat certain diseases, according to the Vienna correspondent of *The London Times*, as quoted in *Science*. He telegraphs that some interesting particulars of such an application of the rays were communicated by Dr. Edward Schiff, lecturer at the Vienna University, at the last sitting of the Imperial and Royal Medical Society. "A series of experiments conducted by Dr. Schiff and his assistant proved that these rays could be used for the cure of disease in a manner capable of perfect control by means of a more or less intense application for a longer or shorter period, producing reaction in the exact degree required. In this way it has been possible for the lecturer, on the one hand, to remove hair from parts of the body where it constituted a disfigurement, without causing the slightest inflammation, while, on the other hand, he has been able to treat lupus with uniform success by means of an artificial inflammation, the intensity of which he was in a position to increase or reduce at will. The results secured by the new method both in the removal of superfluous hair and the treatment of lupus were demonstrated in the persons of some of Dr. Schiff's patients."

"It is claimed that a practical commercial application of liquefied air is to make an explosive by mixing the liquid air with carbon," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "In a recent lecture before the Society of Arts Prof. J. A. Ewing gave a very interesting account of the details of the process of manufacture employed by Dr. Linde. The explosive obtained by mixing liquid air, enriched by the evaporation of a large part of its nitrogen, with powdered charcoal, compares in power with dynamite and can be made to go off violently by using a detonator. Cotton wadding impregnated with coarse charcoal powder can take up more than enough liquid air to supply oxygen for its complete combustion, and when put quickly into thick insulating cases, made of paper, the explosive power is retained for five or ten minutes. According to the size of the cartridge all this power is lost after an interval varying from fifty to thirty minutes. For several purposes this is a decided advantage. On account of the low temperature produced by the explosive, which is lower than that required to ignite fire-damp, the process has been commercially used in some coal-mines in Germany, and has been found very satisfactory."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GLADSTONE AS A CHRISTIAN.

IT would be impossible to give any just estimate of Gladstone's life and services without recognizing the dominance of the religious element in his character. Reports of the statesman's last days made frequent mention of the testimony he bore over and over again to faith and trust in the Heavenly Father. Canon Scott Holland said of him during those trying hours: "Life is spent now in benedictions to those whom he leaves behind in this world and in thanksgiving to God, to whom he rehearses over and over again, day after day, Newman's hymn of austere and splendid adoration:

'Praise to the Holiest in the height,
And in the depth be praise;
all His works most wonderful,
Most sure in all His ways.'

In acknowledging the message of the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford University, conveyed through the vice-chancellor, Mr. Gladstone described his old *alma mater* as "the God-fearing and God-sustaining University of Oxford," adding, "my most earnest prayers are hers to uttermost and the last." Later still, in the very hour of death, the chanting of the litany brought from his lips as their last word upon earth a whispered "Amen."

Universal recognition of this element of religious faith in Gladstone's character has been given in the eulogies pronounced upon him since his death, from the platform, the pulpit, and the press. Prime Minister Salisbury, in proposing a resolution in the House of Lords for a public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey for Mr. Gladstone, said: "He will long be remembered, not so much for the causes in which he engaged or the political projects he favored, as for his great example, of which history has hardly furnished a parallel, of a great Christian man." The Earl of Rosebery, in supporting this resolution, said Mr. Gladstone's Christian faith "pervaded every act and part of his life. It was the pure faith of a child confirmed by the experience and conviction of manhood."

It is in such light that Gladstone's life is held up to view by the writers of the religious press. Thus the editor of *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York) says:

"It is acknowledged by all familiar with his life, public and private, that Mr. Gladstone as a man, a leader in Parliament, and a Prime Minister, was controlled by high moral purposes, and strove continually for the attainment of a high moral ideal, and that this was the product of his Christian faith. He held fast to the belief of the evangelical churches. He understood that belief thoroughly, accepted it heartily, defended it with signal ability, and made it the rule of his life. He trusted in simple faith in the God of the Bible, in our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. With full knowledge of the attempts of this age to bring the Bible into discredit he accepted the Holy Scriptures as the infallible Word of God."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc., New York) concludes a long and appreciative review with the following:

"His career demonstrates the compatibility of the most intense activity and absorbing interest in science, literature, and art, and the bearing of great personal and public burdens with systematic religious life and work, and stamps forever as fallacious the plea which statesmen, politicians, and men in great business glibly make, that they are too busy to give attention to religion. The nation which possesses one such man can not perish while he lives."

The Christian Observer (Presbyterian, Louisville) dwells upon the contributions which Gladstone made to religious literature, and says that at least one third of the books he published were "in the interests of religion, and in them his tone has been that of the Christian of true evangelical spirit." *The Examiner*

(Baptist, New York) says that all of Gladstone's life-work had its source in the conviction that things are important only as they have "true relation to God and humanity." It continues:

"He was thus the preeminent type of the Christian statesman; and it is quite significant, in the midst of the airy and frivolous skepticism of the time, to recall how the closing days of his great life were lovingly devoted to a defense of 'the impregnable rock of Holy Scripture.'"

From a Roman Catholic source (*Catholic World Magazine*), we get the following comment:

"William Ewart Gladstone died, as he had lived, outside the visible fold of the Catholic Church. There was in the minds of many undoubtedly a hope, when the end drew near, that he would see the truth as other great Englishmen of his day have seen it, and embrace it. While Gladstone's mind was keen in its logical faculty and broad in its grasp of matters religious as well as secular, yet, whether it was from an innate quality or from an acquired habit, it was essentially 'political' in its view of affairs. . . . One with a politician's temperament will argue and argue convincingly to himself that the providence of God has placed him in the Established Church. 'It must be of God, because I see about me in the hearts of men identified with it the fruits of the Spirit, and it is the will of God that I stay where I am and pilot this vessel, unseaworthy as it is, with its freight of precious souls, into the haven of safety, rather than desert it and allow it to go to pieces on the rocks of irreligion.'"

The Herald and Presbyterian (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) says of Gladstone that "he was a sincere and evangelical Christian, and the forceful power of his great life was for truth and righteousness." *Christian Work* (undenom., New York) says: "It is a great source of comfort and satisfaction in these days of religious doubt and unrest to think of this man, the foremost statesman, orator, scholar, and thinker of modern times, as one whose faith and trust in God never wavered, as one whose love for Christ was always sweet and tender as the love of a child." *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) thinks he "set before the world a noble ideal of the Christian statesman." *The Outlook* (undenom., New York) says:

"Any estimate of Mr. Gladstone would be singularly defective which did not recognize his Christian character. For it was the distinguishing mark of his statesmanship that, in marked contrast with his most eminent political rival, Mr. Disraeli, he sought for the solution of the current political problems of his time in the application to them of religious principles. His frequent service as a reader of the Lessons in the church at Hawarden was significant as an indication of his readiness to be everywhere known as not only a Christian but a churchman. Yet we doubt whether even his bitterest enemy ever suspected him of using the appearance of religion as an instrument for winning political popularity. His piety was both unaffected and practical: the simple faith of a man who believed in God and in righteousness, and built as a statesman on that faith. His righteousness was the chiefest element in his greatness; it was the secret of his clearness of vision, his resoluteness of courage, and his breadth of human sympathy, and it inspired that affection and esteem in which, now that life's battle is over, he is universally held."

In the course of an editorial on "Gladstone as a Christian," *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says: "Great as he has been as a statesman, he has been most conspicuous as a Christian," and *The Pilot* (Roman Catholic, Boston) concludes an article on the great Englishman in these words:

"If he was, as he has been called, an opportunist, he was that rare anomaly, an honest opportunist. He was never a religious bigot, and he who has the power of great growth, the capacity for great knowledge within him, reckes little that he is called inconsistent when his conscience tells him he has only discarded wrong for right, or good for best."

"It is the chief of Gladstone's distinctions to have proved in his own person that a great public success can be won by Christian methods. His age, on which he exercised such immense formative influence, needs this last lesson."

THE REAL "HOLY MAN" OF INDIA.

INDIA'S greatest "holy man" is not a fanatic. His greatness does not consist in a life spent in one posture or in tortures self-inflicted, but in good works and life-long hostility to superstition. He combats popular errors, yet the people rank him as a demigod; he fights against the distinctions of caste, yet the upper classes hold him in loving veneration. Above all others, he is known all over India as the real Holy Man. He discards clothing as vanity, but, aside from this, there is nothing to distinguish him from the cultured and educated Hindus who surround him in his daily life. Swami Baskara Naud Saraswati, the Holy Man of Benares, is described, from a personal interview, by Allan Forman in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (June). Those who were interested in the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 will remember that one of the papers read there was from Swami Saraswati's pen. Mr. Forman describes the Swami as a tall, slender man of about seventy, having a strong face with classic features, reminding one strongly of the portrait busts of Cicero. From under his overhanging brows shine a pair of wonderfully brilliant black eyes, as kind, however, as they are keen. When a young man he was rich and possessed a family of young children, Mr. Forman tells us, but decided to devote his life to religion. Accordingly, after making ample provision for his family, and dividing the rest of his wealth among the poor, he retired for twenty years of study and meditation. His study made him the greatest Sanscrit scholar of modern India; his meditation has resulted in a life devoted to freeing the Hindus from superstition:

"It was about 1874 when he emerged from his retreat in the jungle where for twenty years he had been studying the Vedas and other works of Oriental philosophy under the guidance of mystics and anchorites. From the first day of his appearance Saraswati Swami produced an immense impression, and soon received the title, from the English press, of 'the Luther of India.' An orator of unusual power and magnetism, and possessed in a high degree of that poetical eloquence which delights the Oriental, he gathered crowds wherever he went, and he traversed India from Bombay to Calcutta, and from the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin. He preached the 'One Deity,' and, Vedas in hand, proved that there was not a word in the ancient writings to justify polytheism. Thundering against idol-worship, the great orator fights with all his might against caste, infant marriages, and superstitions. He blames the Brahmans, or hereditary priests, for the degeneracy of the Hindu religion and the evils which have been engrafted upon it by centuries of false interpretation of the Vedas.

"Like all reformers, Saraswati Swami has made many enemies among the powerful Brahman caste which he so persistently attacks, and their hatred for him is intensified by the fact that he has made many converts from among their own ranks. Several attempts to assassinate him in Benares have failed."

The best comment on his power is the fact that he has, by his wonderful eloquence and consistent example, made nearly three million proselytes, chiefly among the higher castes.

John Wesley's Benevolence.—The effects of John Wesley's high thinking are still evident, but his plain living is more likely to be lost sight of. An anecdote which serves to recall the latter characteristic is related by *Friendly Greetings* for April, and is quoted by *The Westminster Gazette* as follows:

"When his income was only thirty pounds a year he lived on twenty-eight pounds, and gave away forty shillings. The next year, receiving sixty pounds, he still lived on twenty-eight, and devoted the remainder to charitable uses. The third year he received ninety pounds, out of which he subscribed sixty-two pounds to the needy. In the course of fifty years he gave away more than thirty thousand pounds.

"In the same magazine there is a striking letter of Wesley's. The Government in 1776 resolved to issue the following circular, and a copy was sent to the great preacher:

"REVEREND SIR:—As the Commissioners can not doubt that you have plate for which you have hitherto neglected to make an entry, they have directed me to send you a copy of the Lords' Order, and to inform you that they expect that you will forthwith mark the entry of all your plate, such entry to bear date from the commencement of the plate duty, or from such time as you have served, used, had, or kept any quantity of silver plate, chargeable by the Act of Parliament, as in default thereof the Board will be obliged to signify your refusal to their lordships.

"N. B.—An immediate answer is desired."

"Mr. Wesley replied as follows:

"SIR:—I have two silver teaspoons at London, and two at Bristol; this is all the plate which I have at present, and I shall not buy any more while so many around me want bread.

"I am, sir, your most humble servant, JOHN WESLEY."

"THE WANING OF EVANGELICALISM."

WHAT remains but the teaching of catastrophe? 'The ax will be laid to the foot of the tree.'" In such a manner Richard Heath closes a striking article, bound to create discussion, in *The Contemporary Review* (May). It is an indictment of the Evangelical movement started by Law, carried on by Wesley and Whitefield, later by Finney, later still by Moody, Spurgeon, and "General" Booth, for its neglect of a great opportunity, its failure to interpret God's message in history, its disloyalty to the masses, and its blindness to the great truth of the unity and solidarity of humanity. As a result of all this, it is a waning movement—rapidly waning. It has failed to hear the voices of the prophets—of Maurice and Carlyle and Ruskin and Tolstoi. "What remains but the teaching of catastrophe?"

Mr. Heath's article is divided into four parts, the first of which describes the rise and spread of Evangelicalism, the second arrays facts showing its decline, the third aims to dispel the idea that this decline is due to agnostic or skeptic views, and the fourth is an attempt to portray the real causes of decline. By Evangelicalism he means the movement that is really one in doctrine with the Methodist revival movement of the Wesleys, being based upon the fall of man, the sacrifice of Christ not only on behalf of man but in place of man, grace the sole originating cause of man's salvation, justification by faith the sole instrumental cause, the need of a new birth, and of the constant and sustaining action of the Holy Spirit. These doctrines were already embedded in the formularies of the Church of England and in Nonconformist creeds when the Evangelical movement began. But the revivalists took them seriously and lived up to them. The movement has spread to vast proportions. Revivalism has been its most characteristic feature, but not its chief source of influence. Two hundred thousand sermons every Sunday—more than ten million a year—can be attributed to it. Thousands of missionaries have been sent out by it, great non-denominational and non-ecclesiastical societies have been formed by it, a vast number of churches and chapels have been built by it. It awoke English religion out of its torpor, has produced generations of remarkable pulpit orators, and attained such power that it may be called *the* English religion of the nineteenth century, and became a leading if not *the* leading fact in the history of English-speaking lands for two centuries.

Now the movement is waning. In the Church of England, the Evangelical clergyman may say with the lonely worshiper of Jehovah:

"I watch and am become
Like a sparrow alone upon the housetop."

According to the Bishop of Liverpool, "the Evangelical clergy are to-day but a small minority of the Church of England." The great Evangelical institutions are burdened with growing deficits. The Evangelical denominations are declining in membership, or at least not keeping pace with the population. The Baptists (in England) just about keep pace with the population. The Wesleyans increased but 5 per cent. from 1888 to 1896, while the population increased 7½ per cent. In Birmingham and Liver-

pool, while the church accommodations have been greatly enlarged since 1861, the attendance upon the services has actually decreased. In this country a similar waning of power is seen in the fact that the Congregational and Presbyterian bodies returned, in 1896, 3,000 churches which did not report a member added in the previous year by profession of faith. In Europe we find the same state of things, but much aggravated. The *Huguenot*, a monthly organ of the Reformed churches of France, declared in 1893 that the French Protestant churches are declining at the rate of one church (6,000 members) a year, and at this rate there will be no more Protestants in France at the end of the next century. In Berlin, it is said, only 10 per cent. of the population attend church and in Hamburg only 1½ per cent. If these figures and facts are not convincing, Mr. Heath refers us to "the voice of the people," as heard in the letters from the working classes sent in 1897 to *The Methodist Times*, of London, in response to an invitation to them to tell the reasons for their non-attendance at church.

Very briefly Mr. Heath dismisses the surmise that general agnosticism is to blame for this alienation of the people from the Evangelical churches. "All who really know the people," he asserts, "know that they are quite as truly religious as they ever were, and those who have mingled freely with them must feel that it is not Christianity as taught in the New Testament, but as practically exemplified by the nineteenth-century Christianity, that they repudiate."

What, then, is the reason for the waning of Evangelicalism? Says Mr. Heath:

"Evangelicalism, coming into existence under an extremely individualistic and competitive order of things, has seen nothing in the Gospel but a plan of individual salvation. It has had but little idea of the common salvation, of the unity of mankind in Christ, and of the mutual responsibility of all men. It has hardly seemed to understand that a divine Helper was in *the world*, opening men's eyes to what is evil, gradually giving them higher notions of what is right, and a better judgment as to the real good and the real evil; and, failing to comprehend this, Evangelicalism has never understood the age in which it has run its course."

The attitude of the early Evangelical leaders, Wesley, Whitefield, Howell Harris, Fletcher, and others, in condemnation of the French Revolution and the American Revolution, are cited in illustration of the above statement. Hannah More published with "the approbation of the whole Evangelical party" her "Village Politics; or, Will Chip," ridiculing the notion of equality and fraternity. The power and energy of Evangelicalism have been centered upon the upper middle class, whose sole idea of life was to struggle upward, let the rest of mankind sink as they might. Its dependence on this class has made Evangelicalism "shut its eyes more closely than ever to the great social revolution which, commencing in the last century, is still going on." Mr. Heath continues his indictment:

"Evangelicalism has denied God in history, has refused to recognize His providential government of the world, or, if it has not formally taken up this infidel position, it has treated the question with a true English contempt for consistency. God was in the Reformation, but not in the Revolution. He came to judge Christendom in the sixteenth century, but not in the eighteenth. It is this indifference to truth, when truth interferes with prejudice and interest, that has done so much harm to Evangelicalism.

"For this blindness to the great social sunrise which has lit up the whole century, and is gradually leading to the emancipation of the laboring classes in Europe and America, has lost Evangelicalism the opportunity it has desired—to be the herald to them and all the world of the great salvation. And still more this blindness has strengthened in it that hardness of heart and contempt of God's Word and commandment which characterizes the whole of Christendom, and which is one of the reasons why its official representatives have not only lost their hold on the masses, but have driven into antagonism so many of the more conscientious and finer souls in Europe and America.

"This hardness of heart has not only appeared in the methods

at times adopted by Evangelical revivalists, but more especially in the astonishing lack of Christian brotherhood displayed in all sections of Evangelicalism, even to the point of permitting those who have worked for the Gospel as their agents and representatives to sink into being recipients of parish relief or to die in the hospital or workhouse. And in that class which has afforded Evangelicalism such support, and whose families have been its peculiar domain, how many hundreds of merchants, traders, and farmers, of whom it has made much in their prosperity, has it allowed, when ruin overtook them, to die broken-hearted or in bitterness of spirit?

"Contempt of God's Word and commandment is a serious charge, but can it be said to be too severe a description of a movement which has systematically and persistently ignored the main teaching of the Gospels? If in Christ, as Evangelicalism has always taught, 'dwelt the fulness of the Godhead bodily,' if He was in fact the divine Wisdom teaching men the true way of life, how can Evangelicalism be acquitted of contempt of God's Word when, in place of obeying His commandments, it has led its followers to regard the Sermon on the Mount as an impossible ideal which no sensible man could really think of taking as a rule of life?—causing men, therefore, to regard God's Word as something Quixotic and Utopian."

Because of this "hardness of heart" Evangelicalism has failed to understand contemporary history, failed to see that revelation is continuous, failed to recognize the great truth of the unity and solidarity of humanity.

The old Evangelicalism is waning; but this waning may pre-
cure a new waxing:

"As among the decay of a past summer we often see, ere winter is over, new shoots springing up which will be the glory of the coming year, so it is with present-day Evangelicalism—its spiritual life is already taking new forms. Efforts to do away with sectarianism and to repair the broken unity of the church, efforts to find expression in the church for the mind and soul of the coming generation, efforts to live the life which Christ Himself enjoined on His disciples, efforts to share in the sufferings of the miserable, sunk in the sordid life of the slums, and to lift them out of it—such efforts, and many similar ones, may indicate the coming of a new Evangelicalism."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to *The Church Times*, a curious development has taken place in East Oxford, in the shape of a monastic brotherhood, called the "Order of the Christian Faith," for Unitarian monks of the "Evangelical Catholic (Universalist and Unitarian Christian) Church of the Divine Love."

THE Roman Catholic Church seems more aggressive in Alaska than any other. The Jesuits have a church, a hospital, and a schoolhouse in Dawson City. Six sisters of St. Anne are on their way from Montreal to nurse the sick. Father Rene, prefect apostolic of Alaska, has gone to Paris to get funds to prosecute work among the miners.

It is learned from *The Independent* that the vote on the proposition to allow equal lay representation in the Methodist General Conference is now practically complete in so far as the spring conferences are concerned. The total affirmative vote is 3,244; negative, 930. Last year the same conferences gave 1,426 for and 2,663 against. The proposition now has the necessary three-fourths vote, with 114 to spare. The fall conferences are yet to vote.

AT a recent meeting of the Lutheran Synod in New York a resolution was adopted deprecating "the favorable attitude of so large a portion of the secular press toward an extreme theological liberalism, as tho it represented progressive scholarship and the true spirit of Christianity, while the evangelical orthodoxy which reflects prevalent Christian faith and theology is continuously misrepresented and opposed," and commending only such secular journals as treat respectfully and reverently the common, orthodox faith of the Christian world." *The Christian Advocate*, in noticing this resolution, expresses the opinion "that it is time other denominations take similar action."

AN extract from a recent letter from Dr. Martineau is given by Rev. R. Spears in *The Unitarian Bible Magazine*, in which Dr. Martineau reiterates his contention that a church should not bear a dogmatic name like "Unitarian." He says: "I regard the limitation of fellowship by such definite consensus of opinion as unfaithfulness to the religion of Christ. To say that it is indispensable to public worship in common is to ignore the fact that all through the change from Baxter's Orthodoxy to Priestley's Humanitarianism our Presbyterian congregations held together with few instances of schism modifying their theology by scarcely perceptible degrees. And this is the healthy mode of progress and development which saves the pieties while enlarging them instead of tightening them up by creed definition till they rebel and break loose."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

BRITAIN'S SEARCH FOR A PARTNER.

A FEW months ago Mr. Chamberlain expressed his pride in Britain's "splendid isolation." The British papers now call it Britain's "dangerous isolation." They speak of the possibilities of a war in which England will be overmatched, and they are a little worried about it. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"An anti-English alliance as a means of diverting the hostility of France to Germany was a favorite dream of Prince Bismarck's, and he is supposed to have instilled his views into the receptive mind of his young pupil, the present Emperor."

"Russia pays small attention to our wishes. Are we going to allow this repeated breach of the assurances given us? Round the world we seem to see the symptoms of a coalition having as its object a war that will soon drive the trumpety dispute about Cuba in the background. What our place in it—or happily out of it—may be it is too soon to speculate; but the moving spirits are by no means filled with love for England or with tender regard for her interests. It will be well for us to be ready for a struggle that may involve events more important for civilization than any since the fall of Napoleon."

Realizing her danger, England looks for assistance. The most natural course is to obtain the help of the country which is bound to her by the tie of a common language—the United States. Many Britons think the United States and Great Britain would have a comparatively easy task in subjecting the world to the will of the English-speaking peoples. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"There is every reason why Great Britain and the United States should work together in such a policy of expansion. The open door and commercial facilities must be the chief aim of both of them. Their joint fleets with the unique power that fleets have of acting all over the world should make them both independent of European combinations, which are as likely to squeeze the Americans when they emerge from their continent as they already squeeze the English. This seems to us a reasonable end to keep in view, and the hope of it may reconcile us to changes in Europe which are not altogether to our advantage. It is a policy which can not be constructed suddenly or by any wave of sentiment, but it is in the nature of things, and it ought to be gradually built up out of joint interests and joint aims."

The alliance finds favor in Canada, too. *The Montreal Witness* hopes "the United States will prevent a coalition of the powers against Great Britain." *The Ottawa Free Press* hopes that Britain's "dangerous isolation" will cease through the agency of the United States. *The Aylmer Sun* thinks that Great Britain in general and Canada in particular could only benefit by the alliance.

But there are many difficulties in the way. There are, it is argued in England, many anti-English elements in the United States, and that section of the population which perpetuates English custom and the English way of thinking does not exercise undisputed sway. Hence there is much distrust of America in Great Britain, heightened by correspondence from Canada which goes to show that the Canadians do not regard an alliance with the United States as an unmitigated blessing.

Moreover, we are in receipt of numerous marked copies and cuttings from Canada showing that our Canadian contemporaries seem to think that *THE LITERARY DIGEST* has overrated the strength of the Anglo-Saxon movement in the Dominion. We take the following from one of the most moderate arguments, an editorial in *Nor'wester*, Winnipeg:

"America is neither a great military nor a great naval power. In the event of a contest against one or more of the first-class European powers, it is hardly likely that the United States could defend itself, much less render any effective aid in ships or men

to Great Britain. . . . Moreover, the ostentatious formation of a so-called Anglo-Saxon league, however meaningless in reality and of whatever small practical value, would be an incentive to the formation of a counter league on the part of several other of the European nations. A Latin league—with the passive, if not, possibly, the active, sympathy of the Slav nations—for the humiliation of Great Britain would, for instance, be a natural sequence to an Anglo-Saxon league; and the support which the United States could give to Great Britain would be dearly purchased by Great Britain at the price of such a confederacy against her. . . . There is very great danger that, were such an alliance consummated, it would be purchased by a surrender on the part of Great Britain to the United States on all those questions now in dispute between Canada and the United States. That Canada is right in these various disputes would not affect the matter. . . . Knowing the Americans as Canadians do, there is no doubt as to the extent to which the United States would take advantage of the opportunities of bullyragging Canada afforded by such circumstances. Canada's life among nations would be simply a dog's life, full of kicks and humiliations. She could hardly be worse off if the United States and Great Britain were at hostilities than she would be during the existence of such an alliance."

The *Toronto Telegram* points out that United States newspapers already dispose of Great Britain's West Indian possessions. It says:

"The *New York Journal* suggests that Great Britain had better exchange the West Indian islands for the Philippines, because sooner or later the United States will secure these islands 'even at the price of war.'

"It is easy to disparage the *New York Journal*, but its utterances are significant, because it represents, possibly, a majority of Americans, who do their thinking on the moral level of the *New York Journal*.

"Great Britain will probably hold on to the West Indian islands, because Britain is strong enough, and will be strong enough, to retain its own property without regard to the wishes of the American people for whom the *New York Journal* speaks."

There are many hints, polite and otherwise, indicating that a number of Canadians, if not the majority, doubt the humanitarian motives of the United States.

Failing an alliance with the United States, many Britons turn to Germany. The German papers, however, assert that England will have to make handsome concessions for German help. Four or five years ago England could have joined the Triple Alliance. Since then the enmity manifested in England against the German Empire, the flings at the Emperor, the fierce mercantile and industrial competition between the two countries, have produced a change in German sentiment. We summarize the following from an important article in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, in which the celebrated German traveler Rohrbach relates his interview with Prince Uchtomsky, editor of the *Viedomosti*, and the most enthusiastic advocate of Russia's policy of expansion:

The Russian said: I was very much displeased that Germany, despite the fact that Russia said plainly she did not want her in Kiau-Chou, occupied the place. Shantung I consider as the Russian sphere of interest. And now Germany declares that she had no objection to the British occupation of Wei-wei-wei! But it is not yet too late to come to terms. We must form an alliance against England, as England undoubtedly has allied herself with Japan. Asia, including India, is Russia's sphere of interest; but we have no objection if Germany gets a foothold somewhere in the south of China. Germany must not, as has been suggested, attempt to colonize in Asia Minor, but she may take what she likes in South America. When Austria breaks up, Germany and Russia will divide her. In the Balkan peninsula Germany must not attempt to extend her influence. Russia will give Germany all the trading facilities she wants, but England is not to be trusted. Germany must choose an honest partner.

Rohrbach remarks to this: Evidently the Russians have very large ideas, but they will probably understand that practise is different from theory. First of all, Russia wants all China, offering us only the promise of the right to do business and a trading-station or so. Next the question of Austria. That country is

still ruled by the Germans, and we are not likely to permit its division, even if the German Empire is slightly increased. We prefer a friendly state as neighbor, in which the men of our race retain their traditional predominance. With South America the Russians have really nothing to do. The point is, we are established in Shantung, which is really that part of China most capable of development. Russia does not like to see us there, but she expects a war with England in the near future, and she is anxious to obtain our help.

We quote direct the closing sentences :

"We are now placed before this problem: Shall we enable Russia to have an easy victory over England? If we remove English rivalry, it is a matter of secondary importance whether Shantung is to be exchanged for a position further South.

"Shall we deliver England into the hands of Russia? The answer to this question decides the fate of the world.

"What reason have we to say *No*?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

SINCE the publication of the American report of the battle of Manila, supplemented by accounts from European special correspondents, the naval critic is abroad, and Admiral Montojo is criticized severely for remaining at Manila. The Spanish commander admits that the Americans stole a march upon him. According to the *Liberal*, Madrid, he informed the captain-general that it was useless to fight, and that, from a purely humane point of view, it would be better to surrender. Both officers, however, feared that a surrender of the fleet would result in serious loss of prestige, and the battle was accepted in order to prove that the Spaniards would fight to the end. Viewed in the light of European comments, this calculation has proved to be correct. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says :

"It is clearly the part of a prudent commander to protect his own combatants, and Admiral Dewey did that, while achieving all that he set out to do. The Spanish loss is very heavy, but the Spaniards, when it came to the point, fought splendidly, and showed that it was not for lack of personal valor that they lost the day. They were hopelessly overmatched, and the battle shows that a naval battle is practically lost or won on the practising ground and in the gun factory. From the American ships, out of range themselves, the American guns poured in a terrible and unerring fire on the Spanish ships, which in the circumstances were quite helpless. An attempt to get within range of the American ships, tho pluckily made, resulted in entire disaster."

From a long article in *The St. James's Gazette* we take the following :

"There is a striking similarity with the battle of Sinope, when a powerful Russian squadron cornered a weak Turkish one, and destroyed it with trifling loss to itself. . . . If we wish to express the combatants at Manila in terms of the sailing fleet, we should say that one eighty-gun ship, three seventy-fours, and two corvettes, armed with long guns, had fallen upon two thirty-six gun frigates, and a handful of brigs, or cutters, armed with carronades. In such a case, and in the year 1798, the destruction of the smaller squadron would have been inevitable and instant, if it attempted resistance at all. Indeed, so well was the superiority of the great ship known in those days, that an officer in the Spanish admiral's position would not have made a fight at all. . . . Admiral Dewey did what would be expected. Any officer who, having it in his power to do this, did not avail himself of his superiority, would be wanting in the intellect of a moderate-sized rabbit. . . . Yet he only did what Captain Hilyar, of the *Phaëbe*, did when he cut the American frigate *Essex* to pieces at Valparaiso very much at his ease."

The papers are full of praise for the bravery of the Spaniards, and it is thought that an American squadron meeting Spanish ships on something like equal terms would have its hands full. The results of the battle are rather minimized now. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says that, since Augusti can not get at

Dewey, and Dewey has no means of attacking the Spaniards, both must rest on their arms. Bombardments of coast towns are a useless piece of atrocity, unworthy of civilized nations. In Germany, too, the battle of Manila is not regarded as proof of American naval superiority. In the *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, a writer expresses himself as follows :

"It is astonishing that the fleets in the Atlantic Ocean have not yet come to blows. The Americans no doubt knew long ago that they would declare war, yet their naval authorities have not thought it worth the while to devise plans of attack. It is clear that *neither* fleet was ready when war was declared. Nothing so weakens the opponent morally as a few decisive blows right in the beginning. That the Spanish fleet was not ready, surprises no one. But this unreadiness on the part of the Americans causes astonishment, as they were supposed to lead in maritime strategy and to possess some of the best men among their admirals."

It is clear that the effect of Montojo's crushing defeat is wearing off, even in Spain, and that the battle of Manila will assume secondary importance in ending the war. The Spanish Ambassador in London, de Rascon, expresses himself to the following effect :

The battle does not even modify in any degree the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines. Dewey can not even reduce Manila. The captain-general has 30,000 seasoned troops, with which he certainly can repel invasion. As to the flying squadron, its commander shows wisdom in refusing to battle against a superior force, unless circumstances render a battle inevitable. It would be making things too easy for the United States to allow them always to meet opponents inferior in numbers and armament.

Yet there is a strong desire for peace in Spain, if peace can be obtained without surrender. Sagasta, complaining that "the Americans do not fight fair against even so much weaker an enemy as Spain, but carry on the war by inciting rebellion," acknowledges that Spain has little chance. *Lloyd's*, London, hopes the powers will soon step in to end the war. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, believes that there is a considerable peace party in the United States, as it has become clear that not tens of thousands, but hundreds of thousands of men will be necessary to drive the Spaniards from Cuba. The cost of the war is great, thinks the paper; even the exports from the United States to Spain, which were \$15,000,000 in excess of the imports, count for something. *The Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, fears that the time for intervention has not yet come. It says :

"It is easier to speak of intervention than to begin it. What power is to take the initiative? Europe is anxious to remain outside of the quarrel, and she is not to blame. Perhaps the belligerents will listen to reason when a decisive battle has taken place in the West Indies."

The same paper is displeased that the Americans, claiming to have begun the war for humanity's sake, think they have done something original, and forget that Russia fought for humanity and Christianity against the Turks on more than one occasion.

The rumor that intervention will eventually end the war nevertheless crops up everywhere. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says :

"The representatives of three of the powers, not including England, at Washington, have reminded President McKinley, through Secretary Day, that the President's message made the liberation of Cuba the sole object of the war, and that the bombardment of Cuban coast towns can only add to the distress of the natives, without furthering the avowed object of the war. The rights of European residents, it was added, must be respected; and there is a story that Germany is prepared to make an extravagant demand. Russia, Austria, and Germany are said to be drawing close together."

Life, London, says :

"It is more than doubtful if the intervention of America, even

if successful, will insure peace to unhappy Cuba. . . . If only on this ground, the powers should have intervened. Now, however, tho they have been too late to prevent the outbreak of hostilities, they can at least stand by and watch for the psychological moment when wisdom will dictate that without loss of dignity the two parties can be induced to hold their hands from further mischief. . . . The powers have also another point to consider—the fatal effect which the success of the Americans will have upon the future action of our transatlantic cousins. They have proved on several occasions of late very intractable in disputes which have arisen between themselves and European nations. But with a victorious fleet and flushed with success, no one can tell what will be their tone. From every point of view it has been unwise of the European powers not to have stopped the outbreak of war; it would be unwise still if they do not seize the first opportunity to intervene and prevent the mischief going any further.”

Nobody suggests that intervention should come in the shape of pressure upon Spain to grant the demands of the United States, tho influential English papers, like *The Times*, assure Spain that “England will not pull the Spanish chestnuts out of the fire.” The *Temps*, Paris, thinks the powers should interfere “because America disturbs the price of necessities.” *The Speaker*, London, believes that the Americans will not readily come to terms, as their lust for empire has been aroused. That the United States will hold its own among the powers, the paper does not doubt. Whether the Spanish-speaking races likely to come under American rule will like it, is another matter. The paper says:

“As regards Cuba and Porto Rico, their admission as States must be indefinitely remote; but as territories they will present—only on a much greater scale—the same kind of problems as California presented at the close of the Mexican war, and New Mexico continues to present to this day. There will be a large disaffected element—unless it emigrates to South America—and more brigandage than there has ever been in the worst parts of the far West. But there will also be an inrush of American planters and traders; and we can trust Americans to put down disorder with a strong hand when they have a mind to. . . . That the Philippines would ever emancipate themselves from tutelage is inconceivable. . . . There are civilized natives, wild natives, and natives who govern themselves under Spanish supervision; and there are natives who refuse to be governed by Spain, and against whom she has had to wage costly and difficult wars. The half-breeds are ethically peculiar, and likely to give endless trouble, and to feel—what they have never been made to feel by Spain—that they are a despised race. . . . American law and legal ideas will, we are afraid, rather tend to favor the rack-renting religious orders than otherwise; but it is hardly conceivable that the church will maintain its power or make good its claim on the revenues. If the Philippines are to be administered, as the Indian Bureau and the Freedmen’s Bureau used to be, by office-seekers from the States, their future is full of trouble for the Union.”

Despite all rumors to the contrary—given out by the press agencies much to the disgust of the German-American press—Germany will not interfere in favor of Spain, altho it is not impossible that she may intervene if she considers her own interests endangered. But wielders of the pen in Germany, with few exceptions, continue to assert that the people of the United States do not show themselves superior to the Spaniards, and do not manage their affairs better, considering the enormous resources of the Americans. The *Kladderadatsch* thinks if Spain and the United States could destroy each other the world would be benefited, as there would be so much corruption and hypocrisy less. The *Gegenwart*, Berlin, a very influential weekly, expresses itself as follows:

Europe watches, with folded arms, the vilest and most baseless war in history. No war has ever been more unjust. But even that could pass. But never has war or peace been decided upon in a more coarse and unworthy manner than in Congress. The modern financial dynasties of the world demand recognition and the legitimate monarchs do not resist the claim, because they read aright the signs of the times. But they protest against the enormously ‘honest cheek’ with which the Washington jobbers ac-

knowledge their desire to make money as the only motive of their actions. The European man can not stomach avarice pure and undiluted. The European powers have allowed much impudence to pass unnoticed—even the promulgation of that foolish Monroe doctrine—because America is so powerless. But if Europe’s stately excellencies and crowned heads have it poked under their noses continually that, despite their millions of soldiers, they can not prevent the assumption of power equal to theirs by expeditors and dealers in rabbit skins, these princes may arise in their wrath.”

Yet nobody advocates help for Spain. “Spain,” say nearly all the German papers, “deserves punishment for her colonial sins.” But they assume that the hand which administers the chastisement is no cleaner than Spain’s, and much less refined; and, with the exception of the mercantile and capitalist organs, they refuse to moderate their tone for fear of arousing animosity in the United States.

From the business point of view the war does not seem to be regarded as an unmitigated evil. Many Germans welcome closer business relations with Russia, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* asserts that at least one American trust, the Oil Trust, will lose its hold in Central Europe.

The temporary detention of the French steamer *Lafayette* has produced no bad impression in Europe, as our Administration released the ship very promptly. The French papers merely remark that the Americans were a little too hasty in their desire to make captures.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS AS HEARD IN EUROPE.

May 7 to May 14.—The American accounts of the battle of Manila confirm the Spanish reports of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and furnish the remarkable item that the Americans had only a few wounded and none killed—a curious instance of the luck of battles. The Americans are in possession of Cavite, and care for a large portion of the Spanish wounded. The Spanish losses are variously stated as between 400 and 1,000. Admiral Dewey has no forces with which to follow up his victory, and a blockade of the port of Manila is declared by the American Government. Reinforcements will be sent within a few days to Dewey. There is some talk of Spanish reinforcements, but in view of the difficulties of such an expedition it is doubted that Spain can assist her troops in the Philippines. It is thought that the Spaniards will make a fair stand against an army of invasion, as the insurgents will be of little use to the Americans. The United States Congress honors Dewey and votes substantial reward for the officers and men of his squadron.

The blockade of the Cuban coast is left to the smaller ships of Admiral Sampson’s squadron, and to some auxiliary cruisers. Sampson proceeds to Puerto Rico, and bombards the town and forts of San Juan without previous warning. The American papers announce the utter destruction of the Spanish batteries and the capitulation of the city. Admiral Sampson reports that his three hours’ bombardment did much damage, his own loss being slight—one killed and seven wounded. The governor of Puerto Rico reports that the damage was inconsiderable and the loss insignificant. As no attempt was made to land, and no surrender of the city was demanded, the Spaniards are at a loss to explain the aim of the bombardment. The governor is advised that reinforcements will be sent, and he is ordered to prepare for their reception; but the date of their departure from Spain is kept secret. There is no lack of war material in Puerto Rico, supplies intended for Cuba having gone to San Juan (*Correspondencia de España*).

The Spaniards report numerous attempts of the Americans to obtain a foothold on the Cuban coast, the most determined being made at Cienfuegos, where the American marines endeavored to establish themselves at the entrance of the harbor. The cannonade lasted eight hours. The Spaniards had eighteen men wounded. The Americans deny that an attempt to make a landing was made. They admit that attempts were made to cut the submarine cables: it is not quite clear whether these were crowned

with success or not. Two unarmored American cruisers, the *Morrill* and *Vicksburg*, arrived in Key West in a damaged condition. They had been too close to the Santa Clara batteries. An attempt is made to destroy the small gunboats in Cardenas, resulting in the repulse, with some damage, of the small American vessels which undertook the task. The torpedo-boat *Winslow* has to be towed home and loses five killed and a few wounded. The steamer *Gussie* arrives on the Cuban coast with a small detachment of American troops. Her mission is to supply the rebels with arms and ammunition, but the latter can not communicate with her.

There is an enormous quantity of unreliable news regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish flying squadron under Cervera. Ultimately it turns up at Martinique. With the exception of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Terror* all seem to be in good condition. Reports of battle at sea are almost daily published in the American papers, sometimes with particulars, but the opposing fleets have not encountered each other. Cervera cleans his boilers and takes in coal. Sampson replenishes his stock of ammunition, reduced by the bombardment of Puerto Rico. It appears now that the Spanish fleet went to the Canaries from the Cape Verdes, took in stores and left for the West Indies, making the whole voyage in remarkably fast time. The governors of the French and Dutch West Indian islands carry out the neutrality laws very strictly and impartially.

The French steamer *Lafayette* is brought up for attempting to enter Havana, but is promptly released by the American Government and allowed to proceed on her way. On leaving Havana she is full of refugees, who are hooted by the populace. Spanish gunboats reconnoitre in the Gulf of Mexico and capture a small yacht. Her passengers, not being Americans, are released. Active preparations are made in America for the invasion of Cuba. The United States is willing to end the war if Spain gives up Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the Canaries, and pays \$200,000,000 indemnity (*Daily News*). The Cuban autonomists protest against American rule. America's preparations do not warrant the assumption that the United States can speedily end the war. The commissariat is very defective. In New York State provisions are rotting in one place, and the troops suffer want in another. The National Guard can not be sent abroad until it has been better trained; there is much insubordination, especially in the New York regiments (*Handelsblad*). There is some talk of increasing the forces already under arms. Rear-Admiral Belknap creates a sensation by warning the United States Government to "prepare to meet the Kaiser."

THE SCARCITY OF BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

MANY attribute the scarcity of breadstuffs in Europe to the Spanish-American war, which has raised the freight rates and enables speculators to "corner" wheat; others realize that we are living in lean years, harvests having been below the average in most countries for some time past. Italy seems to suffer most, the late riots there being undoubtedly hunger revolts. In Pavia, Livorno, Sesto-Florentino, and Milan (see LITERARY DIGEST, May 27), shops were plundered, public buildings damaged, and in the last-named place a thousand persons are said to have lost their lives in a single encounter with the troops. Socialists and Anarchists no doubt made use of the circumstances for their own purposes. The *Corriere della Sera*, Milan, says:

"The demonstrations had evidently been planned and prepared. The soldiers did not make use of their weapons until they were forced to do so. Children were sent to begin the trouble by hooting the troops, and a little boy even tried to pull the sword from an officer's hand. The women then joined in, and the men came last. They did not make much of a stand, however. . . . It is not easy to see how the present or any other Ministry could remedy an evil which is due entirely to economical causes."

The *Mattino* holds the municipal governments responsible, and says:

"There is too much corruption and office-hunting. As least 25 per cent. of the income of even small towns goes in salaries. Work that could be done by one person is divided among ten, and the officials are always relatives or friends of the mayor. If the

governors interfere, politics are brought into play, and the honest governor is sent out of the way to Sicily."

The Vienna *Freie Presse* explains that Italy, being thickly populated and poor, can not afford to maintain an army of corrupt politicians such as is fed by wealthier countries. In the opinion of calm observers the riots are not likely to hurt the monarchy. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, sketches the situation to the following effect:

Thanks to the firmness of the Government, order has been restored and the rebellion will not spread. It requires a great deal of *naïveté* to believe that the position of the House of Savoy is endangered because there has been a sporadic proclamation of the republic. The revolutionaries of Lombardy have received a severe check, and are forced to hide on Swiss soil—if the Swiss allow it for any length of time.

Moreover, the population really sympathizes with the troops, and the rioters are very unpopular. Democratic institutions are rather under a cloud, and parliamentarism, as practised in Italy, has had many violent enemies for a long time past; to it are attributed the evils which beset the kingdom, and the politicians are made responsible for the fact that serious reforms are never carried out. It is not only in reactionary circles where dissatisfaction is vented.

The same paper suggests the remedy in the following words:

"We do not believe that any one thinks of the suppression of the parliamentary system, but there are many ways in which it might be modified. Able statesmen suggest the adoption of the German system, which confers upon the crown the power to choose its ministers, and renders it independent of parliament. This idea is certainly in the air, and it is gaining strength. . . . Recent events may hasten its realization."

The *Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"Any speculator in a distant country who wickedly corners a necessary of life, and enriches himself at the expense of the poor of the world, may threaten their entire social system. The speculator gets scot-free with his millions, but by raising the price of bread he may have made a dozen cities run with blood, and even brought apparently strong government to the ground. It is the habit of the mass of people to discover that their governments are stupid or oppressive or corrupt only when the cupboard grows bare or when the loaf rises to twice its ordinary price. Their government may have nothing at all to do with the causes which have produced this result, but the crisis suddenly brings them to the knowledge of all the weak spots in a *régime* which they had accepted without question so long as there was a margin of food. . . . Fiscal reform unfortunately can never, or hardly ever, be obtained except on threat of starvation or some other acute crisis. It was the Irish famine which opened our ports; it will be the threat of famine or the fear of continued disturbance which will abolish the *octroi*."

Most European papers agree that it is not the national duty on grain which causes the famine, but the local tariff raised to support the corrupt politicians. The Roman correspondent of the London *Daily News* thinks the king should side with the people against the Parliament, as the army is with him.

Similar riots have taken place in Spain, tho not quite so serious. Everywhere the revolutionaries seem to have endeavored to make political capital out of the economical situation. In Germany the Socialists draw the lesson that starvation is the result of a nation's attempt to make itself respected. The *Vorwärts*, Berlin, argues to the following effect:

The troubles in Italy will give us Socialists a chance to agitate against the Agrarian landowners and the Protectionists. These riots also prove that, in case of a great war, the people must starve in order to feed the soldiers. The only salvation for Germany is to disarm, so that she is not tempted to make war. For this reason the Socialists must endeavor to prevent the storing of grain, which is already spoken of. This, however, would throw us back into the barbarism of Egypt. If the Government has sufficient means to feed the people, it will be impossible to rouse the latter to a sense of their slavery. It is very unfortunate that the German Government has been allowed to strengthen the navy, for this encourages the ruling classes to oppose maritime nations.

It is, however, very doubtful that either England or Germany or France will be seriously inconvenienced during the present year, as these countries have a certain amount of prosperity to help them tide over the scarcity. They can, moreover, draw a fairly good supply from Russia. In Russia the famine demands many victims, but in districts which can not be easily reached. In the provinces from which Western Europe usually obtains its supplies the harvests have been fairly good.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOSCANELLI'S SHARE IN THE DISCOVERY
OF THE NEW WORLD.

THE close study of original documents connected with the discoveries of Columbus has convinced Professor de Lollis, an Italian student of the subject, that while Columbus actually discovered America, the existence of this continent and the way of reaching it were first suggested to him by the Florentine, Paolo Toscanelli dal Pozzo. Toscanelli was a doctor of medicine, which is the excuse for an interesting note on the subject in *The British Medical Journal* (April 16). Says that paper:

"Toscanelli's name has indeed been mentioned as having confirmed Columbus in his ideas as to the existence of a great undiscovered continent, and when the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated in 1892 he came in incidentally for a small share of glory; neither on this, nor on the other side of the Atlantic, however, did his name appear in the program of the official demonstrations. This omission is now to be rectified to some extent. On April 17, the fourth centenary of Toscanelli and Amerigo Vespucci is to be celebrated with much pomp and circumstance at Florence. Toscanelli deserves to be remembered, for it is clear from the evidence produced by de Lollis that without Toscanelli's instructions Columbus would never have gone to seek the East by way of the West, and consequently would not have stumbled on the discovery of America. Columbus went in 1476 to Portugal, where at that time the scheme of transatlantic route had already attracted the attention of the king and his geographers. The moving spirit was Fernan Martins, Canon of Lisbon—himself also a doctor of physic, who had lived some time in Italy, where he had made the acquaintance of Toscanelli. At the suggestion of Martins, Toscanelli wrote to the King of Portugal a letter dated June 25, 1474, in which he refers to the scheme discussed between them at a previous time for reaching the 'land of spices' by a shorter road along the coast of Guinea. In this letter he enclosed a planisphere illustrating his conception of the world as a sphere, and showing how it could be circumnavigated. Columbus placed himself in communication with Toscanelli, some time between September, 1479, and August, 1481. He asked the Florentine physician for information, and Toscanelli, in his reply, after referring with approbation to his wish to reach the land where spices are produced, refers him for an answer to his question to the letter and the map which he had sent in 1474 to Fernan Martins. Columbus wrote to him a second time, and in his reply Toscanelli used the following expression: 'I perceive your great and magnificent wish to reach the East by the West in the manner shown by the map which I sent you'; and he expressed his satisfaction that the map had been understood, and that the project referred to was looked upon as not only possible, but certain. Columbus copied with his own hand Toscanelli's letter, and he quotes it in the log of his first voyage, and again in that of his fourth and last. He admits that from this passage he had drawn the arguments which decided the King of Spain to fit out the expedition. Columbus also took Toscanelli's map with him on his voyage. Toscanelli died in 1482, and thus had not the gratification of seeing how the inspiration which he gave bore fruit, tho in a way which he had not foreseen. It is an interesting fact that two doctors of medicine should be so closely associated with the discovery which made the name of Columbus immortal."

Spanish Pride.—Two qualities, according to the *London Spectator*, and only two, differentiate Spaniards from other Southern races of Europe—pride and callousness. From the union of the two comes the Spaniard's reputation in all ages for cruelty. He hurts, not for the mere sake of hurting, but because one who has injured his pride must be entirely crushed before the Spaniard is satisfied. *The Spectator* continues as follows:

"A personal dignity, quite apart from mere vanity, appears to be as essential to him as freedom to the Anglo-Saxon or order to

the German. This feeling shows itself in his dress, in his bearing, in his language, in all his acts, public and private. He can not cringe, he can not brook a slight, he can not suppress himself when self-effacement would be convenient. He must be acknowledged as gentleman on all occasions as the condition without which business can not be done, and he usually adds to the word gentleman the word Spaniard. He is a gentleman of Spain, or in his own eyes he ceases to be anything. Our own Highlander has precisely the same quality in the same degree, and till a very recent period he also dressed the part. There is something very impressive about this feeling, particularly when it leads, as it often does, to the endurance of immense risks, and it is a little perplexing to know from what root it ultimately springs. It is a matter of race some say; but there is no kinship of race between the Highlander, who is Celt, a little crossed with Norseman, and the Iberian, who comes probably from the same stock as the Mongol—it remains pure in Biscay—deeply crossed with the Visigoth and with a trace, varying in quantity in each province, of Semitic blood. It is his history, say others; but tho the Spaniard has a great history, we do not know that it is greater than that of the Frenchman or the Englishman, while it is not so great as that of the Italian. It does not come from pride of pedigree, for the common Spaniard does not know his pedigree any more than his rival in any other nation; and it does not come from pride of career, for it shows it just as much, perhaps more, if he has done nothing but loaf.

"Our own theory is that it springs from soldiership; that the Spaniard, like the Highlander, after fighting perpetually for centuries past, has got the soldier characteristics fairly into his blood—the love of appearing dignified, the tendency to indolence when off duty, the instinctive touchiness about grade, the personal pride as of the man who faces death while other men only live. Certainly the Spaniard has it, and it makes him on occasion one of the most to be respected, and on occasion one of the most irrational, of God's creatures. He seems when his pride is moved to act on emotion merely, and will put aside the greatest temptation, or act with the greatest folly, according to the provocation."

MEN AND WOMEN WITH HORNS.

AMONG the "freaks" exhibited by traveling shows in this country, seldom or never is there seen such a thing as a human being with horns like a beast. Yet it appears from an article in the *Revue des Revues* (Paris, March 15) that men and women with horns have been by no means so rare as might be supposed. The author of the article (M. Jean Finot) describes a number of authentic cases and gives portraits of ten persons who bore those excrescences. He begins by observing:

"This phenomenon is more frequently met with than is generally believed. Such is the force of prejudice that nearly all of us would rather have two noses or four feet rather than the emblem which in bygone ages was considered the supreme ornament of man. It is in this view that horns are attributed to gods and heroes. Alexander the Great, when he proclaimed himself the son of Jupiter, gave orders that on the coins which should be struck thereafter he should be represented bearing horns. Michelangelo, when he made a statue of Moses, depicted the Hebrew legislator with horns, as a sign of manly strength. The kings of India were wont to have horns attached to their helmets, as a mark of their supreme rank. The great gods, like Jupiter, Pan, and even Astarte, the goddess of the Syrians, were represented with horns as an indication of their mighty power. In the course of time the horn lost its significance and ceased to be regarded as a mark of splendor, force, and dignity.

"M. Villeneuve has written a book in which he describes seventy-one cases of horned human beings. Fifty per cent. of these occurred in the cases of men who had the horns, like animals, on the forehead. The statistics show that more women are horned than men, and the horns of the women are usually longer than those of men. In the British Museum is the largest specimen of a human horn. It is eight inches in length, and ornamented the head of a noble Englishman. In the seventeenth century a Mrs. Allen, of Leicestershire, England, had a pair of horns. So far from being ashamed, she was proud of them, and

wore them as an ornament all her life. They attracted to her, it is told, numerous admirers. Another Englishwoman of the same town, known as the beautiful Mary Davis, had a pair of horns which were regarded as an addition to her charms. She had them cut off four times, but they grew again. One growth was presented to King Henry IV. of France.

"M. Lamprey and other travelers have told of people who number among them numerous specimens of horned men and women. These people are found in certain regions of western Africa. In 1887, M. Lamprey relates, he found in the African territory of Ganim several imposing types of horned men and women. One of these was a majestic-looking negro with two horns, which in his case sprang one from each side of the nose.

"A Mexican named Rodriguez is described as having a horn on the side of his head, about seven inches long, with three branches like the horn of a stag.

"Are horns hereditary? It would appear from the observations of physicians who have carefully studied these excrescences that they are sometimes hereditary, tho not as a general rule. M. Dublanc relates in the *Journal de Pharmacie* for 1830 that the Medical Society sent him for analysis three human horns, of which one was cut from the head of the grandfather of the person who bore the other two.

"Animals that are not usually horned sometimes, like the human race, put forth unexpectedly a decoration of this kind. There are well-authenticated cases of horns being found on dogs, horses, and hares, and there is even one case related by a trustworthy physician of their being seen on a cat.

"What is the nature of this horn formation? According to Malpighi, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, horns are the nervous prolongation of the skin. Bieschu, another judge not to be despised, says they are due to a morbid secretion. Without entering into details on this subject, it may be said that it is agreed that in their essence human horns are analogous, in their substance, to that of the horns of animals, to human nails and the claws of beasts. Whatever it may be, these excrescences do not threaten either the health or the life of those who have them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IDENTIFYING AT LAST THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

ALL general readers have met with speculations concerning the prisoner of the Bastille who was compelled to wear an "iron mask," and, as has been supposed, was kept in solitary confinement, no one save the prison officers being allowed to hold any communication with him. He has been the hero of romances innumerable. Grave historians have exercised their ingenuity in trying to elucidate the mystery about the prisoner. Voltaire, the first writer of note to give form and life to the vague traditions about the masked prisoner, hints in his history, "The Age of Louis XIV.," written fifty years after the death of the masked man, that he was a person of high rank. The historian graphically describes how this mysterious being, while at the island Sainte Marguerite, where he was imprisoned before being sent to the Bastille, endeavored to open communication with the outer world by throwing out on the shore of the island, from the grated window of his gloomy dungeon, a piece of fine linen and a silver plate, on which he had traced some strange characters to reveal a horrible tale of misfortune. It has been claimed that he was an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria, the mother of Louis XIV.; also a twin brother of Louis XIV., put out of the way by Cardinal Richelieu to avoid the ills of a disputed succession. Others have labored to show that he was a bastard of Louis XIV., or the English Duke of Monmouth, or a son of the Protector Cromwell, as well as various other persons.

M. Funck-Brentano, who has attained reputation as an accurate and reliable historian, is the librarian of the library of the Arsenal at Paris. This library contains an enormous number of documents relating to the ancient history of France, and among these is a great mass of papers relating to the Bastille. In his researches among these papers, he has discovered some which establish beyond a peradventure who the Man in the Iron Mask was. The result of his researches he gives in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris, March 26). Among the papers in the library is the register of Du Junca, who, under the title of Lieutenant of the King,

was the chief turnkey of the Bastille during the whole time the Mask was incarcerated there, which, according to the register, began on September 18, 1698, and ended on November 19, 1703, when the unfortunate prisoner died—about five years. In the register is noted each day by Du Junca all details relative to the prisoners incarcerated. The register declares that the man wore a mask, not of iron, but of black velvet. It may be mentioned, in passing, that it has been indisputably proved by other unimpeachable documents that it was no uncommon practise, especially in the reign of Louis XIV., to isolate human beings and keep them immured with their features carefully hidden, and that the victims were persons of all conditions.

It has been constantly asserted that the Mask was kept in a room by himself, and not allowed to see or be seen by the other prisoners. This is positively disproved by Du Junca's register. The Bastille could accommodate but forty-two prisoners in separate rooms. Whenever the number confined was larger than that, it was necessary to put two or more in the same room. In April, 1701, a prisoner was received when the place was more than full. This prisoner, named Maranville, the register records, was put in the room with the Mask, who for some time previous had shared his room with a man named Thirmont. Thus there were three of them in the same room. M. Funck-Brentano is able to establish certainly who these two men were. Maranville was a writer of wretched novels, a beggar in purse and in habit, who was imprisoned for speaking disrespectfully of the French authorities and reviling them for certain proceedings they had taken against the Dutch.

Thirmont was a lacquey, who was accused of impious acts and attacks on the religion of the state. He afterward lost his reason and was put in a madhouse. So little consideration, therefore, was paid to the Mask that there were put in the same room with him a miserable novelist and a lacquey. At the time these two men were locked up with the Mask the register shows that there were at the Bastille other prisoners who were kept rigorously isolated, notwithstanding that the prison was so full. It is, therefore, certain that the isolation of these other prisoners was considered of much greater consequence than the isolation of the Mask.

The register shows that the masked man died on the 19th of November, 1703, and was buried in the church of St. Paul in Paris the next day. The mortuary register of that church was burned in the conflagration of 1871, but a facsimile of the entry of the burial of the Mask was published in a book written by Marius Topin and published in 1869. In the mortuary register the name of the masked man appears in full, and it was Hercules Antoine Mattioli. Who he was is very well known. He was the secretary of the Duke of Mantua. Louis XIV., angered by the duplicity of the man in connection with negotiations relative to the acquisition of Casal, had him seized on Italian soil, in a time of profound peace, in violation of international law, and brought to Paris, where he was kept in several prisons and finally in the Bastille. He was kept masked in order that he might not be reclaimed by the Duke of Mantua.

M. Funck-Brentano does not claim that he is the first to maintain that Mattioli was the Man in the Iron Mask. It has been maintained by several writers before him. In one of the latest works on the subject, M. Jung, a French staff officer, after diligent investigations claims that Mattioli was not the Mask, who was a criminal that probably played a prominent part in one of the numerous poisoning plots which disgraced the reign of Louis XIV. Jung identifies him with a Lorraine gentleman who seems to have belonged to a numerous band of conspirators against the life of the king.

As late as this year there appeared a book written by the president of the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles-Lettres of Bordeaux, in which the author claims to have proved that the Man in the Iron Mask was Molière.

M. Funck-Brentano considers the question now finally settled, and concludes with these reflections:

"What a lesson in modesty for historians! The writers who have dealt with this question had under their eyes the entry in the register of the church of St. Paul, where is given the name of the prisoner, in full, with all the letters. They have had the register of Du Junca, in which could be found the facts here narrated; all of which has not prevented their filling these books with the most extraordinary discussions."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

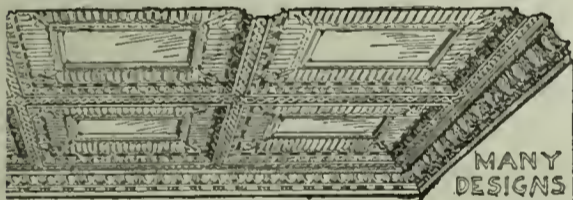
BUSINESS SITUATION.

"This nation faces war with reviving volume of business," says *Dun's Review*. Firm and steady markets, with a stir in the outfitting trades owing to the concentration and equipment of large bodies of troops, have been features of the week's business. Foreign exports were about \$2,000,000, or 20 per cent. larger than last year. Unfavorable weather conditions, unusually long-continued rains in the North and East, and dryness in the South and West, have somewhat retarded distribution. Failures numbered 231, an increase of 20 over the week before, but 26 less than during the corresponding week last year.

Bank Clearings Contract.—"The contraction in bank clearings usual at this time of year is reflected in a total for the week of \$1,188,828,000, 10 per cent. smaller than last week, but 30 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of last year and of 1896, 45 per cent. larger than 1895, 67 per cent. larger than 1894, 3.7 per cent. larger than 1892, while as compared with 1890 the decrease is only about 3 per cent."—*Bradstreet's*, May 28.

The Iron Market.—"Starting this month with the greatest consumption ever known, the iron industry has made surprising progress in new orders, which reached about 100,000 tons in bars alone, over 50,000 having been placed at Chicago and 15,000 at Wheeling, mainly resulting from the extraordinary demand for agricultural implements. Heavy contracts for structural work, including some from New York which have depended on action of the city government, amount during the week to at least 15,000 tons, with others reported at many Western cities. Plate contracts, outside of the heavy demand for the Government, are very large, and include 5,600 tons for shipyards in Glasgow and Belfast. Many structural and bridge contracts at the West are pending, with probability of large orders during the coming week."—*Dun's Review*, May 28.

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7000 BICYCLES carried over from 1897 must be sacrificed now. New High Grade, all styles, best equipment, guaranteed. \$9.75 to \$17.00. Used wheels, late models, all makes, \$3 to \$12. We ship on approval without a cent payment. Write for bargain list and art catalogue of over 98 models. BICYCLE FREE for season to advertise them. Send for one. Rider agents wanted. Learn how to Earn a Bicycle and make money.
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FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

The Cereals.—"Cereal exports still continue unprecedentedly heavy, wheat shipments for the week aggregating 4,309,133 bushels, against 4,064,000 bushels last week, 2,081,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,064,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,426,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports are among the largest on record, aggregating 6,164,456 bushels this week, against 5,550,000 bushels last week, 2,185,000 bushels this week a year ago, 1,720,000 bushels in 1896, 1,040,000 bushels in 1895, and 812,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's*, May 28.

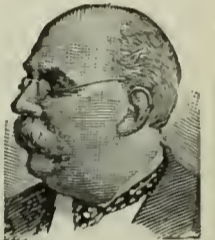
Wool and the Textiles.—"A better demand appears for textile goods, with slight advance in print-cloths and a substantial gain in sales of staples. . . . The sales during the week having been only 3,748,100 pounds, of which 2,489,100 were domestic, against 6,842,400 a year ago and 4,211,000 in the same week of 1892. The manufacturers are largely supplied with materials, altho some who have heavy government contracts are obliged to buy different grades of wool than those they have in hand. Activity in the market is prevented by the fact that Western holders almost universally believe in higher prices than can yet be realized in Eastern markets, so that purchasing is very light. About 28 cents is obtained for Ohio XX and 29 cents for combed wool, but the mills are all pushed with orders, particularly on the grade of goods required by the Government, and there is every indication of a large business to come."—*Dun's Review*, May 28.

Canadian Trade.—"Weather conditions and a holiday have checked business in the Dominion of Canada, but trade is reported good in nearly all lines. Toronto reports a large volume of business in dry-goods and heavy sales of American prints. The Klondike demand, however, is materially less active. A heavy business is looked for in sugar, as the result of large crops of small fruits and apples. Wheat-crop prospects in Winnipeg and Ontario are reported flattering. Montreal reports the shoe manufacturers busy, dry-goods, groceries, and liquors especially active, and trade good in nearly all lines. Warmer weather has helped the distribution of summer goods at Halifax. Exports of lobsters to the United States are 100 per cent. larger than last year. Victoria reports Alaskan transportation business as busy, but the rush is not nearly so great as earlier in the season. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 18, only one half those of last week and compare with 20 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1896, and 36 in the corresponding weeks of 1895 and 1894. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$21,448,000, 15 per cent. smaller than last week, but 24 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, May 28.

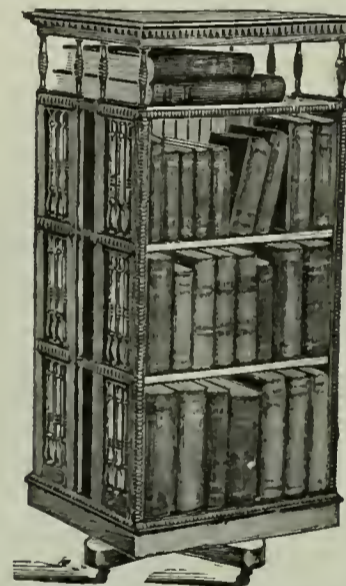
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Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

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PERSONALS.

THE announcement that Sir Julian Pauncefote, for the past ten years British ambassador at Washington, is to be retired, has brought out a number of anecdotes about him. A Washington clubman tells this one:

He (Pauncefote) was very fond of Secretary of State Gresham, and spent many an hour in the private office of the latter listening to Gresham's Western stories, for as a story-teller the Secretary was almost a second Lincoln. During one of these visits the representatives of other countries called, and waited in the diplomatic room, as it was diplomat day at the State Department. Mr. Kenesaw Landis, Gresham's private secretary, was the only one who had the privilege of reminding the Secretary of State of his duties. He saw the various representatives waiting, and, finally, he called on the Secretary and reminded him of the day and the visitors.

The Secretary was stretched on a sofa. He was smoking and telling stories to Sir Julian, who sat close by and thereby became, unconsciously to the Secretary, the ash receiver for the latter's cigar. The Secretary said in reply to Landis:

"All right, Kenesaw, hold them until I finish this story to Mr. Pauncefote."

Sir Julian rather liked the American Secretary to call him "Mr." When he and the Secretary went into the diplomatic room together the ambassadorial trousers were white with the ashes of Gresham's cigar.

MAJ.-GEN. WESLEY MERRITT, who has been selected to command the United States Army in the Philippine Islands and to be military governor of the new addition to our national domain, is one of our most distinguished military chieftains of this generation. Altho a very young man when he enlisted in the Civil War, he won high honors at Gettysburg, Five Forks, Winchester, and Cold Harbor, as well as many other battles of equal importance. After the rebellion was over he was sent to the far West, and there he won fresh honors by

CHILD WRECKS.

One of the most Divine traits in mankind is the love for and care of the little folks. To furnish them good nourishing food is to supply the wherewith to build the little bodies into healthy and sturdy men and women. Parents who thoughtlessly give coffee to growing children will see the day when they would give anything on earth to be rid of the regret for the weakness and frequent sick spells of the children, caused by the alkaloids of coffee. Give the children Postum Food Coffee, the famous food drink, which goes directly to nourish and strengthen child or adult, and when in after days you glory in their strength and ability, you can remember with pride that your intelligence and care about the food and drink in their childhood made the sturdy men and women they are. It is criminal to be careless. It pays well to give children nourishing liquid food like Postum.

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AUTHORS. Do you desire the honest criticism of your story, essay, poem, biography, or its skilled revision? Such work, said George W. Curtis, is done as it should be by the Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus O. Conn. Send for circular 1, or forward your book or MS. to the N. Y. Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

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pluck and skill in fighting the Indians. Up to the present time he has been tried in every department of military service and never found wanting. It is announced that he is to be married to a young Chicago girl as soon as he returns from the East.

THE new Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who has been appointed to fill Mr. Roosevelt's place, is Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts. Mr. Allen is an Amherst graduate and a man of considerable political experience, having represented his State in Congress and been a state senator. He has no naval experience, so that he will probably be in charge of the routine work of the department, such as the repairs of ships, navy-yards, and stations, etc. Mr. Allen is a close friend of Secretary Long, and of late years has been in mercantile business.

Current Events.

Monday, May 23.

The first California volunteers embark at San Francisco for Manila. . . . The British steamer *Ardanmohr* is seized on suspicion of attempting to run the Havana blockade, but is soon released. . . . The annual meeting of the American Congregational Society is held in Boston. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly dismisses the Herman Warszawiak appeal. . . . Leaders of the New York City Republican organization discuss the advisability of asking Governor Black to remove Mayor Van Wyck for his course in the police board matter. . . . Gen. Henry R. Jackson, ex-Minister to Austria and to Mexico, dies at Savannah. . . . United States Supreme Court decides that convictions under the oleomargarin laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire are invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Chilton, Lodge, and Turley make speeches on the war revenue bill. . . . The President nominates W. W. Rockhill, now minister and consul-general to Greece, Rumania, and Servia, to be minister alone.

Spain largely increases her defenses at Gibraltar. . . . Gladstone's body lies in state in the Hawarden church. . . . The second trial of Emile Zola is begun at Versailles. . . . Sir John Gilbert, the Irish historian, is dead.

Tuesday, May 24.

The Navy Department receives another despatch from Admiral Dewey dated May 20, in which he declares he is still holding his own at Manila. . . . It is announced that the two cables from Santiago de Cuba to Kingston, Jamaica, were cut on May 18. . . . It is reported that the Cramps of Philadelphia and a large English ship-building company have been consolidated. . . . The Missouri supreme court has declared the St. Louis police pension law unconstitutional. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Frye, Platt of Connecticut, and Lindsay speak against the corporation-tax feature of the war revenue bill. House: Bills for the organization of a navy hospital corps, to authorize the appointment of a mission to allot lands in the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah, and several minor measures are passed.

The Duke of Almodovar del Rio becomes

A Subject of Importance.

The science of disinfection until quite recently was nothing more than the masking of one odor by another more powerful, and frequently almost as poisonous and dangerous as the one it was intended to overcome. It is not only the necessity but the duty of householders to employ some reliable disinfectant for flushing drains and numerous other household purposes, and to do so without thinking it is so much material thrown away. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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All Filters are Dangerous

The disease germs are smaller than the pores and work through. Kill them. The only absolutely pure water aerated with sterilized air is made by

The Sanitary Still

Disease germs can not survive the process of distillation. The Sanitary Still fits any stove and the same fire which cooks the meal distills the water in abundance. Easy to manage as a tea-kettle. Write for booklet.

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RALSTON STILL



is a perfect safeguard against water-borne diseases. Officially endorsed by the

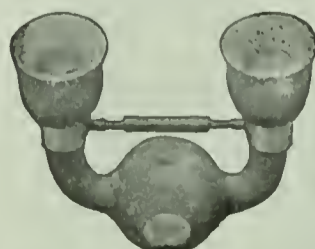
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Spanish Foreign Minister in place of Señor Castillo, who declines to serve. . . . The Minister of Finance says that a twenty per cent. general increase in taxation is necessary. . . . The military authorities in **Sierra Leone** are guarding the American missionaries, several of whom were murdered by the natives not long ago.

Wednesday, May 25.

President McKinley issues a call for **75,000 more volunteers**. . . . The battle-ship *Oregon* arrives at Jupiter Inlet, Fla. . . . Twenty-five hundred men leave San Francisco for Manila. . . . The first pension voucher of the war with Spain is issued at Chicago. . . . Congress—Senate: The pension deficiency bill appropriating \$9,000,000 is passed. . . . The discussion on the war revenue bill is continued. House: The bill granting public lands to New Mexico is passed.

Official despatches to Madrid confirm the report that Admiral *Cervera's* fleet is blocked up in Santiago harbor. . . . The body of Mr. Gladstone is taken to London. . . . It is reported that the lieutenant in command of the Spanish gunboat *Callao*, recently captured at Manila, has been court-martialed for cowardice and shot, and also that Admiral Montojo is being tried for the same offense.

Thursday, May 26.

The *Oregon* arrives at Key West in excellent

condition, having met no Spanish ships on her voyage. . . . The Government, through the Secretary of State, formally accepts the services of the **Red Cross**. . . . The directors of the **Trans-Mississippi Exposition**, at Omaha, decide to keep open on Sunday from 1 to 10 P.M., to prohibit the sale of liquors on the grounds, and to provide for the holding of concerts and religious services on Sunday afternoons. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. White and Teller discuss the war-revenue bill. House: The Senate amendments to the pension deficiency bill are concurred in.

Madrid is reported on the verge of revolution. . . . Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is said to have advised the **Queen Regent to flee**. . . . **Martial law** is proclaimed throughout the Canary Islands. . . . In a collision in the Indian Ocean between the steamers *Mecca* and *Lindula*, fifty-three persons are drowned.

Friday, May 27.

General Merritt arrives at San Francisco and takes charge of the Manila expedition. . . . **Admiral Sampson's** fleet is reported off Matanzas. . . . The British consul at Havana telegraphs to the State Department that the exchange of two American newspaper correspondents, Thrall and Jones, for four of the Spanish prisoners captured on the *Argonauta* was effected at noon. . . . **Dr. Charles A. Briggs** is ordained a deacon in the Episcopal Church. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly decides the **McGiffert heresy case** by directing the professor to reconcile his views with those of the church or withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry. . . . Congress—Senate: Messrs. Gorman, Teller, Cockrell, and Nelson discuss the war-revenue bill. Two amendments providing for the annexation of Hawaii are offered to the bill. The President nominates **twenty-eight brigadier-generals**, among them being Gen. John A. Wyle, Pennsylvania, and Col. Fred D. Grant, New York. House: The Senate resolution voting a sword to **Admiral Dewey** and medals to his men is passed unanimously. . . . The bill amending the internal-revenue laws is passed.

A London despatch says that **Spain is very anxious for peace**, and is inviting the good offices of the powers to secure it. . . . The report that the commander of the Spanish gunboat *Callao* had been shot for cowardice is denied. . . . The American mission at **Tung-Chou, China**, is looted by a mob, but it is believed that no one is injured. . . . The report that the American cruiser *Baltimore* has been blown up at Manila is denied.

Saturday, May 28.

President McKinley reviews 12,000 volunteers at Camp Alger, Va. . . . The **Presbyterian General Assembly** adjourns to meet next May in Minneapolis. . . . The **Socialist Labor Party** of Pennsylvania nominates J. Mahlon Barnes for governor. . . . The cruiser *Columbia* is run into by the British steamer *Foscolia* and a large hole stove in her side; the *Foscolia* founders. . . . The governor of Mississippi appoints Congressman **Wm. V. A. Sullivan, United States Senator** to succeed the late Senator **Walthall**. . . . The auxiliary cruiser *St. Louis* arrives at this city. . . . Congress—Senate: The President nominates ex-Senator **Mathew C. Butler**, of South Carolina, and James K. Watris, of Texas, to be **major-generals**; Nelson Cole, of Missouri, and ex-Governor **Wm. C. Oates**, of Alabama, to be **brigadier-generals** of volunteers; ex-Senator **Butler's** nomination is confirmed at once. . . . The appointment of **C. A. Leland**, of Ohio, to be **associate justice** of the supreme court of New Mexico is confirmed. . . . The corporation tax amendment to the war-revenue bill is laid on the table.

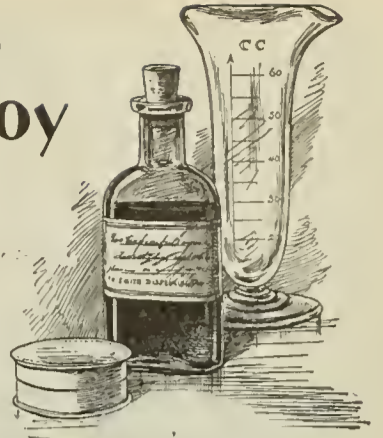
Gladstone is buried in Westminster Abbey. . . . The **Italian cabinet** resigns. . . . It is officially announced in Madrid that the **Spanish reserve squadron** has left Cadiz.

Sunday, May 29.

Oscar S. Straus declares that he has accepted the mission to Turkey in place of Dr. J. B. Angel, resigned. . . . **General Merritt** receives orders giving him almost complete discretion in the government of the Philippines. . . . A Paris newspaper publishes news of an alleged battle between **Sampson and Cervera**, in which "two American war-ships were sunk and one captured and Admiral Sampson killed"; this, however, is received even by the Spaniards with suspicion. . . . American and Cuban official despatches still indicate that **Cervera is in Santiago harbor**.

The Spaniards mine and obstruct **Cardenas harbor**. . . . The Spanish cabinet decides to prohibit the export of silver coins. . . . It is reported that the **Philippine insurgents** have offered their aid to Admiral Dewey.

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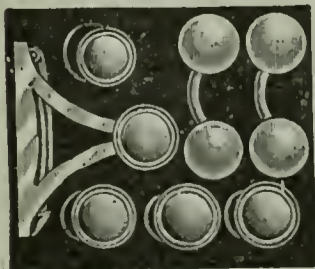
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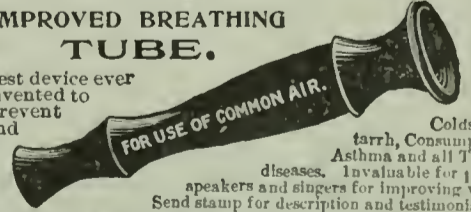
will out-wear any other make. Over 2,000,000 sold annually. If your dealer does not have the GUYOT, we will send, post-paid, together with a handsome necktie-holder, on receipt of price, 50 cents.



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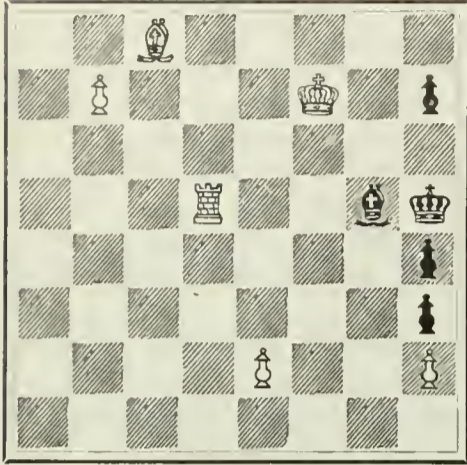
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 288.

BY OTTO WURZBURG.

Black—Five Pieces.



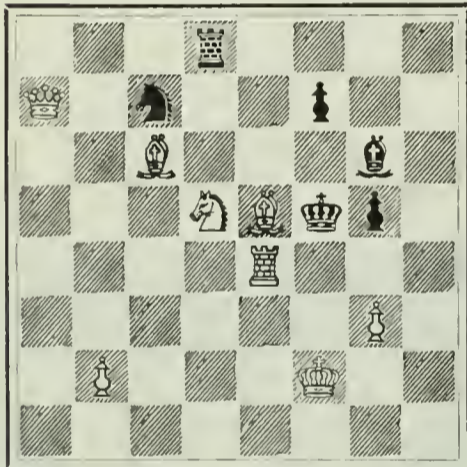
White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 289.

BY A. ROEGNER.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

NO. 282.

Key-move, R—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; Z. T. Merrill, Milwaukee; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Monndsville, W. Va.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; E. E. Whitford, Factoryville, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. L. P., Sing Sing, N. Y.; John Jewell, Columbus, Ind.; J. P. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Comments: "Ingenious, but one of the author's easiest"—M. W. H.; "Illustrates one of the oldest and simplest ideas in the problem-art"—I. W. B. "Such well-made Laws Show up no flaws."—I. W.

B.; "Capital. Full of harmonious variety"—F. H. J.; "A pretty sacrifice and well balanced"—C. Q. De F.; "Fairly good"—C. W. C.; "Very simple"—G. P.; "A good composition"—W. G. D.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Very simple"—R. L. P.

We have received two "tries"; R x Kt, and P—B 7. Black's answer K x Kt stops both, for B—Q 6 is not mate, as Black plays K—K 6.

NO. 283.

Table with 3 columns of chess moves: 1. B-Kt 6, 2. Q-B 5, 3. Q-K 6 mate. 1. K x P, 2. P-K 3, 3. Q-Q B 5, mate. 1. P x Kt, 2. K-Kt 4, 3. Q-B 5, mate. 1. P-K 3, 2. K any, 3. Q-Q B 5, mate.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. Barry, I. W. Bieber, F. H. Johnston, C. W. C., C. Q. De France, C. Patterson, W. G. Donnan, G. A. L., Z. T. Merrill, R. G. Fitzgerald, R. M. Campbell, C. R. Oldham, Dr. Frick, H. V. Fitch, John Jewell.

Comments: "Ingenious, but not difficult"—M. W. H.; "Well worthy a place in your excellent Chess-column"—M. W. B.; "A capital composition"—I. W. B.; "Somewhat hard to solve"—F. H. J.; "A neat and interesting problem" C. W. C.; "Key-move not hard to find, yet the mates are difficult"—C. Q. De F.; "Nothing abstruse in this"—G. P.

R. G. Fitzgerald sends solution of 278, 279, 280, 281. Mrs. S. W. G., Philadelphia, was successful with 279, and P. Hubbard, Cambridge, Mass., got 280.

Problem 285, by Meyer, was published some time ago in these columns. It is No. 255, and was duplicated by mistake.

CONCERNING 269.

Mr. Barry acknowledges that his analysis does not prove that 269 has no second solution: Q—Q B 8. He, inferentially, pays a high compliment to our Chess-Department when he says: "In the future, I shall look twice before venturing to contradict THE LITERARY DIGEST."

The Expert and the Problemist.

A good story is told in Der Schachfreund, Berlin, of a Chess-expert who was in the habit of giving any player the odds of all the moves he could make in five minutes. One day a stranger undertook to play the Master with the five minutes' odds. The stranger made sixteen moves in less than the time given, and used up the rest of his time by moving his King back and forth. When the five minutes were up, the expert looked at the position, but did not attempt to play. "What do you want?" he said. "I am mated in two, whatever move I make." The stranger was a distinguished problemist, and the moves he made were as follows:

Table with 4 columns of chess moves: 1. P-Q R 4, 2. Kt-Q R 3, 3. P-R 4, 4. Kt-B 3, 5. P-Q 4, 6. Kt-Q 2, 7. K R-R 3, 8. Q Kt-B 4, 9. Q R-R 3, 10. Kt-K 4, 11. Q-Q 2, 12. K R-KB 3, 13. P-K Kt 3, 14. B-R 3, 15. Q-B 4, 16. Q R-K 3.

The Correspondence Tourney.

Players having unfinished games seem to have put a wrong construction on our words concerning these games. We do not desire the score of unfinished games. What we wanted was information concerning the number of unfinished games and the progress made, in order to see if it were possible to start any of the games in the Finals.

SIXTY-FIFTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table with 4 columns: N. HALD, F. DE ARMAN., N. HALD, F. DE ARMAN., N. HALD, F. DE ARMAN. Moves 1-42 for White and Black.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) A very weak move, as it enables White to bring about a very strong attack on the K side. (b) We have several times called attention to the weakness of this play: first, the Kt here accomplishes nothing; second, it gets in the way of the B. The best move, probably, is B—K B 4. (c) Unnecessary. Playing White's game. He should Castle. (d) B—K B 4 is in order. White compelling Black to move his Q Kt P very materially weakens Black's K wing. (e) Not to be commended. Doesn't seem to have any purpose. Black should keep his Q B as long as White has his Q B in an attacking position, with the possibility of getting his Q on K R file. The better move is B—K Kt 5. If White plays P—K B 3 on P—K R 3, then B—K B 4 forcing trade of B. Follow this up by Q—K 3, and, while Black has weakened his game by the position of his Pawns, yet he has at least a fighting chance. (f) This gives him a very weak Pawn, and yet he is compelled to take. The effect of his 15th move is now apparent. (g) Simply suicidal. He should play B—B 4 or B—B sq. (h) Temporizing. P—B 3 will win in short order. He should prevent P—Kt 4. It seems to us, at this stage of the game, that Black should force a Draw. (i) K—Kt 2 is the move. Black should simply hold his present position, and White can not make any headway. (j) A blunder. Did not see White's continuation. (k) Might as well resign now.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

THE first commercial treaty of reciprocity, under the provisions of the Dingley tariff law, has been concluded with France and was proclaimed by the President May 30. Section 3 of the Dingley law gives the President power to suspend duties on a limited list of articles in exchange for reciprocal and equivalent reductions in favor of products and manufactures of the United States. If satisfied that an agreement is not being fully executed by the contracting government, it becomes the President's duty to revoke the suspension of duties. Negotiations with France have been proceeding for eight months, with the result of an agreement by which France reduces her rates one half on meat products, and about one third on lard compounds, and imposes the minimum rates on fruits and lumber, while the United States reduces rates about one fifth on all the articles specified in section 3 except champagnes, on which there is no reduction. The list includes argols, brandies, still wines, vermouth, and works of art.

Republican papers, with some exceptions, heartily indorse this treaty. The disposition to regard it as important, in view of current expressions of hostile feeling engendered by the Spanish war, is general.

The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says that "the announcement of the signing of the reciprocity treaty at this time, while the Dingley law is under fire in the hostile Senate, will have the effect of proving anew the wisdom of the provisions of that revenue measure and of silencing much of the criticism that has been heard." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) concludes that our relations to ourselves and other nations are showing that "not tariff wars but reciprocity is the order of the day." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) refers to the negotiation of similar treaties with Germany and Great Britain "all in the direction of reciprocity, and if they turn out to be mere *brutum fulmens*, so far as immediate results

are concerned, they nevertheless help to lay a foundation for the future commercial system of the world." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) thinks that aside from the practical relation of mutual concessions to the conditions of trade they have a sentimental value:

"Precisely in the same way that hostile trade discriminations, aimed specially against the products of a particular country, tend to a sense of irritation which is by no means limited to the trade interests directly affected, so friendly trade concessions, whatever the special articles to which they apply, promote good international feeling."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) urges the increase of trade advantages by a fitting representation by the Government of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900. As a matter of record, the newspapers have reported a tentative boycott of Parisian dressmakers and milliners by American society women and a lagging interest in the matter of an appropriation by Congress for the Exposition, owing to the persistent pro-Spanish attitude of the French press. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) explains again that the holdings of some \$80,000,000 of Spanish bonds by French investors accounts in great degree for the attitude of the French papers, and considers the signing of the commercial treaty as sufficient evidence that this Government has no question of the sincerity of French protestations of neutrality. The *Sun* advocates an appropriation for representation at the Exposition, suggesting that "if, after the war closes, France should be inclined to create trouble over the disposition which the United States may make of the territory wrested from Spain, the appropriation could be withheld."

The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, pitches into this agreement with France as "a worthless treaty," saying, in part:

"The treaty with France is not worth—save to the French Foreign Office, which has already made use of it to calm the Radicals—the paper it is written on. It might have been made worth a great deal. The cards were all in the American commissioner's hands, he occasionally flicking the corners with his thumbnail in a satisfied gamester's way. We had passed a tariff, the Dingley bill, not particularly aimed at France, a comparatively negligible quantity in commerce, but which so enraged her Ambassador that he declared it to be 'worse than war,' and afterward obtained a transfer to Madrid, where he plotted for armed intervention against this country on Spain's behalf. Incidentally, it increased duties on argols, or wine lees, paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings, and statuary—none of them commodities indispensable to the people of the United States. In response the French republic promptly bit off its nose to spite the face of Uncle Samuel. It doubled the duties on American food products, particularly meat, of which its people were in absolute need."

"There is made a treaty, there is issued a proclamation, by which France kindly consents to receive the food products which she could not longer go without, save on penalty of food riots, and we let in her wine lees, her brandies, her pen-and-ink drawings, which we were scarcely aware before that we had been without.

"One is forced to inquire whether protection is a thing to make speeches about, or a vital economic and political principle. One is forced to inquire whether the French fleet should be allowed to dictate such a surrender as this when one may play off a larger fleet against the French fleet. For no one can doubt that the French fleet dictated the surrender, that this concession is the result of French threats thundered—so far as a Frenchman can thunder—in the ministerial press, echoed in ministerial intima-

tions. One is forced to inquire why the most timid among us should fear France, when ten days before France played her last card in the joint note the ambassador of a stronger power called at the White House with the notification that France would be looked after in case of trouble.

"We hope to be able to presume that these extraordinary happenings have come about because the Secretary of State is absent on private business and the President is engrossed in army department affairs—which certainly need his attention. But we may suggest that the operations of the Bureau of Reciprocity be suspended until its head, the commissioner, has a free hand in time of peace. The policy of universal slobber, which seems to be necessary in time of war, is likely to work incalculable harm with American industries."

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

THE German-American papers are very much displeased that the people of Germany do not side with America now that the war has begun. The majority of German-American journals wish the Germans to acknowledge that the United States has the same right to pursue a policy of conquest that any other country has. One of the minority on this subject is the *Freie Presse*, Chicago, which says:

"It is to be questioned whether the motto 'The earth for the people of the United States' is a wise one. . . . Germany has, at least, an excuse for her desire for territorial expansion. Her births number 600,000 annually in excess of her deaths, and she must find room for her people. It is difficult for her Government to provide employment for her teeming millions within her narrow boundaries. We in the United States have no such excuse. We have room for double the number of people that we have now, and it is not wise to annex foreign parts and to maintain a large army and navy for their defense. We have room enough, and if we want more people it is better to get European immigrants than the natives of Luzon, Cuba, or Hawaii."

In many German-American papers an attempt is made to explain the animosity of the Germans. In others, the German press is accused of expressing sentiments at variance with public opinion. English intrigue is often mentioned as the prime cause of the estrangement between our people and the Germans, and the Anglo-American papers are blamed for an alleged preference for every item of news inimical to Germany and insulting to her Emperor. All our German-American contemporaries are anxious to cultivate friendly relations with Germany. The relationship with England is utterly repudiated by them.

The special correspondent of the New York *Staats-Zeitung* in Berlin writes, in the main, as follows:

The German Government is undoubtedly friendly to the United States. The press, however, which does not feel bound to support the policy of the Government, has many reasons for its anti-American sentiments. The press does not scruple to express its contempt for the weakness and degeneracy of Spain, but it sympathizes with the "under dog," and fears that the people of the United States, never very considerate, will be still more aggressive in their behavior toward other nations. Perhaps the attitude of the Germans will change. Much depends upon the manner in which the war is carried on. The American idea of sending negroes and Indians to Cuba is thought the reverse of civilized. It reminds the Germans of the Turkos employed by France against them in 1870. In the German seaport towns the people are largely influenced by their South American customers, and these, it need hardly be said, do not regard the possibility of Yankee predominance favorably. The war disturbs business—another reason for anger against the people who began it. The economical condition of the United States is not such as to encourage emigration; indeed, many Germans are coming back. Yet the United States acts as if the whole world depended upon its trade. The Germans, on the other hand, have long since begun to emancipate themselves, opening new markets in South America and the far East; they do not like the idea that an in-

crease in the political importance of the United States could interfere with their transoceanic trade. These things are not mentioned, but they furnish a key to the anti-American sentiment in many influential circles.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, believes that the Government, not the press, in Germany, expresses the feeling of the people. The attitude of the former, the paper goes on to say, is exemplary. Neutrality is carried out strictly, despite the fact that France, in 1870, was supplied with arms and ammunition from the United States, even from the government arsenals. The German press ought to be ashamed. The Junker papers should study the history of America to learn what great men we have here. The Jewish editors should not forget how Spain used to treat the Jews. The Radicals ought not to forget that America is the home of freedom. Mercantile journals must consider that we can take away much trade from Germany. As for the comic papers, does Trojan, the editor of the *Kladderadatsch*, forget how the Americans sympathized with him when he was sentenced for *lèse majesté*? The people here did not wait for that sentence to be quashed. But whether the German editor mends his ways or not, he writes in direct opposition to the opinion of his readers.

The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, says:

"The British press is wise enough to support its Government. The Englishman is practical enough to remember that the American is his cousin, especially since that cousin turns out to be quite a strong fellow! It is possible that England may pick up something during the quarrel! But the people of England count on the hope that the American cousin's Cuban venture may not turn out to be bad business. Otherwise in Germany. There the people remember that they have many relatives in America. The press is not public opinion, and it is foolish to take notice of what these newspapers say. . . . The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, probably judges rightly when he regards the attitude of the German press as a proof of the want of political maturity."

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, has "saddled another horse." It asserts now that Germany is very friendly, and that the English press agencies are anxious to sow dissension between Germany and the United States. The paper now thinks that Germany, as a matter of course, must be treated with consideration if the United States is to obtain possession of the Philippines. It says:

"That the German Empire, if Spain loses the Philippines, will have a word to say in the future control of the group, goes without saying. It is clear that Germany, considering her great interests there, will at least secure a coaling-station. But that she will guarantee the war indemnity is not likely. . . . What the English fear is that the United States and Germany may settle this little matter without coming to blows about it, and without asking Great Britain. And that fear is not without foundation."

In the above, the *Morgen Journal* touches upon a subject which has been discussed for years in the German-American



HE WON'T NEED ANY ASSISTANCE, THANK YOU.

—The Inter Ocean, Chicago.

press. Owing to the want of a direct cable, the news from America to Germany and *vice versa* passes through English hands, and the Germans accuse the British of making unfair use of this advantage. As for the Associated Press, it is asserted that that agency supplies numberless falsehoods regarding Germany and that denials are generally ignored. The *Baltimore Correspondent* complains that "the European news of the Associated Press generally passes through the hands of an Englishman or Irish-American who has plenty of 'journalistic instinct,' but is lacking in education and does not know any language but his own. To this must be added that this ignorance is often supplemented by ill will—and no one will be surprised that the European papers are made to say things which never appeared in them." The Washington correspondent of the *Westliche Post* says:

"All those reports about the unfriendly attitude of the German Government were lies, pure and simple. So were the reports that Germany was ready to intervene, and the anti-American utterances of the Emperor. Berlin sent denials of these reports, but they were ignored. . . . The fact is, the manager of the London office of the Associated Press is an Englishman, who exercises the strictest censorship. If an English event is criticized adversely, the British censor simply strikes out the obnoxious passage. This censorship holds good in all cases, and for all subjects, from diplomacy to the theater. Hence nothing reaches America that does not harmonize with British interests."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The New Minister to Turkey.—The new United States Minister to Turkey, Oscar S. Straus, appointed by President McKinley May 31, is an ex-Minister to Turkey, having served in that capacity during Mr. Cleveland's first term. He succeeds James B. Angell, of Michigan, who resigns the office taken under the present Administration, to return to his duties as president of Michigan University at Ann Arbor. Mr. Straus was born in Georgia forty-seven years ago and came to New York City at the close of the Civil War. He is a member of the department-store of R. H. Macy & Co., president of the National Primary League, president of the American Jewish Historical Association, and a Gold Democrat in politics. The *New York Tribune* apparently expresses the opinion prevailing in Republican circles concerning the nomination as follows:

"Mr. Straus, it is true, is a Gold Democrat, and from one point of view his nomination may be said to be a recognition of the patriotic services of that class of citizens in rising above party in 1896. But the utter difference of view between the Republicans and the Gold Democrats made it hardly possible that the latter, as such, should take part in an Administration committed to a Republican platform, however much the two might respect each other's motives. But the unifying force of war enables the President to ignore the differences on domestic policy and call to his aid a diplomat identified with an Administration with which Mr. McKinley was in absolute opposition.

"Mr. Straus was a good Minister to Turkey. He has been for many years interested in Oriental affairs. He will go back to duties which are familiar to him, to a court where he

is known and respected. His selection is evidently a case of the office seeking the man, and it is wisely made."

REFORM PRESS AND THE WAR.

THE journals in the United States devoted to propagating special reforms are by no means of one mind concerning the war. Populist papers lead in attacking the proposed new issues of bonds and in general criticize the Administration for slow-going conduct of hostilities. Some radical papers predict that the war will result in accelerating social reform, while others see only an increase of plutocratic power as a result.

Victory of Collectivism Over Individualism.—"There is great danger that the deserved admiration bestowed by the nation upon Rear-Admiral Dewey for the matchless victory he won in Manila bay may overcloud the real victor, and deprive the signal event of its real significance, its trenchant lesson.

"Dewey and his men deserve the full meed of credit. And yet, for valor, intrepidity, and all the other personal qualities that go to make up the individual soldier, their vanquished opponents surely were not inferior. The personal element being eliminated, who, what is it that won?

"It was the superior tool of collectivism that carried the day over the inferior one of a now antiquated vestige of individualism; it was that spirit of discipline and unity of action, inspirable only by cooperative labor, that triumphed.

"Friday, the child of an individual social stage, falling at the feet of Robinson, the product of a far developed collective system; the American Indian empires, loosely connected aggregates of individualistic units, crumbling before handfuls of Spanish armed bodies; and now Spain, crushed at Manila by inferior numbers, rendered superior by all that superior collective organism implies—these are landmarks of history that act as sign-posts on the path of the race."—*The People (Soc. Labor), New York.*

New Example to Nations.—"This war with Spain is not a war calculated to arouse swift and intense national enthusiasm. It is none the worse for that. If it were a war for the integrity of the Union, or for mere national defense against a foreign invader, the country would be all aflame in a day. This war, if we are true at all, is on a higher plane than self-preservation.

And tho slower to arouse enthusiasm because it is on a higher moral plane, it will awaken deeper moral principles and a loftier devotion to righteousness among men. It will stimulate the great qualities of magnanimity and unselfishness of a Christian people who can spend life and treasure, not for self-protection or self-aggrandizement, but for humanity. When that spirit is awakened Milton's ideal will begin to be realized: 'A noble puissant nation, rousing herself like a strong man from sleep, and shaking her invincible locks' in behalf of human freedom. It is sublime, this rallying of a great people to the defense of what they believe to be humane and just. It is a new example to the nations."—*The Kingdom (Christian Socialist), Minneapolis.*

Love for Liberty and Justice Engendered.—"The seed sown by reformers during the last twenty years has taken deep root. The ideas of reform are in the brains of the people. A love of equity, liberty, and justice has been engendered, and nothing can eradicate it from the hearts of the people.

"While for the time being the reform movement may be retarded by



United States Minister to Turkey.

the war excitement, reform ideas will hold their own and in due time will again come to the front—and eventually win. Hold fast to the principles of truth and justice and despair not because of the dark clouds that at present hover over our noble cause.

"The Spanish throne is tottering, and Italy is in the throes of bread riots and a popular uprising. Even Germany is badly frightened by the spread of Socialism. In fact, there seems to be trouble all around. We have often said people are already born who will live to see a republican form of government throughout Europe."—*The Farmer's Sentinel (Pop.)*, Chicago.

Patriotism and Exploiters.—"The events of the past week may be trusted to open the eyes of the toiling masses to a sense of their own power and to inspire them with a stronger sense than ever of that very power. The social revolution is measurably nearer. If the exploited millions must die under the fire of an enemy's guns, would it not be better in every way that they died fighting for that higher social state which is as inevitable as the dawning of to-morrow's sun? These truths may not be clear to the people now, but they will become clearer in a very little time! They will see that their patriotism is being used in the interest of exploiters to create a foreign empire upon the necks of the slaves of the Orient. Already we hear about the 'material interests of the United States in the far East.' Jargon, every bit of it. No doubt, there are private speculators who have interests in the far East. There will be a heavy reckoning if the far-East cry is to prevail, for the speculators will use the government as the Standard-Oil ring and the railway ring have used it. Among the dread possibilities of the future is the creation of a ring of naval magnates, supported by a lobby of armor-plate manufacturers and gun-makers. We started out to free Cuba, and lo! we are forming an empire in the far East and making alliances with England for the purpose of exploiting Asia. All of which is highly suspicious."—*The Twentieth Century (Socialist)*, New York.

Delay and Bonds.—"Why does not our Government strike another decisive blow and end the war? There is but one excuse for delay, and this is to give time for the infamous bond scheme to get through Congress."

"If the Populist voters, the silver Republican voters, and the silver Democratic voters who are opposed to bonds will cooperate and send men to Congress who represent their views, then the people will have a clear majority in both Houses of Congress, and, besides, will elect a President in 1900. Shall we cooperate and defeat the enemies of mankind, or shall we fight each other while the enemy captures the Government and robs every industry in the nation. This is a question for the patriotic voters of America to decide."—*The Caucasian (Pop.)*, Raleigh, N. C.

"Reports from Washington indicate that soldiers will be hastened to Cuba. The public sentiment favorable to war was created largely by the condition of the Cuban women and children who were being starved to death by the thousands. Humanity appealed to the United States to relieve these people from their fiendish oppressors. It has been twenty days since Congress resolved that Spain should leave the island. Of course preparation and caution are necessary, but the Cuban women and children must be suffering now more than ever. The work of carrying out the prime object of the war seems slow, but we presume the authorities at Washington are making all possible haste."—*The Missouri World (Pop.)*, Chillicothe.

"Keep the Philippines."—"With the naval stations which this war will furnish us, and with an adequate navy, which we must have, we can occupy a position of armed neutrality and assist in maintaining universal peace. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is shown to be a military necessity. The difficulty of sending ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific is shown by the time and expense which has been required to transfer the *Oregon* from one ocean to the other. With a line of islands from Teneriffe to Manila, with a passage through Nicaragua, the United States would occupy a position of power, independence, and influence which would satisfy the aspirations of the American people for that higher civilization which is enjoyed under free institutions, when safe from the danger of insults or aggressions from foreign powers."—*The Silver-Knight and Watchman*, Washington.

Cuba for the Single Tax!—"Will the Cuban Government be

a virtual plutocracy or a true democracy? Perhaps we single-taxers can have something decisive or very influential to say about this. Think of the vast importance of this! Cuba is unquestionably a marvelously rich island. It is destined to become a potent factor in the future development of America as a whole. Suppose Cuba would initiate a land system which recognizes the equal rights of all citizens to its natural resources; a taxation system which puts no fine upon industry or improvement, robs the laborer of no part of his labor product, but simply and justly takes for the community's use those land values which the community creates and which therefore belong by rights to the community. Suppose that Cuba should start upon its independent life as a new nation with even the single tax limited in operation within its borders. What a vast deal this would mean, not only for Cuba, but for the United States, and for the whole world! How greatly this would hasten the industrial liberation of humanity from bondage to monopoly, and all that bondage both directly and indirectly means!

"This is no wild, utopian dream. Articles in these columns have already shown that there is at least 'a fighting chance' to win Cuba for the single tax. . . . Let us lay aside all child's play, all strifes and bickerings, and cooperate with the Manhattan Single-Tax Club in its systematic campaign of propagandism in and for the Cuban republic to be. Let our war-cry be, 'To capture Cuba for the Single Tax!'"—*The National Single-Taxer*, Minneapolis.

"This war is the biggest 'bunco game' yet foisted on a long-suffering people, the tariff excepted. Keep a close watch on the course of events for a year and you will see this assertion verified."—*Justice (Single Tax)*, Wilmington, Del.

"The history of the present war reads like a five-cent novel about 'Daredevil Dick, the Indian Horseswiper.'

"We rush like noble heroes to free Cuba and at once begin instead to steal merchant vessels. We are knights-errant in sentiment and pirates in practise.

"Our national policy is on a level with the actions of street arabs and burglars. We have not yet learned the plainest lesson of history—the folly, the wastefulness, and the inhuman savagery of war."—*Herbert N. Casson in The Coming Nation (Socialist)*, Ruskin, Tenn.

"The proposition to raise money for the expenses of the war with Spain by an additional tax on beer must be distasteful to every right-thinking Prohibitionist. To wage a war for freedom in Cuba with the money that has been the price of slavery and death to thousands of our own people is a tremendous solecism."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

A UNITED STATES-CANADIAN COMMISSION.

NEGOTIATIONS for the settlement of standing differences between Canada and the United States progressed last month to the point of a definite agreement to create a commission which shall consider all subjects of controversy, and frame a treaty to adjust them. It will be recalled that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, coming to Washington last December, advocated an international tribunal for this purpose, but Great Britain declined to suspend pelagic sealing pending negotiations concerning all subjects under controversy as this Government suggested. Negotiations were dropped, and Congress enacted legislation prohibiting the importation of all sealskins taken in North Pacific waters (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 22). Negotiations were resumed, however, about eight weeks ago by the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine, John W. Foster, Special Canadian Commissioner of the United States, and John A. Kasson, Reciprocity Commissioner. These representatives concluded an agreement on May 30 for the establishment of a commission, the membership and time and place of meeting to be determined by the executive branches of Great Britain and the United States, upon formal approval by the same. The commission will examine all details of the questions at issue and attempt to formulate a treaty covering the Bering-Sea seal

controversy, the North Atlantic and Great Lakes fisheries, border immigration, reciprocity, mining regulations in the Klondike and North American possessions, and the determination of the Alaska boundary line. American papers generally approve the negotiations so far as they have gone as a welcome indication of growing Anglo-Saxon community of interest and good-will, altho doubts regarding the ability of such a commission to overcome the intricate difficulties existing are freely expressed.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (McKinley, Ind.) says:

"It is manifestly impossible to settle these questions satisfactorily to both nations through any other medium than a commission empowered to make complete examination of all the details of the conflicting interests involved, whose conclusions shall be binding upon both governments. The visit to Washington of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last winter demonstrated the impossibility of reconciling the two governments on the question of commercial reciprocity through the ordinary diplomatic channels. The Canadian Government was disposed to use reciprocity as a club to secure concessions which our Government was not willing at that time to grant.

"Adjustment of these controversies will require mutual concessions on the part of both governments, leading to a better understanding between the two nations and laying foundations for the future Anglo-American unity that seems to be necessary for the progress of civilization."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) asks: "What good is this commission to do which holds its first meeting some time during the summer at Quebec?"

"The public will be rather credulous about this latest diplomatic triumph. They will be apt to regard it as one of the may-bes. It may be a great success, and then again it may not be. The experts have stated emphatically that one more open season on the seals will destroy the industry. If this is true, and it was used with great effect in the correspondence with Lord Salisbury, the commission which holds its first meeting some time during the summer at Quebec will have very little to do, so far as the seals are concerned.

"Canadian exactions make life a burden to our fishermen along the coast of Newfoundland, and provoke them often to serious acts which compel governmental interference. Surely, it was not necessary to wait for the creation of a commission, which is to hold its first meeting some time during the summer, for the removal of these outrageous restrictions. The other matters which the commission is to handle, if it ever holds its first meeting at Quebec, could just as easily have been arranged at Washington last week, had Great Britain and Canada honestly desired to settle them. All sorts of devices have been employed by Great Britain for the purpose of not doing justice between this country and Canada, even to the extent of an august arbitration tribunal at Paris, and it is to be hoped that this commission, which is to hold its first meeting some time during the summer in Quebec, is not the latest."



COUSINS.—*The Herald, New York.*

THE WAR IN THE MAGAZINES.

A FOREIGN war presents to Americans a set of new problems, national and international, and the American magazines, no less than the newspapers, feel called upon to take up different phases of the absorbing topic. Of descriptive articles in the June monthlies may be mentioned: Winston Churchill's character sketch of Rear-Admiral Dewey in *The Review of Reviews*, which also contains elaborate articles on the Philippine and Caroline Islands; "Cuba, and Its Value as a Colony," by Robert T. Hill, Geologist of the United States Geological Survey, in *The Forum*; "An American in Manila," by Joseph E. Stevens in *McClure's*; and Stephen Bonsal's "How the War Began," in *McClure's*.

On military and naval operations *Harper's* gives a paper by Capt. A. T. Mahan, now a member of the Naval Board of Strategy at Washington, entitled, "Current Fallacies upon Naval Subjects"; Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis writes on "The Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts" in the *Atlantic*; John A. T. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, describes the army legislation which bears his name, in *The Forum*; and Capt. James Parker, United States army, treats the problem of "The Officering and Arming of Volunteers," in *The North American Review*. "The Cost of War," giving in detail the expenses of the Civil War, is presented by George B. Waldron in *McClure's*.

Of contributions concerned with the broad political and economic phases of the conflict over Cuba, the leading article in *The Atlantic* unsigned, entitled "the War with Spain, and After" appears to have called forth most comment in the newspaper press. Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, late Consul-General of the United States to Cuba, contributes an informing description of "Cuba under Spanish Rule" to *McClure's*. In *The Forum* Senator Joseph B. Foraker is given first place to speak on "Our War with Spain: Its Justice and Necessity," and Joseph Edgar Chamberlain, war correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* and Boston *Transcript*, writes of the sentiments underlying and the possible consequences of "The War for Cuba." "Spain's Political Future" is discussed by the Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-United States Minister to Spain, in *The North American Review*, and Senator John T. Morgan contributes the leading article, "What Shall We Do with the Conquered Islands?"

An historical review of "A Century of Cuban Diplomacy—1795 to 1895," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, appears in *Harper's*.

We give below portions of a number of these magazine articles, reserving the more technical subjects for later quotation:

"The War with Spain, and After."—At the bottom of the conflict with Spain lies an irreconcilable difference of civilizations—"a difference deeper than the difference between any other two 'Christian' civilizations that are brought together anywhere in the world. If irreconcilable civilizations are brought close together there will be a clash; and since Cuba is within a hundred miles of our coast, at a time when all the earth is become one community in the bonds of commerce, a clash of ideals and of interests has been unavoidable." Such is the view of the fundamental cause of war expressed by the (anonymous) writer in *The Atlantic*, who contrasts the estimate of Spanish civilization as made by Buckle with President Eliot's summary of the most important contributions that the United States has made to civilization. Spain, untouched by modern European progress, is satisfied with her own condition. "Tho she is the most backward country in Europe, she believes herself to be the foremost." On the other hand, peace-keeping, religious toleration, a development of manhood suffrage, the welcoming of newcomers, and the diffusion of well-being, are the five contributions to civilization—essentially moral—which the United States makes. Spain seems to have no conception of these ideals. And so, where we touch each other, we have had a Cuban question for more than ninety years. It

had been moving toward a crisis for a long time, but the mass of the American people gave little thought to it, despising the Cubans, tho pitying them, until the battle-ship *Maine* was blown up. Then public attention was turned in earnest to the Cuban problem in all its phases, until "the conviction became firm that Spanish rule in Cuba was a blot on civilization that had now begun to bring reproach to us; and when the President, who favored peace, declared it intolerable, the people were ready to accept his judgment." The writer continues:

"There can no longer be doubt that after the blowing up of the *Maine* public opinion moved forward instinctively to a strong pitch of indignation, impelled not only by lesser causes, but by the institutional differences laid down by Mr. Buckle and Mr. Eliot. It felt its way toward the conviction that the republic does stand for something—for fair play, for humanity, and for direct dealing—and that these things do put obligations on us; and the delays and indirections of diplomacy became annoying. We rushed into war almost before we knew it, not because we desired war, but because we desired something to be done with the old problem that should be direct and definite and final. Let us end it once for all."

"Except expressions of the hope of peace made by commercial and ecclesiastical organizations, no protest was heard against the approaching action of Congress. Many thought that war could have been postponed, if not prevented, but the popular mood was at least acquiescent, if not insistent, and it has since become unmistakably approving.

"Not only is there in the United States an unmistakable popular approval of war as the only effective means of restoring civilization in Cuba, but the judgment of the English people promptly approved it—giving evidence of an instinctive race and institutional sympathy. If Anglo-Saxon institutions and methods stand for anything, the institutions and methods of Spanish rule in Cuba are an abomination and a reproach. And English sympathy is not more significant as an evidence of the necessity of the war and as a good omen for the future of free institutions than the equally instinctive sympathy with Spain that has been expressed by some of the decadent influences on the Continent; indeed, the real meaning of American civilization and ideals will henceforth be somewhat more clearly understood in several quarters of the world."

The problems that seem likely to follow the war, according to *The Atlantic* writer, are graver than those that have led up to it; "and if it be too late to ask whether we entered into it without sufficient deliberation, it is not too soon to make sure of every step that we now take":

"A change in our national policy may change our very character; and we are now playing with the great forces that may shape the future of the world—almost before we know it. Yesterday we were going about the prosaic tasks of peace, content with our own problems of administration and finance, a nation to ourselves—'commercial,' as our enemies call us in derision. To-day we are face to face with the sort of problems that have grown up in the management of world-empires, and the policies of other nations are of intimate concern to us. Shall we still be content with peaceful industry, or does there yet lurk in us the adventurous spirit of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers? And have we come to a time when, in more great enterprises awaiting us at home, we shall be tempted to seek them abroad? . . . We ourselves, every generation since we came to America, have had great practical enterprises to engage us—the fighting with Indians, the clearing of forests, the war for independence, the construction of a government, the extension of our territory, the pushing backward of the frontier, the development of an El Dorado (which the Spaniards owned, but never found), the long internal conflict about slavery, a great civil war, the building of railroads, and the compact unification of a continental domain."

But we had become more of an "indoor" than an "out-of-door" nation:

"In politics we have had difficult and important tasks, indeed, but they have not been exciting—the reform of the civil service and of the system of currency, and the improvement of municipal government. These are chiefly administrative. In a sense they are not new nor positive tasks, but the correction of past errors.

In some communities politics have fallen into the hands of petty brigands, and in others into those of second-rate men, partly because it has offered little constructive work to do. Its duties have been routine, regulative duties; its prizes, only a commonplace distinction to honest men, and the vulgar spoil of office to dishonest ones. The decline in the character of our public life has been a natural result of the lack of large constructive opportunities. The best equipped men of this generation have abstained from it, and sought careers by criticism of the public servants who owe their power to the practical inactivity of the very men who criticize them. In literature as well, we have wellnigh lost the art of constructive writing, for we work too much on indoor problems, and content ourselves with adventures in criticism. It is noteworthy that the three books which have found the most readers, and had perhaps the widest influence on the masses of this generation, are books of Utopian social programs (mingled with very different proportions of truth), by whose fantastic philosophy, thanks to the dulness of the times, men have tried seriously to shape our national conduct—'Progress and Poverty,' 'Looking Backward,' and 'Coin's Financial School.'"

"After all, it is temperament that tells, and not schemes of national policy, whether laid down in farewell addresses or in Utopian books. No national character was ever shaped by formula or by philosophy; for greater forces than these lie behind it—the forces of inheritance and of events. Are we, by virtue of our surroundings and institutions, become a different people from our ancestors, or are we yet the same race of Anglo-Saxons whose restless energy in colonization, in conquest, in trade, in 'the spread of civilization,' has carried their speech into every part of the world, and planted their habits everywhere"?

In the supreme test will our national character show the virtue of self-restraint?

"The removal of the scandal of Spain's control of its last American colony is as just and merciful as it is pathetic—a necessary act of surgery for the health of civilization. Of the two disgraceful scandals of modern misgovernment, the one which lay within our correction will no longer deface the world. But when we have removed it, let us make sure that we stop; for the Old-World's troubles are not our troubles, nor its tasks our tasks, and we should not become sharers in its jealousies and entanglements. The continued progress of the race in the equalization of opportunity and in well-being depends on democratic institutions, of which we, under God, are yet, in spite of all our shortcomings, the chief beneficiaries and custodians. Our greatest victory will not be over Spain, but over ourselves—to show once more that even in its righteous wrath the republic has the virtue of self-restraint. At every great emergency in our history we have had men equal to the duties that faced us. The men of the Revolution were the giants of their generation. Our Civil War brought forward the most striking personality of the century. As during a period of peace we did not forget our courage and efficiency in war, so, we believe, during a period of routine domestic politics we have not lost our capacity for the largest statesmanship. The great merit of democracy is that, out of its multitudes, who have all had a chance for natural development, there arise, when occasion demands, stronger and wiser men than any class-governed societies have ever bred."

What of the Conquered Islands?—Assuming that the war will lose to Spain her dominion over Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the Caroline Islands as well, Senator Morgan (of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations) ventures to suggest what we shall do with the conquered islands (*North American Review*). The first three at least, the United States will not consent, in Mr. Morgan's opinion, to restore to the Spanish crown after having once freed them from it. He assumes that there will be an element of subordination to the United States in the position of Cuba until she shows ability to control her own destiny, and she will be welcomed into the sisterhood of American States upon her free and voluntary election if annexation is ever accomplished. "Unless Cuba and Porto Rico can be united into a Republican federation, with advantage to both islands and with the free consent of their people, it is probable that the United States will protect the people of Porto Rico by including

the island within the limits of a military outpost, while they will be left free to control their domestic affairs in local councils." The difficult question at the close of the war will be the disposal of the Philippine and the Caroline islands. Says Mr. Morgan: "In respect of all the islands from which Spanish power is expelled by our arms, there is a proper and necessary reservation, to be made at the proper time, of limited areas that will include certain bays and harbors that are best adapted to the purposes of military outposts, and for coaling-stations and places of refuge for our war-ships and other national vessels," whether transferred to another power or not. Mr. Morgan proceeds:

"It may be considered inappropriate or immodest, even, that a republic should contemplate the possession of naval stations, in those seas where monarchic Europe has laid violent hands on all the islands, but we must respond, in our policies, to the energy with which our institutions have inspired our people in seeking wealth and commercial pursuits. Wheresoever our power may extend beyond our continental boundaries, it will be confined to the protection of the interests of our own people, by establishing such military outposts as will secure to them the full enjoyment of all their rights, and the liberty of commerce. The policy of colonization by conquest, or coercion, is repugnant to our national creed, which places the right of free self-government in supremacy over all other sovereign rights; and a colonial policy which discriminates between the rights of colonists, and those of the people who enjoy full citizenship in the United States, would be repugnant to the principles of our national Constitution.

"In all the departments of our Government, the laws of nations are adopted and admitted to be in force. They broaden the powers of the Government to include whatever is in accordance with those laws. Broadly stated, the United States have as much rightful authority beyond their borders as may be exerted by any other power. . . . It must be conceded, under the laws of nations, and in accordance with the necessary authority of our national sovereignty, that we may lawfully govern the Philippine Islands, or any part of them that may come rightfully under our control as a result of war, by military authority, if we find it necessary for the welfare of those people, or our own, so to govern them. . . .

"The question of the capacity of the people of the Philippine Islands to become a free and self-governing people can only be solved through the friendly offices of the United States, or of some just and liberal government, to direct and assist them in that course of development. . . . The Government of the United States took no active part in promoting the regeneration of Hawaii, and it will not inaugurate or support a propaganda in

the Philippines, either political or religious; but it should not deny to itself the right to give its encouragement to good government in those islands, or to give to those people proper support against the unjust invasion of their rights by foreign powers. The fortunes of war have devolved this duty upon us. Annexation will not be a necessary or proper result of such moral or actual protection, because the United States is an American power, with high national duties that are, in every sense, American; and the Philippines are not within the sphere of American political influence, but are Asiatic, and should remain Asiatic. . . .

"It is a new and inviting field for American enterprise and influence that opens Porto Rico, Cuba, the Isthmian canal, Hawaii, the Caroline and the Philippine islands to fair trade and good government; and we shall need only the good-will of those people to secure to us a just participation in its advantages. This is an alluring field for conquest and dominion, but no compulsion will be needed to hold it, beyond the temporary necessity of preserving the peace in these islands, until the rightful government of their people can be established on safe foundations. Conquest would dishonor our motives in waging war against Spain, if we should hold the subjugated islands only in trust for ourselves. Civilized and humane people throughout the world, and all the great powers, must, in justice, accord to the United States the most honorable sentiments and purposes in declaring war against Spain."

The Justice and Necessity of War.—The following extracts from Senator Foraker's article in *The Forum* fairly represent the so-called "Jingo" attitude of enthusiastic approval of the war:

"The island of Cuba has belonged to Spain, with the right to determine its government. It was the duty of Spain, however, to provide a just government, and the right of the Cubans to seek their independence, whether the government provided by Spain was just or unjust. People have a right to be independent and to govern themselves if they so desire; and it is no answer to say that they are already well governed. But when they are unjustly governed and grievously oppressed, this right is accentuated, and their struggle for freedom and self-government naturally and properly commands sympathy as well as respect. Such would be the views of the United States with regard to any case, but especially so with respect to Cuba. That island lies at our door. It belongs to the Western hemisphere. It is a part of the American system. The Monroe doctrine covers and applies to it. On this account no other nation would be allowed by us to interpose in its affairs. England, France, Germany, and all the other powers so understand. The result is that, whatever responsibility may arise for other nations in respect to the progress of events in



MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER,
of Alabama.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES H. WILSON,
of Delaware.

MAJOR-GENERAL M. C. BUTLER,
of South Carolina.

THREE NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.

Cuba, it is all our own. Our relation is special, and our duty is special.

"The war in Cuba has been of long duration. It is more than three years now since it commenced; and the present is but a resumption and continuation of the ten years' war that ended by the Treaty of Zanjón in 1878. The struggle has been attended by unusual cruelties from the beginning; and the one feature of intentional extermination by starvation of the unoffending non-combatants, to the number of hundreds of thousands, is so inhuman and shocking, and has been now so long continued that, without regard to the commercial and property interests involved, we have 'the clearest grounds of justice and necessity' for intervention ever presented. In the language of Historicus, it is a case where intervention is 'a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law'—which is the equivalent of saying that it has the most sacred sanction of law.

"We could not do less than they propose and do our duty. Under all the circumstances we delayed action longer than we should, and have been less harsh and exacting than we might have been.

"Spain lost her sovereignty by her own misrule; and she lost all opportunity to retire with dignity and honor, by obstinately refusing the kindest and most generous offers of mediation and by failing to heed repeated and unmistakable warnings of the inevitable. She had a *legal* right to treat our intervention as an act of war; but she had no *moral* right to do so. She has been in the wrong and at fault from the beginning. The trouble commenced in her own house. She made it a general nuisance, and persisted in so maintaining it long after she had been notified that it had become insufferable. Now, when she has forfeited all the respect of others, and all her rights, and when ejection has become necessary, she resents it as an act of war, and appeals to the world for sympathy. So far, she has not received any; and it is to be hoped she will not. But, however that may be, our only cause was to meet war with war. It is a justly dreaded necessity, but not without some compensations. The spirit of patriotism that has been aroused will stir the life-blood of the nation, quicken human activities, and efface sectional divisions. Whether the struggle be long or short, we shall emerge from it stronger, more united, and more respected than ever before."

Cuban Character, and Consequences of War.—"Sentiment rules all great events. A national sentiment, possibly ill-founded, but, I believe, deeply humane, in behalf of 'Free Cuba,' underlies the present war. Yet, so far as the Cubans are known at all in the United States, I find that they are commonly despised." Speaking thus, from observation as a war correspondent in the Southern States, Mr. J. E. Chamberlain (in *The Forum*) notes that Americans in contact with Cubans give them a reputation for untruthfulness and cowardice. "If an independent Cuban state be established, the cradle of its liberty will lie outside its borders, in Key West. A hall in that town was the scene of the first meeting of disaffected Cubans, such as Martí, Maceo, and others, which resulted in the fomenting of the insurrection. In this building, at the present time, the Cubans of Key West maintain a semi-weekly operatic performance, the entire receipts from which are applied to the support of the insurrection."

Mr. Chamberlain broadly hints at oversympathy on the part of Americans, saying, "while the undoubted race-arrogance of the Anglo-Saxon has permitted little sympathy along the line of contact, and has exaggerated the defects of the Cubans, it has in a sense idealized them with the great majority of the American people. It is naturally in the American character to feel the most thorough sympathy with a foreign people we know least. To the average American, the Cuban is a romantic and picturesque person who is making a heroic struggle for his liberty. The fact that, tho the Cuban struggle has indeed been persistent, and in some respects enterprising, it has never been heroic, is not much regarded by Americans, who are certainly a broadly humane people, and easily excited, by the often-repeated circumstances of their own history, to sympathize with similar struggles in other countries."

Concerning the consequences of war, Mr. Chamberlain "doubts

if any thinking person believes that the republic can go back after the war to the place where it was before it." Whatever disposition is made of conquered islands we shall have set up in the new business of disposing of the destinies of peoples beyond our borders. Hawaii, in all probability, will be annexed, the Isthmian-canal question settled, and aggrandizement will lead inevitably to aggrandizement, new interest in world-wide quarrels, and armament against counter-alliances. "The long path of national aggrandizement and world-wide influence once entered, the nation's feet will fly swiftly upon it. No one knows to what goal they may tend. It is easy to the patriotic fancy to see nothing but glory at the end of the path; but the reflecting American, who knows what tremendous social, political, and material problems we have to face, and is also aware of the peculiar lack of training and sagacity of our official representatives in all international matters, will wonder whether there may not be more vicissitude and disaster than glory in the prospect—even if victories on land and sea be easy."

Cuba under Gomez, Weyler, and Blanco.—Conditions in Cuba as seen by Fitzhugh Lee are more or less familiar to the public through his consular correspondence. He does not see how this country could refrain longer from taking action in the Cuban problem, when the cruelties and enormities of Spanish rule on the island are considered. It is absolutely necessary to the United States that Cuba should have a progressive, legal, and peaceful administration. We quote from General Lee's sketches of Maximó Gomez, ex-Captain-General Weyler, and Captain-General Blanco (*McClure's Magazine*):

"Gomez, the leader of the rebels, whatever else may be said about him, has fought this war in the only way he could win it, and never for one moment during the three years of strife has he departed a hair's breadth from the policy first inaugurated. He proposed to combat Spain's purse more than her soldiers; to play a waiting game and exhaust the failing financial resources of Spain. He did not propose to fight if it could be avoided, because he could not well afford to lose a man or a cartridge, being dependent for both upon the very uncertain and devious methods of filibusterism. His army, scattered over an island some eight hundred miles long by an average breadth of sixty miles, if all concentrated upon a single point, would number about 35,000 men; but being entirely devoid of bases of supplies and deficient in transportation and food for men or horses, to concentrate would be to starve, and to fight pitched battles against overwhelming numbers would result in the loss of the battle and the loss of his cause. He is a grim, resolute, honest, conscientious, grizzled old veteran, now seventy-five years old, who has thoroughly understood the tactics necessary to employ in order to waste the resources of his enemy and to prolong the war until such time as Spain would abandon the struggle as hopeless, or until it should become manifest to the United States that the contest had degenerated into a hopeless conflict."

"General Weyler, if anything, is a soldier," says General Lee, "trained to no other career, and one who believes that everything is fair in war and every means justifiable which will ultimately write success upon his standard":

"He did not propose to make war with velvet paws, but to achieve his purpose of putting down the insurrection if he had to wade through, up to the visor of his helmet, the blood of every Cuban—man, woman, and child—on the island. And yet I found him in official intercourse affable, pleasant, and agreeable. He was always polite and courteous to me, and told me more than once that he wished I would remain in my position there as consul-general as long as he did as governor and captain-general. He is small in stature, with a long face and square chin, wearing side whiskers and a mustache; quick and nervous in his manner and gait, and decided in his opinions. He was loved by some, and hated and feared by others. Whatever may have been his military qualifications, his warfare in Cuba did not demonstrate soldierly ability, because with an army of effectives of at least 150,000 men he failed to suppress an insurrection whose total fighting force did not number 40,000 men. He told me one

day he would like to visit the United States, to which I replied that I thought he would enjoy seeing the new republic with its wonderful history; but he shook his head, saying that he could never go, because the people of the United States would kill him, and that they were already calling him in the newspapers, 'The Butcher Weyler.'

"General Blanco I always found an amiable, kind-hearted gentleman, who I believe was really and thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of the duties confided to him," says General Lee:

"He must have been convinced that there was no chance for autonomy to succeed, tho in his pronunciamientos he allowed himself to argue to the contrary. How could he do otherwise? He was instructed by the Madrid authorities to proclaim and maintain his autonomistic policy, and was therefore obliged to do everything in his power to promote the purpose of his superiors.

"During the two or three days of the recent rioting in Havana, the rallying cry of the rioters, even at the very door of the palace, was: 'Death to Blanco and death to autonomy! Long live Spain and long live Weyler!' After quiet had been restored, Blanco and the autonomistic cabinet continued to build their hopes upon autonomistic success. Partizans and friends of General Weyler were removed from the various positions they had held in the island, and friends of General Blanco, or supposed friends of autonomy, were substituted in their places. But these substitutes, appointed in many instances to please the Cubans and to show that an autonomistic government meant a Cuban government, while professing their love for autonomy, were really for free Cuba, and at the proper time, had matters gone on without the intervention of this country, the autonomistic government would have fallen to pieces by desertions in its own ranks.

"The practical steps now being taken by the United States to compel peace in Cuba, by insisting that the Spanish flag shall be pulled down and the Spanish soldiers evacuate the island, alone prevented the certain failure of the autonomistic plan for so-called home government. The Spanish governmental authorities, as I have said, must have understood all this, in spite of public utterances on their part, because they originated and attempted to put in practise other plans for the pacification of the island."

"Spain's Political Future."—This subject is discussed in a calm and dispassionate tone by Hannis Taylor (ex-Minister of the United States to Spain) in *The North American Review*. "Past politics is present history," is, he thinks, an aphorism especially applicable to Spain, and, as if to accept the corollary that present politics is future history, Mr. Taylor devotes most of the article to a review of Spanish political conditions. Don Carlos, militarism, and republicanism are the three dangers that threaten the Queen Regent and the boy king. That these dangers are very real can be seen by a glance at Spain's unhappy history. Within the half-century before 1875, no less than seven revolutions swept over Spain, beside almost continuous civil wars, rebellions, and riotings on a large scale, which were put down only with frightful bloodshed. A revolution, therefore, is far from impossible.

But the conditions which provoked many of these rebellions are gone. The nobles, the clergy, and the political and military administrators may be corrupt and unprogressive, the great Canovas is indeed dead; but the Queen Regent holds the unswerving loyalty of much more than half Spain. The two great parties favor the present monarchy:

"Such, then, in general terms is the attitude of the two great monarchical parties—Conservatives and Liberals—that have upheld the present dynasty since its reestablishment in 1875. Since that time they have been equally resolute in resisting the Republicans, on the one hand, and the Carlists on the other; and united they are more than a match for both. No matter what may happen in the external politics of Spain; no matter if she is stripped of all her colonial possessions; no matter if Romero and Weyler do try to stir up civil war for their own selfish ends—Spain is safe so long as Conservatives and Liberals stand together to maintain social order under the existing constitution.

"No student of politics who has carefully examined existing political conditions in Spain can believe that the time has come for her to depart from monarchical institutions. If that be true,

why should the present dynasty be overthrown? Why should the wise and devoted Queen Regent be driven out on account of national misfortunes, for which neither she nor her son is in any way responsible? The most priceless possession of Spain to-day is Maria Christina, because she alone bars the door to the renewal of civil war, which, at this moment, would be destruction to the country. In this dark hour of Spain's history, her pure, womanly character shines forth, like a light in a dark place, around which all patriotic Spaniards should gather. If monarchical institutions survive, her overthrow means the accession of Don Carlos, who, apart from his utter and admitted worthlessness as a man, represents a set of medieval ideas and aspirations that would set Spain back into the past at least a century."

Castelar himself, once President of Spain when it was a republic, is now outspoken in his loyalty to the throne of Maria Christina and her son. His words carry great weight with those who have Spain's welfare at heart, and when the vacillating Sagasta shall fail and Weyler rise to plunge Spain into the miseries of another civil war, Castelar may take the place of Canovas in bringing peace to his unhappy country:

"Let us hope, then, whatever may come, that Spain will pause and listen to the self-denying words of her greatest and noblest living son, words that warn her at once against the perils incident to Carlism, militarism, and the republic. And if, perchance, crushing defeats at sea and internal dissensions at home should bring the once proud Castilian kingdom to the feet of this great growing republic, will not our moral dignity demand that we, too, should remember in the hour of victory that both justice and generosity should characterize our dealings with a once friendly nation, whose destinies are in the hands of a woman and a child? When the end comes, let us resolve to be just and generous not only to Cuba, but to Spain, too."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THIS proposed alliance is English, you know, very English.—*The Transcript, Boston*.

THE government censor is a lucky man. He knows all the news.—*The Post, Hartford*.

THE victory will not be complete enough to satisfy all of the patriots until there is a change in the Manila post-office.—*The Sentinel, Milwaukee*.

HEARST in war, Hearst in peace, and Hearst in the hearts of his countrymen.—*The Transcript, Boston*.

IT is to be hoped that enough reconcentrados may survive to adopt resolutions of thanks to the United States when war is over.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit*.

WHETHER the Philippines will be governed by civil-service rules or not, it is safe to assume that the Merritt system will prevail generally.—*The Press, New York*.

THERE are objections to an alliance between Uncle Sam and Britannia on the theory that they are likely to be more loving while engaged than they are after marriage.—*The Star, Washington*.

AS a last resort the Administration might be justified in declaring Mr. Reed under martial law.—*The News, Detroit*.

BE thou as poor as Spain and as chased as Cervera, thou shalt not escape Sampson.—*The North American, Philadelphia*.

THE trouble with the insurgents seems to be that they have single-shot rifles and repeating stomachs.—*The News, Detroit*.

IT costs the United States \$1,000,000 a day to run a war. It is not known how much it costs Spain to run away.—*The News, Baltimore*.

THE most charitable explanation of some of the President's military appointments would be that they are intended to show the Spaniards our contempt of their fighting abilities.—*The Journal, Providence*.

A VERY simple rule to follow in pronouncing these Spanish names is to pronounce them any old way, and in a firm, unaltered tone, which defies correction and disarms suspicion. Ten to one the other fellow will give you the credit for being posted.—*The Nonpareil, Council Bluffs, Iowa*.

A LÉSE-MAJESTÉ SUSPECT.—"Look here," said the European monarch, "were you ever in America?"

"N—no, Sire," replied the courtier who stammers.

"You never made any study of phrases used in connection with long and fruitless discussions with Indian tribes?"

"No, Sire."

"Then I suppose the impediment in your speech constitutes an explanation. But I wish you would get cured. It's very unpleasant to be continually alluded to as 'one of the great European pow-wow-ers.'"—*The Star, Washington*.

LETTERS AND ART.

SARDOU'S LATEST PLAY.

VICTORIEN SARDOU'S latest production is a comedy in four acts entitled "Pamela." According to the eminent French critic, Jules Lemaitre, it is one of his most brilliant creations, tho, owing to the historical setting, it has not achieved the success of "Sans Gêne" or "Thermidor."

Lemaitre reviews the play in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In "Pamela," the assumption is made that the unfortunate child king, Louis XVII., who no doubt perished in the Temple, was, in fact, set at liberty by a band of devoted loyalists. The subject-



VICTORIEN SARDOU.

matter of the play is the conspiracy by means of which the prisoner is supposed to have been rescued. There are two scenes in the play, the writer states, which are exceedingly touching, and he proceeds to give a description of them:

"The gallant *Barras*, unable to resist the cajoleries of a group of pretty women, conducts them to the Temple, and gratifies their curiosity by showing them the wretched prisoner. The child, brutalized by his wicked jailer, ill, suffering, half starved, has become a complete savage; and, when questioned and pitied by his gay visitors, he maintains a ferocious silence. This mute apparition of the poor little martyr, in the carnival of 'merveilleuses,' who have sought him to obtain for themselves a new sensation, is in the highest degree tragical.

"Her companions depart, but the good *Pamela* lingers, clasps the child to her breast, and with kindness and gentle caresses wins his confidence. He asks for his mother, hears that she is dead, sobs and swoons—a climax so heartrending that even the blasé and stoical are compelled to acknowledge its irresistible pathos.

"*Pamela* joins the conspirators, devotes herself to the cause of the royal infant, and undertakes to effect his release herself, in the disguise of a laundress. Meanwhile *Bergerin*, her lover,

a stern republican, discovers the plot and hastens to the Temple to frustrate it. He confronts his mistress, with her washer-woman's basket, in which the king is hidden, after the manner of Falstaff, and is on the point of calling her to account; but the child, which is half asleep, throws its arms about his neck, and the would-be Brutus is completely disarmed. 'Bah!' he exclaims, 'the nation will not perish because a child is stolen'—and he allows *Pamela* to go her way unchallenged."

This is the second strong situation, of thrilling interest, upon which the critic bestows unqualified praise. Still another effective scene is enacted in the subterranean passage that leads to the Temple, dug by the conspirators to facilitate their design:

"They have discovered that one among them is a traitor, but know not who he is. Suddenly a posse of police descend upon them—they are captured. The Judas betrays himself. He shows his badge to the pretended officers of the law, and—perishes. The attack was a ruse, devised for the purpose of identifying him, and he is disposed of in grim silence."

M. Lemaitre inquires why it is that "Pamela," notwithstanding its ingenious plot, striking situations, constant variety, and spirited dialogs, should have failed to obtain the astonishing success that greeted some of the dramatist's earlier works, above all, "Madame Sans Gêne" and "Thermidor." He writes:

"For one thing, the period is an unfortunate one. The decorations and costumes of 'Pamela' are less magnificent than those of its predecessors. And, morally, it is a *hybrid* period; so much cruelty, selfishness, and wickedness mingle with its grandeur that the multitude can not regard its pictorial presentment in the vivid scenes of a play with unmixed satisfaction.

"Moreover, the piece itself is hybrid. Thanks to M. Sardou's hypothesis as to the freeing of Louis XVII. by his friends, 'Pamela' is neither an historical drama nor a fiction. There is nothing impossible, nor even improbable, in this hypothesis; but the people have no faith in it; they are satisfied that the child king perished in the Temple, tortured to death by the cruel shoemaker, *Simon*; and hence the account of his rescue, however exciting and well imagined, leaves them cold. It is an established rule that an historical piece ought not to contradict the opinions and prejudices of the public in regard to the personages who play a part in it. This rule is disregarded in 'Pamela,' and it suffers in consequence. To have assured the complete success of his latest work, M. Sardou should have had it preceded by a vigorous campaign of the press and platform, persuading people of the truth of his theory. Satisfied upon this point, they would have welcomed its dramatic exposition with boundless enthusiasm."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAGNER THROUGH TOLSTOI'S EYES.

TOLSTOI has been to see the performance of a Wagner opera. He was with difficulty persuaded to stay beyond the first act. And the conclusion that he has reached is that Wagner is stupid, his art is false, his audiences are hypnotized, and the vogue which he has obtained in Germany, France, and England is but an indication of the lack at the present day of intelligent appreciation of true art. We find all this and much more that is characteristically audacious in an article by him in the *Revue de Paris* (May 7).

The fundamental principle of Wagner's art, viz., that in opera the music should convey the meaning of even the slightest shades of feeling in the poem, is, Tolstoï claims, false, since each branch of art has its own well-defined domain, which verges without transgressing upon its neighbors. Hence, in combining on two distinct lines (the dramatic and musical) in one production the exigencies of the one necessarily limit the possibilities, of the other. This union of music and the drama, revived in Italy during the fifteenth century in supposed imitation of the musical dramas of the Greeks, is but an artificial form popular with the

the better classes alone, and then only when such talented musicians as Mozart, Rossini, and Weber gave free rein to their inspiration and held the text subservient to the music. The latter always remained the essential to the listener, nor could the text, however trivial, mar the artistic effect of the music.

Tolstoï proceeds as follows :

"Music can not be subservient to the dramatic art without losing its artistic value, because each true work of art expresses its creator's sentiment in a rigorously original and exclusive manner. Both the musical and dramatic work should possess this characteristic. An impossible meeting-point would be necessary to permit the work of one branch of art to coincide exactly with that of another; it would necessitate their being exceptionally new and wholly different from any previous production, and at the same time possessing a resemblance so great as to render them identical. But it is an impossibility to find, I will not say two men, but two leaves absolutely alike upon the same tree. It is still more chimerical to imagine such an absolute resemblance between two different branches of art, a musical and a literary production. If they are so perfectly blended, either the one is the real artistic creation and the other but an imitation, or both are imitations. Two living leaves never resemble each other so perfectly; but one may fabricate artificial ones that are identical. And so it is with art-productions; they can not harmonize so perfectly unless neither be really artistic, unless both prove mere counterfeits of art.

"Where poetry and music are associated, as in a hymn or song, the music does not, of necessity, follow every line of the text as closely as Wagner exacts; both simply unite in producing a corresponding impression. As a matter of fact, music and lyrical poetry have almost the same object, that of producing an impression; and these impressions may coincide more or less exactly. But even in such a combination the center of gravity is to be found only in one of the two productions, and that alone can create an artistic impression while the other passes unnoticed.

"Moreover, one of the principal conditions of artistic creation is the complete independence of the artist. Now the necessity of adapting musical production to any other branch of art is a constraint which annihilates all creative faculties. It is for this reason that all such adaptations are not art, but merely a similitude of art, as with the music of a melodrama, the legends connected with paintings, illustrations, etc."

Tolstoï classes Wagner's works in this last category, since this new music lacks the essential quality of real artistic merit: viz., an organized unity, a coherence so great that not even the slightest detail may be altered without destroying the entire production. But in Wagner's latest creations, with the exception of a few selections which possess individual merit, one may indulge in a multitude of manipulations without altering the meaning of the work, since that meaning lies not in the music but in the words.

Should one of these new versificators, capable of distorting their style to suit apparently any and every theme, rhythm, or measure, wish to illustrate some symphony or sonata of Beethoven, or ballad of Chopin, adapting his personal conception to each new measure without regard for the preceding movements, it would result in a combination without logical sequence, rhythm, or measure. Such a work, without the accompanying music, would correspond exactly with Wagner's music divested of the text.

Since Wagner is not alone musician, but also poet, one must be familiar with this text, so necessary to the music, in order to judge him. To Wagner's principal achievement, the Nibelungen Trilogy, Tolstoï has devoted much study, only to find it a model of pseudo-poetry so uncouth that it closely borders upon the ridiculous.

Upon the representations of his friends and critics, that, to appreciate Wagner, one must see and hear his works in all their completeness of detail upon the stage, Tolstoï consented to attend a performance of the second part of the trilogy, given in Moscow with great scenic effect. After briefly commenting upon the audi-

ence, he proceeds to explain the impression which this opera produced upon his mind :

"I arrived late, but was informed that the short prologue with which the opera opens was of slight importance. In the midst of the stage settings, representing a cavern hewn out of solid rock, was seated an actor clad in swaddling-band, the skin of some animal thrown over his shoulders, with wig and false beard, beside an object supposedly a forge. His well-kept white hands were not indicative of the laborer—the unconcerned manner, prominent corpulence, and lack of muscular development easily betrayed the actor. With an impossible hammer he fashioned, as no mortal ever did, a blade not less fantastic; at the same time, opening his mouth strangely, he sang words it was impossible to comprehend. The numerous instruments in the orchestra accompanied the weird sounds the actor emitted.

"By the aid of the libretto I gathered that the singer was a powerful dwarf dwelling in the cave, occupied in forging a sword for Siegfried, whom he had brought up. One could also divine that the actor represented a dwarf, because he walked with bent knees.

"This dwarf sang or rather shouted for a long time, his mouth always curiously opened, the orchestra at the same time giving vent to weird sounds, opening measures without continuation. By means of the libretto, one realized that the dwarf was relating to himself the tale of some ring stolen by a giant, which he, in turn, wished to acquire through the assistance of Siegfried; to accomplish this Siegfried had need of the strong sword which the dwarf was then forging.

"After this prolonged monologue, or chant, the orchestra suddenly burst forth with more sounds, always unfinished cadences, and another actor with a horn slung across his shoulder appears, leading a man on all fours disguised as a bear. This man turns the bear loose upon the dwarf blacksmith, who flees with all haste, this time forgetting to bend his knees. The actor with the human face is the hero Siegfried himself. The sounds emitted by the orchestra upon his entrance express, it would seem, his character; it is Siegfried's leitmotif, repeated every time he appears upon the scene. For every person has his leitmotif, which is repeated not only upon his appearance but at the mere mention of his name. Still further, every object possesses its leitmotif: the ring, the helmet, etc."

And so Tolstoï continues to dissect the opera line by line, dwelling upon the leitmotiven "which reappear faithfully throughout this musical conversation," giving us the details of the legend accompanied by his personal criticism, not only of the opera as a work of art, but also of the merits and demerits of the actors' conception of the rôles assigned them. He finds all so false and stupid, the leitmotiven so puerile, their mode of expression so naïve—"awful and impressive things being expressed by means of the bass, frivolous ones by the chanterelle"—that it is with difficulty he is persuaded to remain after the first act. He has already concluded that one can expect nothing of an author or composer capable of outraging all esthetic taste by such scenes. One can readily conceive that he would write nothing absolutely bad, since he wholly ignored the real meaning of an artistic achievement.

A desire to understand the cause of the general enthusiasm outweighed his natural disinclination to remain. Again he dissects the second act with unflinching frankness, only to find it more insupportable than the first. He can not even discover one trace of music, that is to say, "of the art of communicating the composer's sentiment to the audience." Occasionally a scrap, a fleeting hope of some tangible musical thought never to be realized, is heard, but even these fugitive suggestions are so obscured by harmonious complications that it is difficult not only to be moved by them, but even to perceive them.

The constant pedantic intervention of the author is of far graver import. The evident determination of a man to force his conception of emotions upon others invariably inspires a feeling of defiance and repugnance; so, throughout all, one hears, not the songs of the birds nor the reveries of Siegfried, but the limited, con-

ceited German who would impose his rudimentary, uncouth poetry upon his listeners.

By dint of great will power and courage, Tolstoï forced himself to listen to the next act; but then, unable to contain himself longer, he fled from the theater with a feeling of disgust he finds it impossible to efface.

Tolstoï accounts for Wagner's success by the fact that he knew how, by the aid of the unlimited sums which the king placed at his disposal, to display to the utmost the advantages of pseudo-artistic power, and thereby create a genre or style of art. Wagner has employed every possible accessory which appealed to him as poetic, from the old-time legend to the sunrise and the meadow-mists. His work comprises everything in the "poetic arsenal." Besides this the music fascinates; it has departed from all pre-accepted laws of harmony; it swells in modulations hitherto unknown, and even the dissonances are new. And the novelty interests, the methods fascinate and hypnotize the spectator.

To the statement that it is impossible adequately to appreciate and judge Wagner without having visited Baireuth, Tolstoï responds:

"Yes, that is exactly the proof that it is not a question of art, but of hypnotism. The spiritualists do not argue differently. To convince one of the reality of their visions they say, 'You can not pronounce judgment *a priori*. Try it once, assist at a few séances; that is to say, remain in silence and darkness a few hours, in company with a circle of demented fools, repeat these séances a dozen times, and you will see all that we see.' Of that I am convinced. It is only needful to comply with these laws and you will see anything you wish to see; you could even arrive at this state more quickly by taking a good dose of morphine or opium. Wagner's operas produce the same effect. Plunge yourself in darkness for four days with people somewhat unbalanced; allow the irritating sounds to prey upon your auricular nerves and your brain, and you will certainly arrive at an abnormal state in which your enthusiasm will reach the limit of folly."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AUBREY BEARDSLEY AND HIS ART.

THE world has not taken the late Aubrey Beardsley, nor the "poster art" which he represented, very seriously. It is doubtful if Beardsley took himself very seriously or knew what he was trying to do. Nevertheless, tho he died at the age of twenty-six, his influence upon contemporary art was distinctly felt, and his brilliant personal qualities commanded the admiration of all who knew him. Mr. Arthur Symons gives us (*Fortnightly Review*, May), in the opening paragraph of a remarkably well-written article, this graphic sketch of Beardsley's powers:

"No artist of our time, none certainly whose work has been in black and white, has reached a more universal or a more contested fame; none has formed for himself, out of such alien elements, a more personal originality of manner; none has had so wide an influence on contemporary art. He had the fatal speed of those who are to die young; that disquieting completeness and extent of knowledge, that absorption of a lifetime in an hour, which we find in those who hasten to have done their work before noon, knowing that they will not see the evening. He had played the piano in drawing-rooms as an infant prodigy, before, I suppose, he had ever drawn a line; famous at twenty as a draftsman, he found time, in those incredibly busy years which remained to him, to deliberately train himself into a writer of prose which was, in its way, as original as his draftsmanship, and into a writer of verse which had at least ingenious and original moments. He seemed to have read everything, and had his preferences as adroitly in order, as wittily in evidence, as almost any man of letters; indeed, he seemed to know more, and was a sounder critic, of books than of pictures; with perhaps a deeper feeling for music than for either. His conversation had a peculiar kind of brilliance, different in order but scarcely inferior in quality to that of any other contemporary master of that art; a salt, whimsical dogmatism, equally full of convinced egoism and

of imperturbable keen-sightedness. Generally choosing to be paradoxical, and vehement on behalf of any enthusiasm of the mind, he was the dupe of none of his own statements, or indeed of his own enthusiasms, and, really, very coldly impartial."

Many people were devoted to Beardsley, we are told, but he had scarcely a friend in the fullest sense of the word. In spite of constant ill health, he had an astonishing tranquillity of nerves, and hated "the outward and visible signs of an inward yeastiness and incoherency." He had contempt for "inspirations." Asked once if he ever saw visions, he replied: "No, I do not allow myself to see them except on paper." That he longed for immediate notoriety, contemporary fame, seems certain, and his longing was gratified; but "like most artists who have thought much of popularity, he had an immense contempt for the public; and the desire to kick that public into admiration, and then to kick it for admiring the wrong thing or not knowing why it was admiring, led him into many of his most outrageous practical jokes of the pen." He was without the sense of respect, and this lack limited his ambition. "With the power of creating beauty, which should be pure beauty, he turned aside, only too often, to that lower kind of beauty which is the mere beauty of technic, in a composition otherwise meaningless, trivial, or grotesque."

Mr. Symons continues:

"Beardsley is the satirist of an age without convictions, and he can but paint hell as Baudelaire did, without pointing for contrast to any contemporary paradise. He employs the same rhetoric as Baudelaire, a method of emphasis which it is uncerit cal to think insincere. In that terrible annunciation of evil which he called 'The Mysterious Rose-Garden,' the lantern-bearing angel with winged sandals whispers, from among the falling roses, tidings of more than 'pleasant sins.' The leering dwarfs, the 'monkeys,' by which the mystics symbolized the earthlier vices; these immense bodies swollen with the lees of pleasure, and those cloaked and masked desires shuddering in gardens and smiling ambiguously at interminable toilets,—are part of a symbolism which loses nothing by lack of emphasis. And the peculiar efficacy of this satire is that it is so much the satire of desire returning upon itself, the mockery of desire enjoyed, the mockery of desire denied. It is because he loves beauty that beauty's degradation obsesses him; it is because he is supremely conscious of virtue that vice has power to lay hold upon him. And, unlike those other, acceptable satirists of our day, with whom satire exhausts itself in the rebuke of a drunkard leaning against a lamp-post, or a lady paying the wrong compliment in a drawing-room, he is the satirist of essential things; it is always the soul, and not the body's discontent only, which cries out of these insatiable eyes, that have looked on all their lusts, and out of these bitter mouths, that have eaten the dust of all their sweetnesses, and out of these hands, that have labored delicately for nothing, and out of these feet, that have run after vanities. They are so sorrowful because they have seen beauty, and because they have departed from the line of beauty.

"And after all, the secret of Beardsley is there: in the line itself rather than in anything, intellectually realized, which the line is intended to express. With Beardsley everything was a question of form; his interest in his work began when the paper was before him and the pen in his hand."

ARE SHAKESPEARE'S POEMS TRUE WORKS OF ART?

THE late Francis Child, occupant of the chair of Early English Literature at Harvard College, once gave a group of students Shakespeare's "Sonnets" as a subject for six months' original study. In not one of the carefully prepared essays which the young men constructed, nor in the subsequent examination at the close of the term, did it appear that any lasting impressions of the "Sonnets" as works of art had been gained. Following the examples set by critics and commentators for three hundred years, Professor Child's students were absorbed in the personal problem the poems suggested, in striving to elicit from them light on the

story of Shakespeare's life. From this well-traveled path Mr. George Wyndham takes a radical departure, in a new edition of Shakespeare's 'Poems' just issued under his editorial supervision. In an extensive Introduction of 140 pages (it, with the notes, 130 pages, making up over one half of the book) he curtly dismisses the personal problem as one which, tho of interest, "is alien from, and even antagonistic to, an appreciation of lyrical excellence." If we must choose between critics who find in the "Sonnets" Shakespeare's autobiography, and the critics who find them mere technical exercises with no basis whatever of personal feeling or experience, Mr. Wyndham will choose the former. But he is content with the assurance that the poems reflect the author's personal experience without seeking to unravel the details of that experience. What he is concerned with is the beauty embodied in the poems. He writes:

"The poems of Shakespeare may be compared to the frieze of the Parthenon, insomuch as both are works in which the greatest masters of words and of marble that we know have exhibited the exquisite adaptation of those materials to the single expression of beauty. Other excellences there are in these works—excellences of truth and nobility, of intellect and passion; and we may note them, even as we must note them in the grander achievement of their creators; even as we may, if we choose, find much to wonder at or to revere in the lives of their creators. But in these things of special dedication we must seek in the first place for the love of beauty perfectly expressed, or we rebel against their author's purpose. Who cares now whether Phidias did, or did not, carve the likeness of Pericles and his own amidst the mellay of the Amazons? And who, intent on the exquisite response of Shakespeare's art to the inspiration of beauty, need care whether his 'Sonnets' were addressed to William Herbert or another? A riddle will always arrest and tease the attention; but on that very account we can not pursue the sport of running down the answer, unless we make a sacrifice of all other solace."

But are Shakespeare's poems works of art? Can the "Venus and Adonis," the "Lucrece," and the "Sonnets" be received together as kindred expressions of the lyrical and elegiac mood? These questions, Mr. Wyndham thinks, will occur to every one acquainted with the slighting allusions of critics to the "Narrative Poems," or with the portentous mass of theory and inference which has accumulated round the "Sonnets." Yet we know from Meres (1598) and others that Shakespeare impressed his contemporaries, during a great part of his life, not only as the greatest living dramatist, but also as a lyrical poet of the first rank. Richard Barnefield, John Weever, Michael Drayton, and others are quoted in support of this statement. Continuing, Mr. Wyndham says:

"In gaging the esthetic value of a work of art we can not always tell 'how it strikes a contemporary'; and even when we can, it is often idle to consider the effect beside maturer judgments. But when, as in the case of these poems, later critics have scarce so much as concerned themselves with esthetic value, we may, unless we are to adventure alone, accept a reminder of the artist's intention from the men who knew him, who approved his purpose and praised his success.

"The 'Venus,' the 'Lucrece,' and the 'Sonnets' are, each one, in the first place, lyrical and elegiac. They are concerned chiefly with the delight and the pathos of beauty, and they reflect this inspiration in their forms; all else in them, whether of personal experience or contemporary art, being mere raw material and conventional trick, exactly as important to these works of Shakespeare as the existence of quarries at Carrara and the inspiration from antique marbles newly discovered were to the works of Michelangelo. . . . It is too much to ask of those who drink in this melody that they shall sacrifice the poems to the fetish of characterization, or shall mar their enjoyment with vain guesses at a moral problem, whose terms no man has been able to state. . . . To grope in his 'Sonnets' for hints on his personal suffering is but to find that he too was a man born into a world of confusion and fatigue. It is not, then, his likeness as a man to other men, but his distinction from them as an artist, which concerns the lover of art. And in his poems we find that distinction to be

this: that through all the vapid enervation and the vicious excitement of a career which drove some immediate forerunners down most squalid roads to death, he saw the beauty of this world both in the pageant of the year and in the passion of his heart, and found for its expression the sweetest song that has ever triumphed and wailed over the glory of loveliness and the anguish of decay."

Mr. Wyndham proceeds to measure that in the poems which is due to Shakespeare's art alone. Briefly considering the environment and accidents of his life, and subtracting so much as may be due to these, he comes to the following conclusions:

"Shakespeare's poems are detached, by the perfection of his art, from both the personal experience which supplied their matter and the artistic environment which suggested their rough-hewn form. . . . The 'Sonnets' are not an autobiography. In this sonnet or that you feel the throb of great passions shaking behind the perfect verse; here and there you listen to a sigh as of a world awakening to its weariness. Yet the movement and sound are elemental; they steal on your senses like a whisper trembling through summer leaves, and in their vastness are removed from the suffocation of any one man's tragedy.

"Diving deeper than diction, alliteration, and rhythm; deeper than the decoration of blazoned colors and the labyrinthine interweaving of images, now budding as it were from nature, and now beaten as by an artificer out of some precious metal,—you discover beneath this general interpretation of phenomenal beauty a gospel of ideal beauty, a confession of faith in beauty as a principle of life."

WOMAN AS PORTRAYED IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THIS well-worn but always interesting subject is approached by two different avenues in two recent magazine articles. One writer considers "men's women in fiction," that is, in English fiction, and devotes himself or herself—the article is anonymous—to setting forth the general incapacity of the masculine mind to portray a genuine woman. There are exceptions to this sweeping condemnation, the most important exceptions noted being George Meredith and (of course) Shakespeare. The other writer looks at the women of English poetry, and finds in them reflections of the social ideals that have prevailed in different stages of English history.

The anonymous article appears in *The Westminster Review*. The writer asserts and proceeds to prove that men's women in fiction are saints or Jezebels, monuments of obstinacy or of colorlessness, or a hundred other things; but they are hardly ever *women*. Three causes are advanced in explanation of this. One is the lack of opportunity for most men to learn the real character of women, and their consequent tendency to draw unjust generalizations. A man has a hysterical wife, or an unreasonable wife, or a wife without a sense of humor, and he concludes that she is such because she is a woman. The second cause is "the habit of want of candor which long ages of tyranny have succeeded in stamping on the mind of woman." She tries to live up to the conventional idea, and even honest women strive when with men to be different from their true selves, and especially to profess a degree of ignorance that does not exist, in order that men may be flattered by a sense of their own superiority!

A third cause is that men take their women ready-made. On this the writer has this to say:

"Some one once asserted that women were curious: we work back from this profound axiom, and find that Eve ate the apple from curiosity—Adam's lofty motives have been explained by Milton. Lot's wife looked round from curiosity; of course, having been a resident in the city, she could have no real interest in its fate! A few more examples of this kind have been collected, and the fact is proved beyond contestation. The same amazing penetration has regarded a virtue known as patience as a special attribute of women, and we find beautiful heroines called Griselda, or Amelia, or Sophia, held up to admiration on apparently

no other ground than that they deliberately train men to be selfish, sensual, faithless, insolent bullies. Consequently a man who is making observations about women can not start fair, but must assume that she possesses, by virtue of her sex, the stock virtues: capacity for sympathy in suffering of a legitimate kind, affectionateness, love of children, of needlework, and good works, and unselfishness; and the stock vices too; these are easier to enumerate, having been carefully cataloged by the wisdom of ages in a thousand epigrams, plays, novels, and poems. They are, briefly, obstinacy, deceitfulness, unreasonableness, jealousy, spitefulness, curiosity, and an incapacity for holding the tongue. These, O women, are your inevitable burden; without these a man is unable to tabulate you."

Then the writer proceeds to illustrate this incapacity of men, running over briefly a partial list of modern English novelists and one American—Marion Crawford. Scott's heroes as well as his heroines, we are told, are for the most part "mere abstractions"; yet he indulges in less cant about women than some novelists with higher reputation for characterization, and his Jeanie Deans is "one of the most faithful delineations of feminine character ever made by a man." Thackeray knew some good women, but they were mostly fools; he is unjust, superficial, and lacking in sympathetic insight, when portraying the feminine character. With Dickens it is not worth while to quarrel; his creatures are mere personifications of some one quality. Trollope is often honest and original in his conceptions of woman, and his Lily Dale rises high above the masculine average. Besant has only one woman, and she is not real. William Black's women insist on being heroic and self-denying; in real life they could not be endured. Crawford's women pose too much for an audience, and there is too much of a feeling that unless a woman is deeply in love there is nothing for her to do; nevertheless he grasps the inherent steadfastness and tenderness of the virtuous woman. Kipling's Maisie ("Light that Failed") has an independence rare in fiction; it may be inartistic, but it is true. Hardy's heroines drive one to vehement protest. They are repulsive, material, and they have but one idea, or he has but one about them—that they are of the feminine gender. They are men's women in the worst sense—beautiful, sensual, selfish.

As for George Meredith:

"He looks at women from another standpoint than that of the ordinary male observer; in short, he begins by 'clearing his mind of cant,' and this is, after all, what we are demanding; he is an artist, a poet; he goes to nature and looks at her with candid eyes. Hence we get variety in his women, never monotony; the 'eternal feminine' is there, but it exists side by side with clearly drawn individuality; he, better than any man, feels for the sufferings and limitations of the sex; he also, better than any other, realizes the capabilities which are hidden beneath the covering of what the world demands as the woman's stock-in-trade.

"There is a certain largeness in his conceptions of women; none of his heroines exhibit the pettiness and meanness with which we have been so long regaled."

The writer turns in conclusion to Shakespeare as one turns to nature herself to justify the conclusions already drawn:

"It is only necessary to glance for a moment at Desdemona, at Rosalind, at Imogen, at any of his seriously drawn women, in order to feel the slightness, the superficiality, the tawdriness almost, of many of the accepted heroines, and it is this reflection more than any other that emboldens one to attack them. The more one studies these women, the more one is amazed at the range, the insight, the variety of his conceptions; and perhaps the most astounding thing is that he actually allows them quite a large supply of real, genuine humor, humor of so many kinds, too; broad fun, as in *Mistress Quickly*; keen, strong, intellectual high-spiritedness, as in *Beatrice*; dainty, exuberant fancy, as in *Rosalind*; and with it all, so much spontaneity, 'such letting nature have her way,' such an utter absence of the modern craze for that mere smartness which the writer often puts in the mouth of the most unlikely persons, that one feels transported into 'an ampler ether, a diviner air,' or, to use a hackneyed but always

expressive simile, it is like the broad light of day after the sickly glare of lamplight. The tenderness of Shakespeare's women stands out against this healthy background with convincing power: *Rosalind* was really 'many fathoms deep in love' with *Orlando*; *Portia's* 'You see me, Lord Bassanio,' is a speech impossible to a smaller and less wholesome character, and she meant every word of it."

The other article of which mention has been made is by Alice Groff and appears in *Poet Lore*. She thinks one can find mirrored in English poetry woman's social and legal progress for the last five hundred years. The social ideal of women in Chaucer's day was the perfect wife, patient and sacrificing. We find her accordingly in "The Clerk's Tale":

"Griselda is the perfect wife, hence the perfect woman in accordance with the social standard of the day. All consequence in her as the partner of her husband's responsibility to his people, as the mother of her children, as an individual soul, all human importance in her, in a word, was swallowed up by this monstrous ideal."

Spenser can scarcely be considered as treating of women as human beings; he was so essentially mystical.

Milton set himself to outdo Chaucer in upholding the standard of wife-importance:

"He had such a free field in this regard in his 'Paradise Lost,' Adam being the only human being in relation to whom Eve could be considered, that he had to cast about him for a means of giving a greater emphasis than had ever been given before to the expression of this ideal. In his famous dictum, 'He for God only—she for God in him,' he certainly succeeded in reaching the climax of such expression, virtually declaring that woman was of no importance even to the God who made her, except through her conformity to this man-made standard of importance as wife."

Coming down to a recent date, Miss Groff has this to say of the Brownings, of Tennyson, and of Whitman:

"Most of Browning's women are treated of by indirection. We see some special woman through the eyes of some special man—a case in which it is the man's character rather than the woman's that is set forth. . . . Browning, tho he felt the falseness of these social ideals for women, never reached the point of seeing clearly for himself, in the signs of all times, his own included, the possibilities and powers of woman as a human element in the social order, and the extent to which those possibilities and powers had been repressed by social standards. Mrs. Browning was able to see much more clearly than her illustrious husband the hideousness of these standards and the repressing influence upon woman's development of the wifely ideal; and she set herself, in 'Aurora Leigh,' to the work of the iconoclast in this regard. But the poem is full of the strain of revolt, and the character of *Aurora* has the exaggeratedness of an object looked at through a powerful glass directed upon the object alone—an exaggeratedness intensified by the sense in the mind of the disproportion of an object thus seen to others about it. . . .

"None of Tennyson's women live, either as social ideals or as the really evolving human. They are pictures in tapestry—figures in imaginative genre-painting, reproductions of dreams. In the 'Idyls of the King,' they are posed exquisitely for charming effects of poetic light and shade, but they are not women who live and breathe and walk the ways of human life. His women from history have the rant, the overdone emotion of the stage. *Dora* and her ilk are of the sentimentally bucolic type that exist only on paper. The *Princess Ida* is a sham—an absolute unreality, a straw woman set up only to be knocked down again, if not by the ideal of wifely importance, at least by what remnant of it still dominated Tennyson's thought.

"Whitman's mind was entirely freed from this ideal of wifely importance as from every other effete social standard. He wrote of women, as he wrote of men, realizing men and women as exactly the same sort of elements in the social order. Reaching him, we reach the point in the evolution of literature at which the evolution of the character of woman is merged with the evolution of human character, with the character-development of the race."

Miss Groff also appeals to the bard of Avon, who, "with a divine disregard of all social ideals, has given us the human woman, not only in her actuality, but in her possibility, and in such variety that he seems to have run the whole gamut of human variability—with the exception of *one* type." This type which he has not given is the domestic, home-sphere-bound woman. "He seems to have found this sort, to say the least, *not* interesting, tho, doubtless, man-like, he would have had *Anne Hathaway* molded after this pattern."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A PHYSIOLOGIST'S VIEW OF HYPNOTISM.

IN the closing pages of his second paper on "Some Byways of the Brain," published in *Harper's Magazine*, May, Dr. Andrew Wilson gives his opinion of the phenomena of hypnotism. After premising that this mental state has of late days attracted both public and professional attention more prominently than any other, he goes on to say:

"It is necessary clearly to separate the relatively few grains of wheat represented by the actual and scientific side of hypnotism, from the worthless chaff represented by the mass of pretension and quackery which has come to invest the whole subject. This caution is especially necessary in these latter days, when a renewal of the worst features of a superstitious age appears to have set in with regard to the supposed wonders connected with the mesmeric state. Under the names of 'electrobiolgy' and 'animal magnetism,' hypnotism has been vaunted as a panacea for all the ills to which flesh is heir—a return, this, to the days of Mesmer himself. What we may be certain of is that there is no such thing as 'animal magnetism.' There is no form of energy within the range of the known, corresponding to the purely theoretical and mystical power, force, or emanation which is supposed to pour from the finger-tips of the medium. What quackery predicates with much sounding of the big drum need not be taken seriously by science, and it behooves us to walk very warily indeed in discussing hypnotism, in order to distinguish its real from its ideal side.

"The history of hypnotism proves that the knowledge of its essential conditions is probably matter of antiquity. Probably the ancients were familiar with the induction of the mesmeric state. The Jesuit Father Kircher, writing about 1643, may serve as an example of a more modern teacher, in his *experimentum mirabile*, in which he successfully hypnotized a fowl. If we place the bird on a board, hold it firmly, and draw a chalk line straight from its beak, which touches the board, the fowl will remain in this position, immobile and at rest. It has been 'hypnotized.' We can repeat the experiment with rabbits, guinea-pigs, and even with frogs and alligators. We induce in these animals a condition of artificial sleep or artificial somnambulism, out of which they do not ordinarily pass unless forcibly aroused. In the case of man, the hypnotic condition can be induced in a variety of ways, on suitable subjects—who, by the way, are generally imaginative and excitable or credulous persons.

"In all this there is nothing esoteric or mysterious. It is only when a plain physiological process masquerades in the swaddling-clothes of superstition, and is made the basis of chicanery and fraud, that it assumes in the eyes of the ignorant a mystical character. Whatever may be the exact explanation of hypnotism we feel inclined to adopt, it is evident that, as a matter of science, this condition can not be separated from the analogous states to which I have referred. . . . Hypnotism, indeed, has been well styled 'artificially induced somnambulism'; for the phenomena of the one state are analogous to those of the other, and the actions performed by the sleep-walker run parallel to those we can induce at will in the mesmeric subject. That which we do effect in hypnotism is essentially the inhibition of the upper brain. We switch off the cerebrum temporarily from its command of the body, and allow the central ganglia, under the influence of suggestion, to come to the front in the mental life of the individual. Any rational theory of mesmerism must take such facts into account. On this basis alone is hypnotism to be scientifically explained. Rejecting some such view of its causation, hypnotism can not be explained at all; and in the latter case it will pass inevitably into the domain of the quack."

This inhibition of the higher brain-centers, and the coming to the front of the lower centers, may be brought about, says Dr. Wilson, by various methods; but that method which most frequently leads to the mesmeric state is the tiring out of an organ of sense. He continues:

"If we weary eye or ear, we tend to produce a condition that in many cases is practically of hypnotic character; and if we add

the influence of suggestion—if we impress on a facile subject that such and such a result is bound to follow our procedure—we may succeed in readily establishing a condition in which, to all intents and purposes, the patient becomes a pure automaton, as pliable to our will as is the clay in the hands of the potter. If a person is made to gaze at any fixed object for any length of time, he experiences a dull and heavy feeling akin to the onset of ordinary sleep. It is the same with any monotonous sound. A dull, droning orator will act as a practical sleep-producer of effective kind—the placid sleep common in certain churches may be thus scientifically explained; and any regularly repeated and continuous sound will cause the shutting of the eyes and the folding of the hands to slumber in an effective enough fashion. We experience much the same result when traveling by rail."

In all this, Dr. Wilson again reminds us, there is no "magnetism" and no occult action. Of the use of hypnotism in medicine the writer speaks with hesitation, but he considers the proposition that it should be used as an anesthetic "too absurd and preposterous to be for a moment entertained." At best, he thinks it is "destined to remain a physiological curiosity." Of its legal and moral aspects, the writer has more to say, and he closes with the following words:

"It becomes a grave and serious question whether the inducing of this state is a matter which, in the case of certain individuals, may not be fraught with consequences of a very serious nature. It is surely no light matter that any man or woman should resign his or her individuality into the hands of another person. The irresponsible and unlicensed exhibitions of hypnotism to which we have been accustomed should, I think, be prohibited by law. They are forbidden in France, Germany, and other continental countries. They are productive of no good whatever; and when such exhibitions are not matter of sheer trickery, with professional subjects who are not hypnotized at all, as their chief features, they are simply useless, and often disgusting in character. I say this much apart from the elements of danger they present in the case of excitable persons, whose unstable mental caliber is susceptible of damage as the result of mesmeric experimentation. But, leaving these latter considerations aside, it is certain that hypnotism is a thing of importance only to the physiologist, and less distinctly to the physician. The growth of knowledge may happily be presumed to be capable of consigning it, in its popular phases at least, to the obscurity and oblivion reserved for the delusions and crudities of a superstitious past."

SHALL WE DRINK AT MEALS?

THIS time-honored question has been thoroughly gone over again in the light of modern scientific discovery by Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin, in the *Zeitschrift für Krankenpflege*. From an abstract in *The Medical Record* (January) we learn that his conclusions are favorable to the taking of liquids with the food, altho he thinks that it makes absolutely no difference whether the drinking is done just before, during, or just after the meal. To quote from the account just alluded to:

"In the normal stomach, the author concludes that not only does drinking at meals, within certain limits, not interfere with digestion; it even aids this process. With patients suffering from stomach or other diseases, however, the case is different. Drinking *ad libitum* can not be allowed. To the question, Shall patients drink nothing with their meals? Dr. Ewald answers that he sees no reason why small amounts of fluid should not be allowed, excepting to patients suffering from dilatation of the stomach. As above shown, fluids, and particularly alcoholic and carbonated fluids, will, even in limited amounts, aid digestion and increase the appetite, and will more than counterbalance the so-called ill effects of drinking at meals, viz., the possible slowing of digestion, the dilution of the solid constituents of the meal, the overburdening of the stomach, a very improbable lowering of body temperature, etc. Even admitting that such effects do occur, the question of drinking before, during, or after meals Dr. Ewald considers as belonging to the hocus-pocus of suggestion-therapy; the physiological act is not influenced if fluid is taken one half

hour sooner or later. The fluid should not be very cold; further, we must follow the indications of the disease and, as far as possible, the wish of the patient. Naturally, alcoholic fluids that have a direct local irritating effect will be withheld. . . . Another question is, How far shall we allow abnormally increased thirst to be quenched, as in diabetes, fever, and some chronic diseases? The writer answers that the thirst should be quenched with as little liquid as possible. This is particularly true in cases of stomach dilatation when the patients have the tendency to drink large quantities, partly because stomach absorption is very slow and imperfect. Moreover, tho this seems paradoxical, thirst may be lessened by forbidding water as a drink. Then, too, thirst very often depends upon dryness of the mouth and pharynx; hence frequent moistening of the mouth and gargling will often lessen thirst."

ANOTHER FAR-SEER.

THE trouble with the instruments for "far-seeing," or the reproduction of optical images at a distance, seems to be that they are all on paper. Another is described in *La Nature* (Paris, May 21) by M. Armengaud, but altho we are shown convincing pictures of the instrument and are promised that it shall be in running order in time for the exhibition of 1900, we are not told that it has yet really worked. However, the principle seems to be all right, and the writer gives us the following description of it. The device is called, after the inventor, "Dussaud's telescope," and it was first publicly described before the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. d'Arsonval, the well-known electrician, on April 18. Says M. Armengaud:

"M. Dussaud, the inventor of the microphonograph, that amplifier of sound that is rendering constant service to the deaf and to deaf-mutes, has been making a long experimental study of vision at a distance. He has invented an apparatus whose working may be easily understood from Figs. 1 and 2, which represent the principle of the experiments in its essential elements.

"At the left (Fig. 1) is the person whom we wish to see at a distance, and whose movements we wish to follow. At *B* is a camera at whose end are: (1) a movable screen *C*, pierced with small openings arranged in a spiral; (2) a special system of selenium layers *D*. Finally, at *E* is a battery whose current traverses the selenium cell at *D*, and the primary circuit of an induction-coil *F*.

"The person in motion forms a moving image at the end of the camera, as in photography, and the different, more or less luminous, parts of this image strike successively on the selenium at *D*, as the moving screen *C* presents its successive openings. This screen is set in motion by clockwork at *G*.

"It is well known that selenium resists the passage of an electric current more or less according to the quantity of light that it

intense currents that traverse it cause greater or less vibration in the membrane of a sort of very sensitive telephone, *H*. This membrane acts on an opaque plate *K*, furnished with transparent portions, and displaces it more or less in front of an identical fixed plate *L*. These plates are protected by glass against any outside interference. The result is that a parallel beam of light *M*, produced by an electric arc *N*, obliged to pass through the two

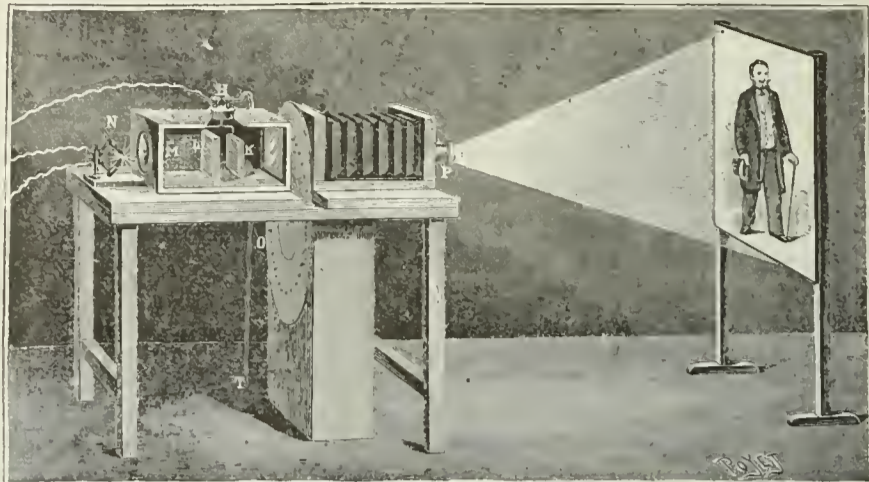


FIG. 2.—DUSSAUD'S TELESCOPE THE RECEIVER.

opaque plates, is more or less weakened throughout its entire extent, according to the currents that are passing through the wire. But, owing to a shutter *O*, similar to that at *C* and moving in time with it, this variation in intensity is projected on the screen by a system of lenses *P*, only in the exact place corresponding to the part of the image that has the same intensity in the transmitting instrument.

"As the two shutters *C* and *O* make a complete revolution in one tenth of a second, all the parts of the image in the transmitter act successively, during this time, on the selenium, giving different intensities to the current that passes to the receiver, where spots of light corresponding in intensity are successively thrown on the screen.

"An observer at the receiving-station will see, then, on the screen the person placed at the transmitter, by reason of the persistence of luminous impressions, which last one tenth of a second."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POWER FROM LIQUID AIR.

THE proposition that liquid air should be used for power-storage has already been noted in these pages. Calculation shows easily enough that great power may be obtained from a very small quantity of the substance, but the trouble is in controlling it. No known closed vessel is strong enough to hold it at ordinary temperatures, and to maintain it below its boiling-point would require an expenditure of energy that would be more economically used in directly producing the required power. For the storage of power for any length of time—for instance, in the running of a steamship across the ocean—the substance does not seem yet to be available; but where it can be conveyed in open vessels and kept boiling it may apparently be used, tho not with much profit. The question is discussed fully by Frank Richards in *The American Machinist* (May 26) as follows:

"As to the power to be obtained from the air if allowed to re-expand under suitable pressure, it seems necessary to say something as to the conditions under which alone it would be possible to so employ it. At Mr. Tripler's laboratory, or wherever the liquid air has been exhibited, one condition, always carefully observed, is never to confine it. The liquid air, or aerine, is always conveyed in open vessels. The sides and bottom of the receptacle are surrounded by masses of felt, or other heat-insulating material, and such material is also usually laid over the top, but always loosely, or with sure provision for the escape of the air which is constantly boiling away. It is therefore apparently impossible to convey the liquid by any conceivable system of piping. It must, so far as now appears, always be conveyed from place to place in open vessels, and it must always be boiling away, altho the loss may be kept surprisingly low.

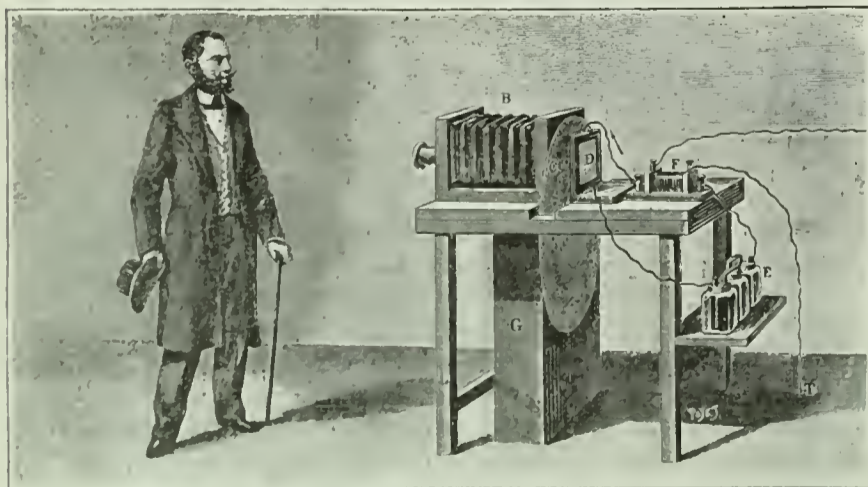


FIG. 1.—DUSSAUD'S TELESCOPE: THE TRANSMITTER.

receives; thus as the screen *C* passes more or less luminous parts of the image there will be in the primary circuit of the induction-coil *F* more or less intense currents. These, according to a well-known law, cause proportional currents in the secondary circuit. This latter circuit ends on one side in the earth and on the other leads to the receiving instrument (Fig. 2), where the more or less

"The phenomenon of the boiling of the air is so closely similar to the boiling of water that it is quite possible to conceive of the liquid air being pumped into a carefully insulated boiler with an ample and always operative safety-valve, just as the feed-water is pumped into a steam-boiler. Here it could reevaporate just as the water is converted into steam, and then be led to a suitable engine. No fire of course would be necessary for the reevaporation. The simple removal of part of the insulation would insure a sufficient communication of heat. There would always be danger of too rapid communication of heat, and consequent uncontrollable increase of pressure. One experiment shown in connection with the liquid air is the blowing out of a plug from a tube in which a little of the air is confined. A tube, say, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and a foot long, with the lower end closed, is held vertically, and a tablespoonful or so of the air poured in, and a wooden plug driven into the top of the tube. It requires very lively work to drive that plug in before it is driven out with great force by the expanded air, no heat being applied except that contained in the walls of the tube."

Mr. Richards calculates that if we suppose air to be compressed by an exertion of 73 horse-power, then liquefied by Mr. Tripler's process, and then allowed to boil away as suggested above, using the product to drive an engine, we should get from its expansion a little less than one half of one horse-power, or about two thirds of one per cent. of the initial power employed. Under these circumstances he thinks, very properly, that "we are not likely to see liquid air extensively and practically employed for power transmission." In other words, liquid air seems promising only as a means of storing power in very small compass, but as yet no means of withstanding its enormous pressure in confinement has yet been found. Nor does Mr. Richards think that the liquid air will do much better as a refrigerator. The 73 horse-power would make in an hour 2.644 pounds of ice. Says Mr. Richards:

"Instead of that ice we have about 1 per cent. of that weight of an extremely cold liquid, very inconvenient to handle, convey, or preserve. Any sane person would be likely to bet on the ice every time. We are not more likely to use liquid air in our refrigerators than in our motors. I have profound respect for liquid air, and I am as interested as any one in the novel phenomena which it discloses. It is rich in promise as an aid to the scientific investigator, but I can not yet see that it has much to offer to the man who insists upon results of immediate practical utility."

CREDULITY AMONG SCIENTISTS.

A NEW line of argument is taken up by Prof. Edward S. Morse against those reputable men of science that believe in the existence of certain occult or mystic phenomena. He argues apparently that since we have a great variety of these phenomena which can be arranged in a scale, varying from the evidently fraudulent at one end, through the doubtful and suspicious, up to the apparently genuine at the other, and since the number of intelligent believers in the phenomena vary correspondingly, hence all the phenomena are alike fraudulent and all the believers alike deceived. He says in *Science* (May 27):

"Here you have, then, a number of men with varying degrees of penetrating powers. One set all agape with speculative wonder, as Huxley said of Bastian, accepting stuff as genuine which many alert newspaper reporters had shown to be spurious; another set, endowed with a modicum of common sense, repudiating the peripatetic mediums yet snared by more skilful frauds; still higher are others who are not deceived by these, but are in turn bamboozled by more deftly played tricks; and finally the highest intellects who, in an encounter with some exceedingly adroit female medium, are puzzled by the manifestations and, not having that judicious calm which might frankly wait for more light, plunge into the regions of the occult for an explanation as readily as did their more ignorant *confrères* under the capers of the charlatans. I think a fair explanation of this attitude of the human mind, which always excites more wonder in a rational being than do the séances of cunning mediums, is that we have clearly before

us the evidences of survival. From a time when all believed in omens, portents, dreams, warnings, etc., what wonder that a sufficient number of molecules have been transmitted whose potency overrides common sense? In no other way can we explain why in the latter years of the nineteenth century there are in our midst men, otherwise intelligent, who fully believe in astrology. It is as utterly impossible to convince people thus afflicted as it would be to argue with inmates of an insane asylum. We may regard with interest, akin with pity perhaps, those who waste their phosphorus in trying to convince the world that they are right. We are compelled to explain their attitude, not by significantly striking our head with the index finger as we contemplate them, but by insisting that they present most interesting examples of survival, and, if they did but realize it, how interesting they would be to themselves!"

In concluding, Professor Morse argues that survival is stronger with such beliefs as these than with discarded scientific ideas because they were more widespread and firmly held. For instance, hundreds of people still believe in some form of witchcraft when one holds that the earth is flat, because the former belief was common property and was very near to men's daily lives, whereas only the learned cared whether the earth was round or flat, or desired to know what shape it might be.

How Veils Affect the Eyesight.—"A service has been done to women generally," says *The Scientific American*, "by Dr. G. A. Wood, of Chicago, in tests made by him, with systematic care to determine the danger, if any, in the wearing of veils. For this purpose he selected a dozen typical specimens of the article and applied the ordinary tests of ability to read while wearing them; and these tests show that every description of veil affects more or less the ability to see distinctly, both in the distance and near at hand, the most objectionable being the dotted sort. Other things being equal, vision is interfered with in direct proportion to the number of meshes per square inch, and the texture of the material also plays an important part in the matter. Thus, when the sides of the mesh are single, compact threads, the eye is much less embarrassed than when double threads are used; the least objectionable veil, on the whole, being that which is without dots, sprays, or other figures, but with large and regular meshes made with single and compact threads. Dr. Wood pertinently remarks that, while eye troubles do not necessarily result from wearing veils—for the healthy eye is as able as any other part of the body to resist legitimate strain—weak eyes are injured by them."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE custom of trepanning, or taking small pieces of bone from the living head," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, May, "was much practised in prehistoric times, as the skulls prove to us, and is still in vogue among some peoples. Among these are the people of the Berber stock in the Djebel Aurès and the Djebel Chechar of the edges of the Algerian plateau. The method of performing the operation is carefully described by Drs. H. Malbot and R. Verneau, of whom Dr. Malbot was shown by a native doctor a skull with more than a dozen circular holes, two slits, and a large irregular orifice, all of which had been pierced when the man was alive. The skull was kept hidden, and was evidently used as an example by the local doctors. The natives have recourse to trepanning for blows or wounds on the head; and it does not matter how long before the blow may have been given, if only the sick person can remember that he has had one. The operation is not severe. A woman, tired of her husband, is said to have called in the service of a trepanner in order to get a divorce from him by producing a piece of her skull and affirming that he had broken it in some of his cruel acts."

EXTREME COLD AS A CURATIVE AGENT.—Drs. Letulle and Ribard, of Paris, have developed, for the treatment of disease, a method which they call "krymotherapy." As used in phthisis their method is described as follows in *La Presse Médicale* (Paris, March 19):

"Their plan is to apply, during about half an hour every morning, a bag containing about two kilograms of solid carbonic acid to the epigastric and hepatic regions. The skin is protected by a thick layer of cotton wool, and maintains a temperature of about -25° C. [-13° F.]. A second application precedes the evening meal. The temperature of solid carbonic acid is about -80° C. [-112° F.]. Pictet, who first experimented on men and dogs with extremely low temperatures, thought that for temperatures below -60° C. [-76° F.] the diathermancy of even bad conductors of heat is so much increased that the rays traverse them like light passes through glass. Pictet, of Paris, and Chassat and Cordes, of Geneva, treated cases by the cold of their 'frigorific pits.' Letulle and Ribard prefer the above-mentioned method, and think that some organs, such as the liver, are cooled more than others by the cold. The organism has to resist the cooling process, and the result is an increase of nutritive changes, a burning up of old materials, an absorption of new materials, and an increase of appetite corresponding to the increased digestive vigor."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEW WOMAN AND THE OLD BIBLE.

THE concluding volume (Part II.) of "The Woman's Bible," edited by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and twenty-four other women, has been issued. It will be recalled that the first volume aroused some sharp criticism as to the title of the work, its method of treatment, its rationalist tone, and the editors' lack of acquaintance with Greek and Hebrew. A brief preface to this second volume is devoted to answering the critics. "As the position of woman in all religions is the same," says Mrs. Stanton, who writes the preface, "it does not need a knowledge of either Greek, Hebrew, or the works of scholars to show that the Bible degrades the mothers of the race. . . . The Old Testament makes woman a mere afterthought in creation; the author of evil; cursed in her maternity; a subject in marriage; and all female life, animal and human, unclean. The church in all ages has taught these doctrines and acted on them, claiming divine authority therefor. . . . We say that these degrading ideas of woman emanated from the brain of man, while the church says that they came from God. Now to my mind the Revising Committee of 'The Woman's Bible,' in denying divine inspiration for such demoralizing ideas, shows a more worshipful reverence for the great Spirit of All Good than does the church."

Part II. is made up of comments on biblical passages relating to women, from Judges to Revelations. Of Rahab, who aided the Israelites against Jericho, it is set down: "It is interesting to see that in all rational emergencies leading men are quite willing to avail themselves of the craft and cunning of women, qualities uniformly condemned when used for their own advantage."

Achsah, who secured an inheritance by asking it of her brother Colet, is commended: "Achsah's example is worthy the imitation of the women of this republic. She did not humbly accept what was given her, but bravely asked for more. We should give to our rulers, our sires and sons, no rest until all our rights—social, civil, and political—are fully accorded."

Of Deborah it is asked: "How could Christianity teach and preach that women should be silent in the church when already among the Jews equal honor was shown to women? The truth is that Christianity has in many instances circumscribed woman's sphere of action, and has been guilty of great injustice toward the whole sex."

On Jephthah's daughter this comment is made: "This Jewish maiden is known in history only as Jephthah's daughter—she belongs to the no-name series. The father owns her absolutely, having her life even at his disposal. We often hear people laud the beautiful submission and the self-sacrifice of the nameless maiden. To me it is pitiful and painful. I would that this page of history were gilded with a dignified, whole-souled rebellion."

No excuses are made for Delilah. The methods of Ruth's courtship, to which some fastidious critics have objected, are explained as customary. David and Abigail's union is moralized upon thus: "The Hebrew mythology does not gild the season of courtship and marriage with much sentiment or romance. The transfer of a camel or a donkey from one owner to another, no doubt, was often marked with more consideration than that of a daughter."

In the chapters devoted to the New Testament it is argued as follows:

"Does the New Testament bring promises of new dignity and of larger liberties for woman? When thinking women make any criticism on their degraded position in the Bible, Christians point to her exaltation in the New Testament, as if, under their religion, woman really does occupy a higher position than under the Jewish dispensation. While there are grand types of women presented under both religions, there is no difference in the general

estimate of the sex. In fact, her inferior position is more clearly and emphatically set forth by the apostles than by the prophets and the patriarchs. There are no such specific directions for woman's subordination in the Pentateuch as in the Epistles. . . . I think that the doctrine of the Virgin birth as something higher, sweeter, nobler than ordinary motherhood, is a slur on all the natural motherhood of the world. I believe that millions of children have been as immaculately conceived, as purely born, as was the Nazarene. Why not? Out of that doctrine, and that which is akin to it, have sprung all the monasteries and the nunneries of the world which have disgraced and distorted and demoralized manhood and womanhood for a thousand years."

An appendix contains letters from nineteen women, including Mrs. Stanton, in answer to two questions: (1) Have the teachings of the Bible advanced or retarded the emancipation of women? (2) Have they dignified or degraded the mothers of the race?

Most of the writers of these letters avoid a categorical answer to the questions, and more or less clearly express the opinion that the trouble is with the interpretations of the Bible rather than with the Book itself. Two of the more direct replies are by Josephine K. Henry and Frances E. Willard, who take opposite views of the subject. Mrs. Henry says in part:

"No institution in modern civilization is so tyrannical and so unjust to woman as is the Christian Church. It demands everything from her and gives her nothing in return. The history of the church does not contain a single suggestion for the equality of woman with man. Yet it is claimed that women owe their advancement to the Bible. It would be quite as true to say that they owe their improved condition to the almanac or to the vernal equinox. Under Bible influence woman has been burned as a witch, sold in the shambles, reduced to a drudge and a pauper, and silenced and subjected before her ecclesiastical and marital lawgivers. 'She was first in the transgression, therefore keep her in subjection.' These words of Paul have filled our whole civilization with a deadly virus, yet how strange is it that the average Christian woman holds the name of Paul above all others, and is oblivious to the fact that he has brought deeper shame, subjection, servitude, and sorrow to woman than has any other human being in history."

Miss Willard's views, expressed at much less length than Mrs. Henry's, are indicated, in part, in the following paragraph:

"In reply I would say that, as a matter of fact, the nations which treat women with the most consideration are all Christian nations; the countries in which women have open to them all the opportunities for education which men possess are Christian countries; coeducation originated in Christian colleges; the professions and the trades are closed to us in all except Christian lands; and woman's ballot is unknown except where the Gospel of Christ has mellowed the hearts of men until they became willing to do women justice. Wherever we find an institution for the care and the comfort of the defective or the dependent classes, that institution was founded by men and women who were Christians by heredity and by training."

DR. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL'S ADDRESS.

THE strained relations between Union Theological Seminary and the Presbyterian Church, growing out of the Briggs controversy, and, more lately, intensified by the publication of Professor McGiffert's book, render of special interest the address delivered at the anniversary of the Seminary, May 16, 17, by the president, Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, before the Alumni Association of the Seminary. Dr. Hall insisted that three principles should govern the relations of the Seminary to the ministry. The first was reasonable independence; the second, the conservation of ministerial standing; the third, the conservation of truth through the readjustment of some modes of its expression. The following is the portion of the address which has attracted most attention:

"The ideal seminary is, and of right ought to be, intellectually free and independent; this primarily not for its own comfort, but primarily for its efficiency as the servant of the people, of the church, and of Christ. Independence is a relative term, to be specifically construed in each case wherein applied.

"A seminary intoxicated with the spirit of individualism, as distinguished from catholic opinion, might take delight in calling in question that which is the essential substance of reasonable faith, invoking doubt where none exists, creating out of nothing the specters of uncertainty, and meshing in a web of shadows truths that are daylight clear to all catholic minds. Such destructive individualism is a perversion of reasonable independence. It brings upon the institution practising it the death-doom of rationalism. This wantonness of doubt revenges itself on the school indulging it, and, by so much as independence is noble and necessary, its morbid perversion in unlicensed and uncalled-for doubt makes evil out of good. But, on the other hand, if a destructive and wanton individualism is to be distinguished from reasonable independence, so also is a mechanical conformity to public opinion.

"The seminary does not exist to be a reflector of the contemporary opinion of the ministry. It exists to produce contributions to the sum of thought by which the rectitude and the comprehensiveness of contemporary opinion shall be promoted.

"Divine truth, like divine love, is of God—infinite, eternal, unchangeable, indestructible, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. But man's modes of expressing divine truth change from time to time. The history of religious thought shows this. One age lays the emphasis at one point, another age at another point, each age true to its own intuitive sense of need. The history of religious thought also shows that this tendency to readjustment of expression has always been opposed and resisted. Changing the emphasis has always been regarded by some as equivalent to changing the truth, and on this ground it has been resolutely and conscientiously opposed. Nevertheless, two things are certain. The change of emphasis has always gone on in spite of opposition, and the truth, the catholic truth, has always remained unchanged in spite of the mutation of emphasis.

"In the light of the whole history of religious opinion, in the light of the clear evidence that mutation is emphasis in the expression of truth, has in all ages accompanied the conservation of truth, the ministry ought not, at this advanced stage in the world's intellectual development, to take part in a movement to limit the usefulness and to discredit the sincerity of men or institutions that, by their earnestness in reporting the very new aspects of God's eternal truth, are winning toward that truth and toward the Church of Christ the confidence and love of multitudes who, but for such work as this, would doubt the ability of Christianity to survive critical and scientific tests."

To this portion of the address *The Herald and Presbyter* (Presbyterian, Cincinnati) refers in the following:

"However dignified and elaborate the rhetoric, one is compelled to read through all the utterances of the address an expression of hostility that is not pleasant to contemplate. It is not easy to believe that spirituality finds its supreme opportunity in such an atmosphere. Scholarship need not lack humility, and a theological seminary might with propriety strive to bear itself with a spirit more lovely than that of arrogance. While Dr. Hall says, 'The Seminary does not exist to be a reflector of the contemporary opinion of the ministry. It exists to produce contributions to the sum of thought by which the rectitude and the comprehensiveness of contemporary opinion shall be promoted'—we can not help discerning that this is the polite expression of the demand that the Seminary shall be left to be its own supreme tribunal to decide all matters of faith and practise, and that it wants all hands off that would seek to control. Of course, it may make and may persist in this demand and choose this as its determined course, but if it continues to be characterized by the spirit of this address, it will simply cut itself off from all the confidence of ministers and churches who do not believe that the persistent drilling of such sentiments into the minds and hearts of students is the way to prepare them for preaching the Gospel and bringing souls to Christ."

The Christian Work quotes the passages from the address given above, and makes this comment:

"These are wise utterances. It certainly is useless, rather it is the height of folly, for comprehensive organizations like the Evangelical Alliance to deliver the doctrine, 'In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, and in all things charity,' while the religious bodies composing the Alliance suspend men from the ministry and even turn them out in the world with the brand 'Heretic' upon them, for declaring opinions upon a matter not concerning fundamental truth. Such things have been in the past and they may be in the future; but if they do recur, they will be to the injury of the church and to the injury of truth as well. The doctrines which are fundamental are few—God as the Father of us all, Christ as the Savior of the world, the Holy Spirit as the Sanctifier. But when the office of philosophy is invoked, and it is sought to conform the statement of these sublime truths to some specious philosophic system, it is small wonder that revulsion and rebellion are the outcome. We do clearly need within proper limits more liberty in seminary teaching; we need, too, to see more liberty and generousness on the part of those who are so positive that they have themselves been constituted especial repositories of divine truth.

"We shall heartily rejoice if President Hall's utterances shall help the Presbyterian Church, and not that denomination alone, but all the other churches, to the cultivation of that reasonable spirit of liberty the teaching of which is no less essential to the knowledge of the truth than to the increase of the influence of the church throughout the world."

ANCIENT LEGENDS OF ADAM AND EVE.

WHEN Milton wrote his "Paradise Lost," so Dr. Moses Gaster, of London, states, he had access to a Latin translation, called "Chapters of Eleazer," made from the old rabbinical mystery plays, and the legends found therein about Adam and Eve were many of them embodied in his epic. Most of these legends are "almost as old as Christianity," and, besides the rabbinical, we have other legends from Greek, Syriac, Ethiopian, Slavonic, and West European sources. They influenced very considerably the fathers of the early church and Mohammed in his writing of the Koran.

Dr. Gaster, who is haham of the Portuguese congregation in London, delivered lately a lecture on the subject of these legends before the North London Literary Society, and *Menorah* (New York) is publishing the lecture on the instalment plan. The inquiring spirit of the ancient times, says Dr. Gaster, could not rest satisfied with the brief account of the creation of man as found in the Bible. So it began to amplify as follows:

"God collected that dust from the four corners of the world for the purpose that wherever a man dies the earth should not refuse him burial by saying, 'Thou hast not been taken from me.' When God created man the earth shook and trembled and said unto God, 'How can I feed the vast multitudes of men that will issue from the first created?' and God said in reply, 'We will divide the maintenance of man; thou wilt feed man during the day-time with all that thou producest, while when the night will come I will send my sleep upon man, and he will rest, and he will be fed by Me with the peace of slumber, and he will awake refreshed in the morning.' And then God took eight parts to form man; the body from earth, the bones from stone, and the blood from the dew of heaven, and the eyes from the depth of the sea, and the beauty from the Heavenly Host, and the light of the eyes from the sun, and thought from the quickness of angels, and the breath from the wind, and his strength from God. Adam, when he was created, was of gigantic size; his head reached the heavens, and his eyes looked upon the whole earth from one end to the other. When he sinned, his size was diminished."

Another legend is given by Dr. Gaster from an old Midrash (Rabba de Rabba on Genesis), of which but a portion has been recovered. Dr. Gaster says:

"There we read that when God had created man He told the angels to go down and to prostrate themselves before Adam as being the creation of God. All the angels went down except Satan. He said: 'Why, I am an angel standing near God, and

shall I go and worship a creature of earth while I am made of fire?' So God said unto Satan, 'Adam is superior unto thee, and I will show it.' So Satan went down, and God called all the animals before Satan and the angels, and he asked them to give them names, and to tell how they should be called, but none of them could do it, and so God told Adam to call them by their names, and to give them those names, which he did, thus showing his superiority over the angels. In consequence of this refusal of Satan to bow down and to worship, God expelled him from heaven and told him, 'Go and tempt Adam if thou canst.'"

In one of the old legends, the serpent was the proudest and grandest in Paradise, walked erect and had a human face. After his fall, Satan tried to induce one or other of the animals to take him into Paradise, but the serpent alone was willing to do so, opening its mouth and lodging him in one of its teeth. It was Satan thus lodged in the serpent's mouth that addressed Eve.

HAVE THE CONGREGATIONALISTS A CREED?

RECENT notable events in ministerial circles give force and point to the query raised by *The Congregationalist* as to whether a Congregational minister is under any obligation to preach the doctrines believed by the church of which he is a pastor and by the denomination with which that church is in fellowship. The immediate occasion for this query is a statement in *The Outlook* in which that paper says that "every Congregational minister is absolutely free to teach the truth as he sees it. To this he is pledged, and to nothing else." *The Outlook* also says that "Congregationalists have no creed," and that there are churches "as orthodox as any in Boston which have no creed." *The Congregationalist* dissents from the conclusions drawn from these statements. It says that the fellowship of the Congregational churches, as a denomination, is represented in the National Council, and that the constitution of this council declares that the churches "agree in belief that the Scriptures are the sufficient and only infallible rule of religious faith and practise, their interpretation thereof being in substantial accordance with the great doctrines of the Christian faith, commonly called evangelical, held in our churches from the early times and sufficiently set forth by former general councils." Congregational churches which are in fellowship with one another have, then, says *The Congregationalist*, a common basis of belief, and their united object is to proclaim it and to persuade men to accept it. "Would it be honorable," it asks, "for a pastor supported by one of these churches and officially representing it to proclaim that this basis of belief is not true?"

It is admitted that some orthodox churches in Boston have no creed, but, it is said, they have no fellowship with the Congregational denomination. In further consideration of the subject, it is said:

"They [the Congregational churches] hold together 'the great doctrines of the Christian faith commonly called evangelical.' They do not require their ministers to subscribe to any specified doctrinal standards. They have creeds of acknowledged weight as a basis of fellowship, testifying of their faith. They seek and find new knowledge of divine truth, and their polity provides for the recognition of it and at the same time for declaring the belief which is essential to fellowship and for guarding liberty of thought within that fellowship. With such faith and polity there is, as it seems to us, large opportunity for growth and generous liberty for thought, research, and utterance. Yet we do not suppose that all truth, or even the fullest tolerance, is embraced in the Congregational fellowship. There may be ministers who conscientiously devoted themselves in their ordination to preach the great doctrines of the Christian faith commonly called evangelical, the faith which our ecclesiastical councils declare to be essential, but who now as conscientiously find that they can not preach that faith and who are moved to preach other doctrines. But they can not remain in Congregational fellowship without being regarded

as accepting the faith which is its basis. To an honest minister the attempt to maintain a false position is intolerable. The attempt to remain in a fellowship whose basis he rejects is an impertinence repellent to his manhood. If he has a truth to preach, he will set himself free to preach it without offering to his hearers opportunity to asperse his own character. How can he do this and yet insist on remaining in a fellowship based on belief in doctrines which he rejects?"

MODERN MIRACLES FROM A ROMAN CATHOLIC POINT OF VIEW

"WITH us," said Renan, "the question is settled, unhesitatingly settled: the denial of the supernatural has become an immovable dogma." The Very Rev. John B. Hogan, S.S., D.D., quotes this, and adds that while this is the attitude of rationalists who still call themselves Christians, and while even believing Protestants are more and more inclining to explain away the miraculous in the Bible and to reject all miracles since the Bible days, the children of the Catholic Church "believe in a manifestation of God's power and goodness in every age." Dr. Hogan's article (*American Catholic Quarterly Review*, April) is not polemical, being written apparently for Catholic readers rather than to convince unbelievers in modern miracles. It consists largely of the principles that should guide the Catholic in sifting true accounts of the miraculous from the false. He says:

"In the 'legends' of the breviary, in the popular lives of the saints, in books of devotion, in church histories, in the annals of shrines and places of pilgrimage, ancient and modern, the Catholic is confronted with them at every step, and great is his perplexity to know which among them to accept, which to question or to reject. Happily he is under no obligation to pass judgment on any of them. The only miracles a Catholic is bound to believe in are the miracles of the Bible. The others he can pass by at any time, and leave to those whom duty or taste may lead to a closer investigation of their value."

The enlightened Catholic must discriminate between likely and unlikely miracles, and consider the weight of evidence, and the circumstances under which the miracle is said to have occurred. But far from objecting systematically to events because of their miraculous character, he should be disposed to welcome them as naturally belonging to the Christian system, and without which prayer would be a mockery. A comparatively small number of these miracles, the writer admits, are susceptible of demonstration; the others must be admitted on "probable evidence," and "we do so without difficulty if only we find them in harmony with our conceptions of God and of what we might call His method of government."

Among the miracles about which "no reasonable doubt can be entertained," are those on which the canonization of the saints is based. Dr. Hogan says of these:

"At all times the supreme test of eminent holiness has been looked for in the power of miracles exhibited by God's servants during their lifetime, and still better after their death. Only where such signs are forthcoming can the church be induced to propose any one, however holy and beautiful his life may have been, to the veneration of the faithful. Miracles are essential, and, in the discussion of those put forward, the church has exhibited for the last three hundred years a strictness unequalled in any court of justice. In his celebrated book, 'De Canonizatione Sanctorum,' Benedict XIV. describes the procedure in a most interesting manner. The investigation is pursued on the very scene of the miracle by men of reliable character and high standing, all sworn to be only concerned to discover the truth and to report it faithfully. A special officer is appointed to watch the evidence and note down any reasons for questioning its value, such as hesitancy, discrepancies, and the like. The witnesses speak on oath, and their trustworthiness is closely examined. Their social position is looked into, their known character, their mental culture, their habits of life—in a word, everything that could add to

or detract from the weight of their testimony. Only eye-witnesses are admissible; hearsay evidence is of no account. A single witness is never sufficient to establish a fact, however trustworthy he may be deemed personally. And even where there are several, if they belong to the family or to the religious order of the 'candidate' their testimony is clouded by a suspicion of undue favor, and needs to be corroborated.

"The evidence thus collected and deemed sufficient is forwarded to Rome and sifted afresh by a special commission of cardinals and counselors; and then again another objector, technically called *Promotor fidei*, and popularly *Advocatus diaboli*, is present to detect the weak side, if any there be, in the evidence presented. The discussion is of the most searching kind, and not infrequently leads to a declaration of insufficiency of the evidence or to an order for further investigation. Finally, if the issue is favorable, the whole matter is gone over once more by a congregation of cardinals, and discussed last of all in presence of the Pope, who decides."

The sanction which the church gives to miracles is, however, commonly of a negative kind. That is, she finds no fault with those who believe in them. "She canonizes her saints, but not all that is told of them." Even when she has decided, no claim of infallibility is made for her judgment. Dr. Hogan says (in summing up the five principles that should guide the Catholic):

"Fourthly [it will be seen], that in dealing with all of them [the miracles] the Catholic is left to his own judgment. But it must be an enlightened judgment, that is, based on a direct examination of the evidence or on proper authority. Authority in this matter may be of two kinds, that of experts or that of the church. By experts we understand those who have made a special study of hagiology, and thus acquired a more refined tact for discerning truth from invention or imagination; or again, those who have made a thorough study of any special event or of the life of a saint, and whose judicious manner of handling the subject is calculated to inspire confidence. Short of a personal study of that case, to follow such a leading is surely the wisest course. As regards the church, it will be remembered that she commits herself very sparingly to facts of any kind, and especially of this kind. Her judgment, when she does interfere, is generally not direct but implied, and she claims no infallibility for it; yet it would hardly be respectful or even judicious to question lightly what she has extended her sanction to in any degree."

THE ENDOWED CHURCH.

APROPOS of a recent discussion of the duties of the church toward the laboring-classes, *The Living Church* (Protestant Episcopal, Chicago) raises again the interesting question as to what are the chief ends for which the church exists. In a preliminary way it speaks of the work of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, an organization which has forty bishops as honorary vice-presidents. This association has headed a movement to improve the condition of retail saleswomen; it has founded a Council of Mediation and Conciliation, and has engaged in various other philanthropic enterprises of this nature. *The Living Church* says that all such efforts are praiseworthy, and that it is well for the church "to take a leading and effective part in everything that tends to better the condition of all classes of society"; but, it adds, "such activities are not those for which the church exists." It deprecates the tendency at the present time to place too much emphasis upon the work of the church along the lines of the material welfare of men, to give out the impression that present comfort and happiness are the main objects of existence, while the future may be left to take care of itself. For its own part it is most concerned to know what the church is doing "for the spiritual good of the poor and struggling people with which she is surrounded." From this point *The Living Church* continues:

"When we look at this side of the question, there is much food for reflection. Dr. Peters, of St. Michael's, New York, says that

'the crucial point of the situation is the prevalence of the paid pew system in our churches. Out of every dozen churches, how many are so-called "free" institutions? The paid pew is the bane of the workingman, and the cause of many backward steps in the life of the church.' This must be evident to all who have considered the subject seriously. Dr. Peters finds some consolation in the increase of the number of free pews in various churches. It is doubtful, however, whether a plan which necessarily maintains distinctions in the House of God can ever go far toward solving the difficulty. He does not regard the mission chapel, maintained by the pewed church, as any other than a serious barrier between the rich and poor, and too often an insult to the church. 'The furnishings of the average mission chapel are not what they ought to be, and the place is somehow regarded as an overflow accommodation which must be tolerated for the easement of the soul and the incidental betterment of the workingman.' The fact is, but few of the self-respecting poor will connect themselves with an organization in which the element of condescending patronage is so marked as it must almost necessarily be in such chapels.

"The prejudice against the endowed church dies hard, notwithstanding the lesson of Trinity Church, New York, without which the church in that city would never have been the power for good which it now is. The unendowed church disappears from the scene when the well-to-do who are able to support it move to a new district. Just at the time when the population is becoming more dense and the need of the Gospel is greatest, the church is removed, and the people are left destitute. This movement was going on in New York when Trinity came to the rescue. Through her means the church has been maintained in efficiency and strength in many of the poorer districts. We believe that this is the only solution of the problem—the erection of adequately endowed churches in those regions where, in the nature of things, the people will never be able to support the institutions of religion for themselves.

"It is very true that religion will be of little real value to those who do not or will not pay for it, but it is another thing to say that none shall enjoy its blessed privileges who are not able to pay all that is necessary in order to establish and maintain it. Something is most seriously wrong when the rich build and equip luxurious churches for themselves, and then take the position that their poorer neighbors may go without if they are not able to do the same. Every now and then we read of strong and substantial churches, with adequate support for the priests in charge, erected in the poorest and most forlorn districts of London, by the munificence of individuals, and we ask ourselves how long it is to be before such examples shall be followed on this side of the water."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

It is reported that the Jesuit order numbers 14,251 members. Of these 6,000 are priests who read mass, and 4,416 are students and novitiates. Of the twenty-two provinces into which the world is divided, Germany is the strongest, having 1,662 fathers and 1,141 students; Spain comes next with 1,002 and 1,070; France, 1,633 and 689; England, 989 and 920; Italy, 782 and 601. The smallest province is that of Mexico, where there are only 186 members in all.

AN interesting event of the first week of May in New York was the celebration of the episcopal silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan, who was consecrated Bishop of Newark, N. J., May 4, 1873, by Cardinal McCloskey, the Archbishop of New York. Bishop Corrigan became the Cardinal's coadjutor, and on his death in 1885 succeeded him in the Archbishopric. The anniversary was celebrated on an elaborate scale, with solemn services in the Cathedral, and a public meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House.

THE Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has closed its financial year most successfully. The debt with which it commenced the year, amounting to \$97,454, has been wiped out, and the total receipts have fully covered the expenditures. To meet the debt, appropriations for the past year unused and canceled were applied, amounting to \$17,715. Churches and individuals gave \$36,741, women's boards and societies \$20,417, and the missionaries on the field contributed \$10,533. The remainder was made up from other sources.

THE complaint made a year or more ago, of an over-supply of clergymen in the United States, is echoed now from Canada, the *Toronto Globe* printing a report by the clerk of the Toronto Presbytery, which shows a ministerial supply much in excess of the demand. In that city alone there are nearly fifty Presbyterian ministers, physically competent, who are without charges. Not only are these men without calls, but they do not even get chances to fill "supplies." It is not infrequent for some of them to offer their services gratuitously rather than get entirely out of touch with the pulpit.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

MOST of our European contemporaries agree that it is too early to judge the late William Ewart Gladstone. They are content to eulogize him as a leader of men, as a statesman whose private life was blameless, and as a foremost figure in British public life for two generations. That his strong personality made it difficult for others to assume the leadership of his party is certain. That he accomplished anything worthy of lasting historical fame is considered doubtful by some.

The *Edinburgh News* only repeats a hackneyed phrase when it says that Mr. Gladstone was "gifted with oratory positively magical in its power," and became the center of popular devotion quite unique in the history of the nation. The *Newcastle Chronicle* describes that oratory as follows:

"No man ever said so much; no man ever said less that can be remembered. Mr. Gladstone gave the world no winged words. We follow Goethe's thought of harmony when he calls architecture frozen music. In the same vein, oratory might be called fluid architecture. What was most notable in Mr. Gladstone's speaking was not its form, but its abundance. At its best, it was said, in Grattan's grand phrase, to roll in like Atlantic billows. That metaphor has in fact a singularly close application to Mr. Gladstone's method of speaking. Words came in a flood that threatened to swamp like a cockboat the opposing argument over which it broke. But the billows having served that purpose subsided upon the indistinguishable deep of controversy."

The same paper acknowledges, however, that no other Englishman of the day is as talented as was Mr. Gladstone. "There is," it says, "no figure of that stature now in public life, nor does any promise to appear. The Conservative Party, after nearly twenty years, have never replaced Mr. Disraeli. The Liberals show still less sign of being able to replace Mr. Gladstone." *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The extent, variety, and, we may add, the obvious sincerity of the comments made by the press of all the world on the death of Mr. Gladstone is in itself a tribute to his all but unique position. Prince Bismarck still lives under the snow which, in his own touching and picturesque phrase, is slowly covering him. When the end comes for him also, all the world will feel that a man has passed away who belonged to more than his nation. But there is no other of whom as much could be said."

The Spectator, acknowledging that it has often opposed Mr. Gladstone, yet pays tribute to his personal charm. It says:

"He could speak for four hours on budget nights without evoking from either side a symptom of weariness; he could praise in a voice which almost reduced the subject of his eulogy to tears; and when he was moved to reproof, even men like Mr. Disraeli, with all his Hebrew wealth of scorn for a rival, shrank before the 'Lord of the golden mouth and smiting eyes.' With an assembly outside the House he was irresistible, carrying critical Scotch audiences off their feet with excitement, and hushing the duller English into rapt attention, broken only by bursts of applause so long continued as to give his throat a needed physical relief."

The Speaker, one of the dead statesman's most faithful supporters, says:

"It must be gratifying to everybody—and it is specially gratifying to those who have followed Mr. Gladstone during his thirty years' leadership of the Liberal Party with unswerving love and loyalty—to see how unanimous is the national sentiment with regard to the great man who has gone to his rest, and how widely that sentiment is shared throughout the whole civilized world."

The Evening Telegram, Toronto, acknowledges that Mr. Gladstone was always conscientious, but can not close its eyes to the fact that he often failed, and adds:

"It is yet too soon to say how far Mr. Gladstone may be looked

upon as a great statesman, or whether in the distant future he will be regarded simply as a great orator, an all but marvelous scholar, and a master of parliamentary tactics, rather than as a statesman to be ranked with such men as Pitt or Peel, as Cavour or as Bismarck."

The Herald, Montreal, says:

"His intellectual capacity was so great that for half a century he maintained against all comers the preeminence in that body of legislators whose wise statesmanship has made their meeting-place at St. Stephen's, Westminster, more truly the center of the universe than ever was the hall of senators in the Roman forum."

The London, Ontario, *Advertiser* expresses sorrow for the United States because our republic can not have Gladstones. It says:

"The United States would be raised in the estimation of the world, if the people were to profit by the death of Britain's greatest commoner to the extent of resolving from henceforth to boycott or lightly set aside no man because of his previous services. In Great Britain and her dominions, Gladstones are possible because of the fact that previous faithful service is a passport to preferment, not a bar."

The Germans think Mr. Gladstone is somewhat overrated, but admit that he probably owed his influence to the touching of a chord which is wanting in the make-up of the Teuton. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks his foreign policy was not very brilliant, and his animosity against the Germans was more annoying than inconvenient. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, attributes his success partly to his oratory, but also in part to his strong will. He ruled with an iron hand within his party. That Liberalism in general and Great Britain in particular benefited by his work is doubted by our French contemporary, which nevertheless leaves the judgment to posterity. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, pays the following graceful tribute:

"He made mistakes as a statesman, and his view was obscured as far as England's foreign policy is concerned. Sometimes he suddenly changed his policy. But the reason of this was his youthful enthusiasm, preserved until his old age. He could not brook injustice, and whoever heard him had the conviction: there speaks a Christian. Among all the statesmen of the century, from Napoleon I. to Bismarck, not counting all the smaller Machiavellis, the figure of William Ewart Gladstone stands out as that of a Christian knight, in unsullied armor and cross in hand. We hope our Transvaal friends send the dying warrior a message. Nothing he ever did resulted in so much ridicule and annoyance as his simple act of justice performed in giving back her independence to the South African Republic."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Elections in France.—The French elections have passed off very quietly this year, more quietly, the *Temps* remarks, than at any time since the great Revolution. The Democrats, if we may classify as such the parties of the Left—Radicals, Socialist-Radicals, and Socialists—have a majority of ten in the Chambers. The Republicans, as the more moderate parties believing in the republic may be styled, must therefore depend upon the Rallies, former Monarchists who vote for the Government for political purposes, and out-and-out Monarchists who will rather support the present régime than allow the ascendancy of the Socialists. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"We have all along been told that the efforts of the radical elements will cause a counter-revolution, in which Clericals, Monarchists, and Conservatives of all kinds will combine to prevent mob rule. The elections have not verified this prediction. The republic stands firm in its present shape, supported by the good-will of all moderate people. This is in itself the result of moderation on the part of the Government, and we do not doubt that the same policy will also in future prevent dangerous experiments."

The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, thinks the French Parlia-

ment has become a mere debating club, in which a few hotheads air their views while the trained bureaucrats carry on the business of the country. This is known to all people in France, and they take very little interest in the elections.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

AN influential New York paper asserts that the tide of public opinion abroad is turning in favor of the United States, and that the Germans especially have been converted by the efforts of its European edition. Our examination of our foreign exchanges does not enable us to confirm this report. We find, on the contrary, that in some cases journals that were speaking in our support have become critical since it became apparent that the United States can not stamp an efficient military force out of the ground. *The Globe*, Toronto, which at the outbreak of the war showed the overwhelming strength of the United States, devotes two columns and a quarter to the task of proving that our military system has regularly broken down. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks we should remember that our ostensible reason for interference was that Spain could not end the sufferings of the reconcentrados quickly enough, hence we have no right to inflict worse suffering for an indefinite period. This paper characterizes our mode of warfare in the following words:

"The great fault of the American Government is that its members want to regulate everything, order everything. This enables them to hold the forces in hand, but the necessary initiative of the officers suffers much. The result, unfortunately, may be *ordres, contre-ordres, désordre*. Some ill effects are already noticeable. When it was rumored that the Spanish flying squadron had returned to Cadiz, Admiral Sampson was sent to Porto Rico and orders were given to invade Cuba. The Spanish ships appeared in the West Indies, and the orders had to be countermanded."

If the expedition to Cuba is speedily successful, the United States can hardly fail to assume the rank of the foremost military power of the world, for there is not a military writer deserving of the name that does not doubt the ability of our newly created army to defeat the Spaniards. The Berlin *Militär Wochenblatt* thinks our "raw hordes" should have at least six months' drill, since "badly led and worse-drilled militia are noted for their absence of staying powers." It is also hinted that the very landing of a large army will be accompanied by disaster, altho Admiral Plüddemann, in the *Marine Rundschau*, thinks small parties may be landed to prepare the way for the main body.

It is now thought that Admiral Cervera was ordered to Santiago to await the coming of a second Spanish squadron. When that squadron is to start—if it has not started already—and what ships are in it, are matters of conjecture. The suspicion is gaining ground that the well-known Spanish habit of speaking with contempt of Spain's resources and administration has deceived both the friends of Spain and the well-wishers of the United States. We give below a list of some of the Spanish ships as described in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, Leipsic. It will be noticed that in this list the *Pelayo* is neither the only nor the best line-of-battle ship. Nobody seems to know whether the others are really ready or almost ready for sea or not:

Pelayo, battle-ship, 9,802 tons, launched 1886, reconstructed 1897, 16 knots.

Carlos V., battle-ship, 9,235 tons, launched 1895, 18 knots.

Cardinal Cisneros, battle-ship, 7,000 tons, launched 1897, 18 knots.

Infanta Maria Teresa, sister ship of the above.

Vittoria, armored cruiser, 7,250 tons, launched 1895, altered 1897, 11 knots.

Alphonso XIII., armored cruiser, 4,826 tons, launched 1891, 18 knots.

Lepanto, sister ship of the above.

Altogether Spain is supposed to be able to send out, if given time to do so, nine battle-ships of the first and second class, seven armored cruisers—four of which are now in the West Indies—and two armored frigates of the older type, not counting torpedo-vessels and disregarding ships "which do not meet the demands of modern technic."

Against the above should be placed the view of the special correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, who writes to the following effect:

I went to Cadiz with valuable introductions and asked the captain-general's permission to examine the armaments in progress. He refused, but said he would not object if I published anything I could find out without his permission. Well, I have looked around, and I have come to the conclusion that the old sea dog is a born poker player. As such he knows how to "bluff." I have been all over the harbor and the navy-yard, and I can't find the trumps the captain-general pretends to hide. He has a bad hand, but he is bluffing.

Perhaps the conviction that the Government is "bluffing" has made itself felt in Spain. Premier Sagasta's cabinet has been reconstructed, but he appears to be very pessimistic. "I thought that Spain would be united in the face of a foreign enemy," he said in a recent interview, "but it seems that she will be ruined by internal troubles." Yet all correspondents agree that the time for peace proposals has not yet come. The correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, who has shown his intimate knowledge of Spanish character on many occasions, says:

"Those who think the Spaniards will throw up the game will find themselves sadly mistaken. They profess themselves confident of their own defeat, but that is their way. When Señor Moret y Prendergast is made to say: 'We Spaniards are a degenerate race,' it is simply a bad translation of Spanish phraseology. He has not said it, no Spaniard has said it, and no one who really knows the Spaniards would say it."

The consensus of European opinion is still that a crushing defeat may cause a revolution and the ascendancy of the Republicans or the Carlists, but only to pursue the war more energetically, not to end it; and this renders mediation very difficult. The *Temps*, Paris, relates that Emperor Francis Joseph is very anxious to see one or both belligerents ready to accept peace proposals. The paper believes that the powers will sooner or later intervene, especially if the United States believes she can dispose of the Philippines at will. In the *Independance Belge*, Brussels, M. Emile Armand, president of the International Peace League, suggests the nomination of an impartial governor for Cuba, under whose régime the Cubans could vote whether they wish to remain Spanish or not. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, says:

"Whatever may be the outcome of the war, it seems certain that Spain will lose Cuba. Should the United States be victorious, it will be the business of the neutrals to remind the Americans that they promised to refrain from 'exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over the island,' and that their efforts are for pacification only. The final disposal of the island must be left to the inhabitants. Now, Cuba has 1,600,000 inhabitants, of which 35 per cent. are negroes. About 200,000 Spaniards will be forced to return, hence the island will be left to negroes and creoles. The negroes and mulattoes increase, the creoles decrease, and this means a dark future for the island. When Haiti was 'liberated' from French rule in 1789 the value of the exports was \$41,250,000. A hundred years later it was \$4,000,000. In the interest of civilization it is certainly to be wished that Cuba will be American if she is no longer Spanish."

The *Pester Lloyd*, Budapest, explains that the attitude of the powers is, "for the present," one of waiting. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, whose editor recently acknowledged in so many words that he is not permitted to publish anything unfriendly to another power without consulting the Government, declares that "the disposal of the Philippines may be such as to induce the powers to reconsider their neutrality." The only peo-

ple thoroughly pleased with the war are the Turks. The *Ghairet*, Constantinople, says:

"To us Turks the Spanish-American conflict can give pleasure only. It is a veritable godsend, and if it were to lead to a general European war we would be delighted. It is shameless and hypocritical for any Turk to pretend to different sentiments on humanitarian grounds."

The *Osservatore Romano*, Rome, denies that the Holy See favors either belligerent. Its only aim is to see peace restored.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR NEWS AS HEARD ABROAD.

May 14 to May 21.—A strict censorship has now been established in the United States as well as in Spain, and no official news regarding the fleets is obtainable except at long intervals. It is, however, ascertained that Admiral Cervera, with the Spanish flying squadron, after successfully eluding the stronger American squadrons, has gone to Santiago de Cuba. Two American cruisers were firing at the shore batteries, but they evidently kept a sharp lookout, and withdrew when the Spanish ships hove in sight. As Admiral Cervera informed the Madrid Government of his arrival at Santiago, and the news was immediately published, it is thought that he was ordered there, to keep part of the American fleet busy and to await the coming of the second Spanish squadron. Whether this squadron is ready, whether it has left, or is still off the Spanish coast, can not be ascertained. It is supposed to consist of the *Pelayo*, *Carlos V.*, *Alfonso XIII.*, and *Vittoria*. The two first-named are battle-ships. The *Vittoria* is a large, heavily armored cruiser, but not very fast. The *Alfonso XIII.* is a smaller, but faster armored cruiser. Five auxiliary cruisers will accompany this fleet, including one of the vessels recently purchased from the Hamburg-American Packet Company. The squadron is commanded by Admiral Camara. Should he be able to unite with Cervera, the Spaniards will have a fleet in the West Indies strong enough to risk a battle.

American attempts to destroy the telegraph cables which connect Cuba with the rest of the world have so far been unsuccessful. At Cienfuegos the work of fishing the cable is supposed to have been delegated to the boats—an extremely improbable story. A telegraph station was destroyed at Cienfuegos, but the Spaniards assert that they did not use it, owing to its exposed position. Cienfuegos, Havana, Matanzas, Guantanamo, and Santiago have again exchanged shots with the American ships. The Americans do little damage and suffer less. All attempts to make a landing have so far been repulsed with great ease, a fact which increases the confidence of the Spaniards.

Friends of the United States are not pleased with the progress of the armaments. There are neither arms, nor ammunition, nor uniforms enough for the newly raised troops. Much of the cavalry is without horses. The commissariat is bad, and supplies for the troops already in camp are not coming in regularly. The plan to raise negro volunteer regiments has failed, as the blacks will not serve under white officers and the whites will not permit the appointment of colored officers (*London Daily News*). It is thought that the negroes will eventually be pressed into the service.

The talk of intervention has ceased for the present, neither country being in a mood to listen to peace proposals. The Cuban insurgents have made a few attempts to reach the coast, but were unsuccessful. On the island of Puerto Rico the population is enthusiastic in its professions of loyalty to Spain.

In Manila everything is quiet, and the shops are open. Spaniards and Americans are anxious to obtain the cooperation of the insurgents.

The American auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul*, commanded by the captain of the *Maine*, nearly blew up in Miami, Fla., with 1,300 tons ammunition, owing to spontaneous combustion in her bunkers. What has become of the Spanish cruisers *Princesa de Asturias*, *Cardinal Cisneros*, and *Catalina*? The Americans are worried about them. Nobody seems to know where they are.

The Spaniards publish little or no war news, except from the West Indies, and that is generally found correct. The American Government is equally reticent, but the American and English newspapers are full of "news," which can not be verified (*Nieuws van den Dag*).

EUROPEAN JOURNALS BEGIN TO EXPLAIN.

AWARE of the fact that England has more publications which are unreservedly friendly to the United States than any other country, and that this circumstance weighs largely with American sentiment in favor of Great Britain, some continental papers are beginning to offer explanations of their course. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"As a matter of fact, we are neutral. The threat of the American 'yellows' that the Americans will come to Europe to create 'order' we place *ad acta*. The war is none of our business and we have no reason to side with Spain. But we are realistic observers, and we owed to our readers an unvarnished description of the real reasons for the war, such as educated Americans who know Congress and its committees have furnished. Surely the German-Americans do not think it is our place to be bashful for fear of offending certain of their Anglo-Saxon fellow citizens? To them politics is a business. Anyhow, they don't care a hang about our opinions so long as we do not talk about the San José bug or doubt the quality of their pork. If the Americans choose to believe the English press they are welcome to do so. Time will teach them better. . . . That the German-Americans stick to their adopted country, now that the war has begun, is only right. They would be unworthy of their race if they did not."

No more outspoken utterance in defense of America has appeared in Europe than one which is recently given by the *Deutsche Zeitung*, of Vienna:

"One of the saddest and most repulsive phases of public life, the pharisaical arrogance of political hypocrisy, has shown itself with the most reckless urgency in consequence of the war. Without reference to their political attitudes, the newspapers of almost every European state have united to hound the North American republic relentlessly. Together the liberal, conservative, clerical, philosemitic, and antisemitic, as well as 'national' organs are striking sturdily at poor Uncle Sam, whose policy they brand as a 'naked, brutal policy of conquest, the very meanest violation of law, the beastliest lust for spoils.' Strangely enough they assume a far different attitude in regard to the foreign policy of their own states, certain movements of which they defend as permissible tho they condemn the same movements when made by the United States.

"Only a few days ago a prominent national newspaper of Berlin demanded that the German empire secure for itself exclusive control of the Samoan Islands because German trade there has almost shrunk to naught during the last few years. With incisive invective the same newspaper reproaches the American Government with thievish designs on Cuba, altho the value of the exports from the republic to the 'Pearl of the Antilles' is incomparably greater than that of the exports from the German empire to Samoa, and therefore the injury suffered by the trade of the United States is immeasurably greater. At this very moment the partition of the Chinese empire into European spheres of interest, that is, the acquisition of leases for ninety-nine years, is in rigorous progress and is applauded by the very press that is now storming against the 'lawless, brutal Yankee nation famished for plunder.' In the opinion of all impartial persons, however, the legal right of the North American Union is *de facto* a far greater one than that of all the governments together, the German Government included, who are now cutting the fattest pieces from the Middle Empire to satisfy their earth-hunger.

"The logic of these newspapers, however, demands that what Europe is permitted to do in China, the United States should be forbidden to do in Cuba. The stark nonsense of this logic should be apparent to every one. Should the North American Union really desire to annex Cuba she would have, for geographical, political, and commercial reasons, and for the sake of humanity, a perfect right to do so. . . . We believe we make no mistake when we declare that the sympathy of every friend of freedom, in the Spanish-American war, is with the United States, and that the latter will not fail to sentence and punish Spain for its inexorable maladministration in its earlier colonies as well as in Cuba."

SAGASTA will please note that we do not make commodores on the plans and specifications we use in the manufacture of diplomats.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says, in effect:

American papers and German papers which quoted them have said that the German Emperor has expressly denied that he is unfriendly to the Americans in a conversation with the American ambassador. No such conversation has taken place, and it is not necessary. Germany is neutral and will not disturb her relations with the United States, which have been friendly for over a hundred years.

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The majority of Americans think they had a right and a duty to intervene in Cuba. With us the majority of people do not think so. That is the difference. But we are strictly neutral. . . . The English newspapers, which are rarely independent, but always influenced by politics, have ranged themselves unreservedly on the side of the Americans to curry favor, and would make it appear that Britain's friendship alone stays the hand of Europe. So far Europe is neutral, tho most people believe Spain to be in the right."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The manner in which many Englishmen court 'the only ally of their country' is not very just. They shout for vengeance upon Spain for sins committed by the Spaniards' ancestors. . . . What people stand pure before the tribunal of history? The red specters of the murdered Indians would raise their scalped heads if the United States were forced to give an account."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION IN CANADA.

DISCUSSION of the proposed Prohibition plebiscite has begun in earnest in Canada. It is carried on with the moderation and calmness which distinguish our Northern neighbors when they find themselves confronted by an important problem. The anti-Prohibitionists do not raise an outcry because "the poor man is robbed of his beer"; the Prohibitionists abstain from picturing the bottomless pit filled with saloon-keepers and their victims. The question is treated as one of national expediency, and the pros and cons are carefully weighed. It is certain that Prohibition has a fair chance in Canada.

The *Herald*, Montreal, says:

"The question of Prohibition had been actively discussed in Parliament and in the country for more than twenty years. In 1878 the Scott act supplanted the old Dunkin act and gave new hope and energy to the Prohibitionists. It gave to the temperance organizations confidence and a definite aim in every county in the Dominion. With this they worked until, discouraged by their inability to get from the Conservative Party in power those amendments to the act which its operation showed to be necessary, they decided that Prohibition by provinces would be more effective than by counties. As a first step toward this object provincial plebiscites were asked for by the Prohibitionists, and votes were accordingly taken in nearly every province. It was in the midst of this plebiscite phase of the Prohibition movement that the National Liberal Convention met in Ottawa in 1893. The Prohibitionists have always based their argument upon the statement that the people are in favor of a prohibitory law, and would enforce one. The Scott act familiarized them with the idea of taking a vote to decide whether the people of a country wanted Prohibition. From that to a provincial vote was a short step, and then on to a Dominion plebiscite was a natural sequence. This is how it has come about that the people of the whole Dominion are to be asked to vote. It is at the request of the Prohibitionists."

The *Belleville Intelligencer* fears that, because cider has been included in the list of prohibited beverages, people of moderate views will vote against Prohibition. That is also the view of the *Chatham Planet*, which says:

"The people are not voting on the obligation or ritual of any temperance society. They are voting to show whether or not a majority of them favor the prohibition of the sale or manufacture

of intoxicating liquor. Now, there is cider that is as harmless as spring water, and there is cider that will slightly intoxicate. This bungled plebiscite bill makes no distinction. The fact is, there was no need of mentioning any particular beverage on the ballot. The bald question, Are you for or against Prohibition? would be sufficient. Then the legislation which would follow in the event of Prohibition carrying could set forth what one might and might not drink. But to put cider on the ballot without explanation or qualification is only turning the plebiscite into a farce."

The *St. Thomas Journal* points out that "alcoholic cider" is mentioned, so that cider has not been placed on the ballot without qualification. *The Banner*, Chatham, says:

"Rebel against it as men may, the history of all reforms, especially of a moral character, proves that the old dictum, 'Agitate! agitate! agitate!' is the true one. When the people want Prohibition, Prohibition will come. But it can come only by such moral suasion as will persuade the people that the drink traffic is so great an evil that it must go.

"The submission of this question, freed from all disturbing considerations, will at least reveal whether the people are ready for Prohibition, or whether the work of education must be continued for some years to come."

The Witness, Montreal, the great Prohibition daily, says:

"What Prohibitionists are aiming at is not so much a Prohibition law as a Prohibition people. We are not going to admit that a Prohibition law would be a calamity if the people were not thoroughly enlisted on its behalf, for law itself is a great educator, and would do much toward bringing about the greater end. But, let us say it insistently, the greatest thing to be gained by the contest that is before us is the arousing of the people to drive their great enemy out of the country, and the convincing of the people that they have a duty in this respect. This can not be done without a full and frank discussion of the subject. People who act upon the presentation of only one side of a question are likely to recede when afterward they come face to face with the other side."

The Witness has opened its columns to correspondence from both sides, showing that it believes in the justice of its cause. Only strong arguments are selected, abuse from either side is ignored. *The Times*, Winnipeg, says:

"Doughty temperance men like Principal Grant have emphatically declared their intentions in this matter; they regard Prohibition as practically coercion, an unwarrantable invasion of the liberty of the subject, and as quite ineffectual; they will not give their support to any measure that will Russianize Canada. . . . It is a question whether Prohibition would not foster traits of character the reverse of honest and manly; it is not conducive to self-respect in men who are not Prohibitionists (and there are a few such) to have to partake of the forbidden beverages by stealth and to obtain them surreptitiously from secret sources of supply. Then, again, is Canada suffering so seriously from the effects of the drink habit that Prohibition from ocean to ocean can thus be brought within the lines of practical politics? Canadians always seem to strangers to be a singularly sober and abstemious people."

The chief objection to Prohibition seems to be that it can not be enforced without a certain amount of espionage. The *London, Ontario, Advertiser* expresses the views of many papers and individual correspondents in the following:

"There are many good temperance people who are doubtful if permanent beneficial effects would flow from a prohibitory law if there was not a large majority of the people in favor of its being carried out, and ready and anxious personally to aid in enforcing it. . . . The license inspector says that his chief difficulty in proceeding against offenders, and in securing convictions when he does proceed against them, is the indisposition of the general public to aid him in his work. Again and again he has been unable to take proceedings because of the refusal of the citizens who privately asserted that dealers were guilty of infractions of the law, but positively refused to appear in court, and publicly swear what they alleged in secret. . . . It would not be very difficult to establish and maintain domestic stills in spite of a prohibitory law. Another thing should be borne in mind: The public treasury no longer collecting a huge revenue from the manufacture and sale of liquor, the revenue requirements would not suggest the keen watchfulness to prevent illicit manufacture that now prevails."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT.

AMERICANS are not as eager as they once were to know what other people think of them; but the bump of approbation is still well developed on Uncle Sam's head, a fact that leads to some mental distress nowadays when perusing European journals. British views are more consolatory, and one of the most notable of the British attempts to analyze American character appears in the *London Spectator*. It finds us singularly like the English, and especially the English in Ireland, and singularly unlike them. One of the features of similarity is thus described:

"The long contest with enemies, with nature, with circumstances, has bred in them the inner hardness and incapacity of yielding to opposition which that peculiar caste [Anglo-Irish] derives from its long habit of keeping down superior numbers and exacting from them tribute. There is dourness somewhere in every American, a 'hard pan,' as they say themselves, to which if you get down there is no further progress to be made. You must crush it to powder or retreat, and nine times out of ten retreat is found to be the easier course. The American character rests, in fact, on a granite substratum, which has been the origin of their success, and will give them the mastery of the Western hemisphere. It is not merely the English doggedness, tho it doubtless had its root in it; it is a quality which enables its possessor to go on whatever happens, to charge, as it were, instead of merely standing to receive the assault. It is, in fact, if we are to be minute, doggedness made fiery by an infusion of hope, of a sanguineness which you would never expect from an American's face—that, owing to some climatic peculiarity, is usually careworn, especially in the East—but which colors his very blood. We never met an American in our lives who did not believe that he should 'worry through' any trouble on hand, and reach at last the point desired, however distant it might seem to be."

We also, it seems, resemble the Anglo-Irish in our quick sense of humor, our strong feeling of personal dignity, our diversified efficiency, and our courteous manner:

"Like the Anglo-Irishman also, the American has a quick sense of the incongruous; he perceives the comicality alike of things and persons, and he has a habit of pointing that out with a reserved shrewdness which has always the effect of, and sometimes really is, mordant humor. (The humor of exaggeration, which all Englishmen attribute to all Americans, is, we fancy, accidental—that is, is attributable to humorists with a Celt-Irish trace in them who have caught the popular ear.) Like the Anglo-Irish, too, the American has a strong sense of personal dignity; he can not bear to be belittled, and is, if anything, oversensitive on the score of his individual claims to respect. His pride is not the glacial pride of the Englishman, who at heart holds the man who offends him to be a boor for doing it, and would as soon quarrel with a cabman as with him, but is a glowing pride, quick, perhaps overquick, to resent insult and to imagine wrong. Add to these traits an almost infinite depth of inner kindness so long as there is no provocation and no resistance from inferiors, and you have the Anglo-Irish character on its strong sides, and that is also the American, about as efficient a character as the world presents to our view. He can fight or he can bargain, he can build or he can diplomatize; and when doing any of these things, he generally contrives to come out at top, with perhaps just a glance around to see that the high place out of which he emerges with unmoved countenance has been noticed by the world around. We should add, for it is characteristic, tho perhaps it is of little importance, that the manner of a well-bred American is usually, and allowing for individual idiosyncrasies, almost exactly that of a well-bred Anglo-Irishman, courteous and kindly, with a touch of intended grace, and with a certain patience, as of one accustomed to other men's folly, which is not English at all. The Englishman's patience offends—that is the testimony of all mankind, to the Englishman's great perplexity—but the American's patience and that of the Anglo-Irishman leave a sensation, not always fully justified, of friendliness. There are a hundred Lord Dufferins in America."

As for our points of difference:

"The American has, however, as we said, two peculiarities which differentiate him from all mankind. We should not call him a happy man exactly, but he is an incurably cheerful one.

The weight of the dozen atmospheres which press down the Englishman is off the American's spirit. He does not expect to find anywhere persons superior to himself; he thinks he can make, instead of obeying, etiquettes; he sees no reason, unless, indeed, he is a candidate for his municipality or for Congress, for professing to be anything but what he is. He is quite contented as to his past, and quite satisfied that the future will go his way. He lives mainly in the present, but as the past was good and the future will be better, the present will do very well for the time being. . . . The conviction of equality with all men has taken the social fidget out of him, and given him an inner sense of ease and tranquillity, never quite absent even when his external manner seems awkward or constrained. It follows that he is always ready to try anything, and that the English idea of living in a groove seems to him confined and small, a waste of the faculties that God has given. And it follows, also, that being inwardly content with himself, and having a whole continent to work in, he is seldom so thorough as the Englishman, is satisfied with knowing many things less completely than the Englishman knows one, and has for intellectual temptation, always provided that the task before him is not machine-making, a certain shallowness. The kind of man who is least like an American is the kind of man about the British Museum, who knows upon some one subject nearly all there is to know, and can tell you almost to a foot where all that remains to be known will ultimately be found. We doubt if the American is fuller of resource than the Englishman, who generally when Chat Moss has to be filled has his plan at last; but he is much quicker in bringing his wits to bear, and much less disposed to let any habitude of mind stand for a moment in his way. In fact, tho the American, like every other of the sons of Eve, is clothed in habits, he wears them with singular lightness, and if his sense of propriety would permit, would on the smallest provocation cast them all away. There are only two exceptions to that with an American, his religion and the Constitution of the United States. Those two are not habits at all in the Carlylean sense, but outer and inner skins. . . .

"There remains the strongest and strangest peculiarity of all, which already differentiates the American completely from the Englishman, and a hundred years hence will make of him an entirely separate being. The American is a nervous man in the sense in which doctors who study constitution use that word. He is not neurotic, no man less so, and is probably as brave as any man alive, but his nerves respond more quickly to his brain than those of any other human being. He feels strongly and he feels everything. All news comes to him with a sharp, cutting impact. He works mentally under pressure, he does in a day what other men do in a week, he almost realizes the schoolboy's joke when taunted with too much desire for sleep, that 'there are people who can sleep fast.' Excitement maddens him a little. He is like Douglas Jerrold's hero who had almost infinite wealth, but whenever he wanted to pay for anything had to give a bit of himself to do it, till, tho each bit was only a heavy bank-note, he was worn literally to skin and bone. The result is that the American, when very successful or much defeated, has a tendency to die of nervous prostration, to an extent which makes nervous disease a specialty of the greatest American physicians. . . . Be the cause what it may, the American is liable to be excited, and his excitement, which sometimes shows itself in bursts of tremendous energy, sometimes in fits of gaiety, and sometimes in almost incurable melancholia, constantly wears him out. It is the greatest distinction between him and the more stolid Englishman, or rather between him and the oldest of English colonists, the Anglo-Irishman, whom in all else the American so closely resembles, and who, tho he has not succeeded in governing Ireland, pours into the British services a constant succession of men whom the empire could not spare."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Rev. T. E. Brown, the Manx Poet.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

May I make a slight correction in regard to the current week's article, "Discovery of Another 'Immortal' Poet"? The article opens: "About a year and a half ago (October 29, 1897) Rev. T. E. Brown, the son of a Manx clergyman, but a resident of Ramsey, England, was suddenly stricken with death while delivering an address to the boys of Clifton College."

Obviously you intended to say "about half a year ago." Ramsey, of which the Rev. Tom Brown (as the Manx people always called him) was a resident, is the town of second importance on the Isle of Man.

Brown graduated at Oxford and was a fellow of Oriel College from 1854 to 1858. From 1856 to 1864 he was vice-principal of King William's College (Isle of Man). In 1864 he was appointed second master of Clifton College and held the curacy of St. Barnabas, Bristol, from 1884 to 1893. In the latter year he returned to the Isle of Man, living near Ramsey till his death, which occurred while on a visit to Clifton where so much of his life had been passed.

Hall Caine called Tom Brown "the greatest living Manxman," and all Manxmen felt that he was not appreciated at his worth by the outside world. He was certainly one of the most loved of Manxmen, being universally popular on the island, which was scarcely true of Hall Caine.

GERMANTOWN, MAY 21.

MARSHALL E. SMITH.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

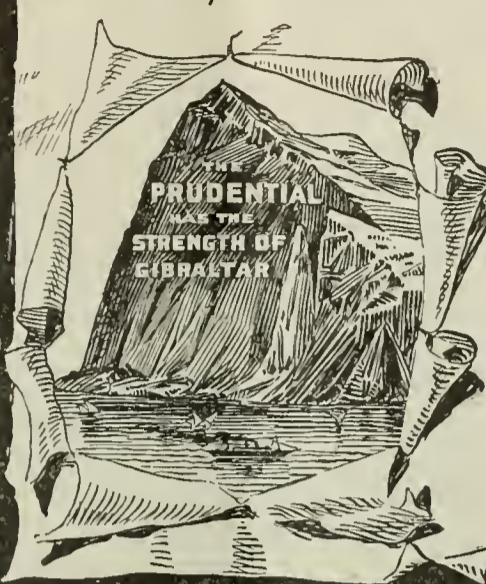
The improved state of general business is evidenced by the fact that during May, the first full month of actual war, there were fewer failures than in the corresponding month last year and nearly 10 per cent. fewer than in May, 1896. Exports from New York begin June with an increase of 49 per cent. while imports decreased 35 per cent., this promising a continued influx of gold. The crop outlook is unusually good. Of all the great industries the cotton manufacture only shows a shrinkage, cotton having dropped a sixteenth during the week. Iron and steel still lead the manufacturing trades. The monthly Treasury statement indicates the money in circulation on June 1 as \$24.73 per capita. There was \$11,455,896 less money and bullion in the Treasury.

Cotton and Wool.—"Print-cloths have advanced, and in most staple goods the demand is improving. While early estimates are always questionable, evidence does not yet warrant predictions of a great decrease in the yield of cotton, and a few mills which have large quantities of goods unsold are now idle and waiting. Woolen mills are encouraged by a somewhat larger demand for goods, in part from government orders, and are averaging about 1 per cent. better prices for goods than a month ago. There is not much demand for wool, which is still held in the main above the views of manufacturers, and prices have declined an average of half a cent for the month. Evidently the magnitude of stocks held by the manufacturers is still unrecognized by most dealers, and Western holders are insisting upon much higher prices for wool than can be obtained at the seaboard."—*Dun's Review, June 4.*

The Crop Situation.—"High prices and good crop prospects together have had the effect of bringing considerable wheat into sight of late, and a turn in the tide of supplies has apparently occurred. The stock of wheat in the United States and Canada during the month just closed decreased only 1,628,000 bushels, the smallest falling-off reported for many years, while on the other hand European supplies show a heavy gain. The result is a total supply in this country, Canada, and Europe on June 1 of about 99,000,000 bushels, against 95,590,000 bushels on May 1, and 94,606,000 bushels one year ago, an increase of nearly 5,000,000 bushels over last year, and a decrease of only 1,400,000 bushels for the month. . . . Wheat exports for the week reflect a better export inquiry and larger shipments, aggregating 5,248,086 bushels, against 4,309,000 bushels last week, 2,620,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,209,000 bushels in 1896, 2,991,000 bushels in 1895, and 2,742,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports are the largest on record, aggregating 6,605,422 bushels, against 6,164,000 bushels last week, 2,396,000 bushels in this week a

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year ago, 1,623,000 bushels in 1896, 1,149,000 bushels in 1895, and 974,000 bushels in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, June 4.*

Iron and Steel.—"The iron and steel manufacture leads all others in gain over previous years, its consumption of pig being apparently more than 1,000,000 tons per month, or 228,000 tons each week, against 170,780 tons per week in May, 1892 an increase of 33.6 per cent. Works beyond the Alleghenies are crowded with business, and while some Eastern concerns are running part time, mostly bar-mills, the government demand is felt most in this section. Above all others in significance is the wholly unprecedented demand from agricultural implement works, which throw into the shade all their past orders, while the plate and rail manufacturers are beating all records, partly with foreign orders, one for Canada having been placed at Chicago for 12,000 tons. Structural work is very heavy, the West furnishing a large share of it, and in sheet bars and rods for fencing the orders are large. Prices of pig have been somewhat strengthened by enormous buying orders for Bessemer and basic at Pittsburg and of charcoal at Chicago."—*Dun's Review, June 4.*

Canadian Trade.—"Seasonably warm weather has improved retail distribution in the Dominion of Canada, and the crop outlook favors a heavy fall trade. Toronto reports hides and skins higher and firmly held at the advance. Large quantities of cotton dress-goods, bought at low figures in the United States, are selling freely. Canadian securities are active. Montreal reports collections better, the fruit crop abundant, with a heavy fall business practically in sight. Weather has improved retail distribution at Halifax. Victoria reports the sealing catch this year 30 per cent. larger than that of last year; but with restrictions likely to be enforced this year, the outlook is for a smaller catch in the future. Canadian bank clearings aggregate \$110,260,000 for the month of May, 21 per cent. larger than one year ago, only one out of six cities showing a decrease. For the five months this year Canadian clearings exceed those of last year by 30 per cent. For the week they aggregate \$27,463,950, 28 per cent. larger than last week and 17 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago. Business failures in the Dominion number 21, against 18 last week, 37 in this week a year ago, 29 in 1896, 27 in 1895, and 37 in 1894."—*Bradstreet's, June 4.*

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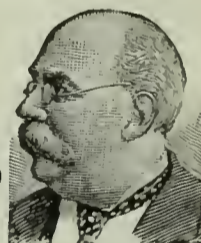
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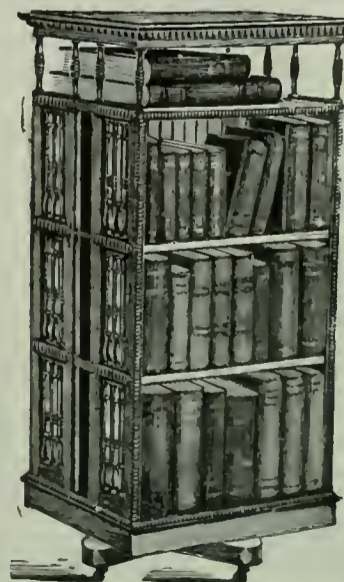
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Current Events.

Monday, May 30.

The first actual movement of troops for the invasion of Cuba begins from Tampa. . . . President McKinley announces the conclusion of the reciprocity agreement with France. . . . The English collier *Restormel*, laden with coal, seized for attempting to run the Cuban blockade, is brought into Key West. . . . The entire fleet of Admiral Cervera is reported in Santiago harbor.

Sagasta announces that Spain does not expect the support of any foreign power. . . . Baron Lyon Playfair, chemist, political economist, and civil-service reformer, dies in London.

Tuesday, May 31.

Secretary Alger sends war estimates to Congress which raises the total of the general deficiency bill to more than \$207,000,000. . . . The steamer *Florida* lands four hundred men with arms and ammunition on the Cuban coast near Havana. . . . Reports from Cape Haytien, via Havana, state that the American fleet has attacked and reduced the outer fortifications at Santiago de Cuba; no word is received at the Navy Department. . . . The President nominates Oscar S. Straus, of New York, to be Minister to Turkey. . . . The United States Supreme Court reverses the opinion of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania circuit court, which gave judgment to the Central Transportation Company against the Pullman Palace Car Company. . . . The United States Supreme Court decides that the United States district court of West Virginia has had no jurisdiction to sit as a court of equity in the matter of dismissals under the civil-service law. . . . Congress—House: A bill authorizing life-saving stations to be kept open through June and July is passed.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies votes to prohibit the exportation of silver coin; there is a rush on the Bank of Spain. . . . Monastic orders in the Philippines complain to the Spanish Government of persecution and assassination by secret societies.

Wednesday, June 1.

Washington hears that Admiral Sampson has arrived at Santiago. . . . A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government show a deficit of \$17,800,000 for the month of May. . . . A court-martial in the case of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, on charges growing out of defective construction of Brooklyn navy-yard dry-docks, finds him guilty of neglect, and sentences him to suspension from duty for three years on furlough pay. . . . Thomas W. Keane, the tragedian, dies in New York. . . . The Synod of the Reform Church begins its sessions at Asbury Park. . . . Congress—Senate: Sixty pages of amendments to the war revenue bill are disposed of. House: The Senate bill to remove political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is passed with amendment.

There is another run on the Bank of Spain. . . . The Government authorizes the issue of a four-per-cent. internal loan of one thousand million pesetas. . . . Emilio Castelar publishes a violent attack on the Queen Regent, for which he is threatened with prosecution.

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Thursday, June 2.

The Pennsylvania Republicans nominate Col. W. A. Stone for governor. . . . Señor Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice-President of the Cuban republic, arrives in New York. . . . The district court at Key West condemns as contraband of war a cargo of coal of the British steamer *Restormel*. . . . The People's Party convention at Bangor, Me., nominates Robert Gerry for governor. Congress—Senate: Consideration of the war revenue bill is completed up to the bond-issue feature. House: The urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses, is passed.

The city of Peshawar, India, is nearly destroyed by fire, the loss to property exceeding \$20,000,000. . . . Señor Polo de Bernabe, formerly Spanish Minister to the United States, has been appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office. . . . Paul Deschanel is elected president of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Friday, June 3.

Despatches from Cape Haytien say that Commodore Schley has made a second attack on the Santiago forts, and that one of his "auxiliary cruisers has been blown up while attempting to force an entrance to the harbor." . . . Congress—Senate: The \$100,000,000 bond provision is incorporated in the war revenue bill and an amendment providing for the coinage of the silver bullion and the issue of silver certificates against it is passed. . . . The House amendment to the bill removing the Fourteenth Amendment disabilities is concurred in.

An insurrection in San Domingo is reported. . . . News reaches St. Petersburg of an attack by natives on a Russian fort in Turkestan in which twenty of the garrison were killed. . . . A Madrid despatch to Paris declares that Cervera "has never been in Santiago harbor, and that he is on the way to the Philippines."

Saturday, June 4.

The Navy Department receives Admiral Sampson's report on the sinking of the *Merrimac* at Santiago; Lieutenant Hobson and his volunteer corps were made prisoners by the Spaniards. . . . The Treasury secret service makes public a letter from Lieutenant Carranza, formerly Spanish naval attaché at Washington, showing the existence of an elaborate spy system. . . . A Cape Haytien despatch reports a naval battle off Haiti. . . . The cables connecting Eastern Cuba with Jamaica and Havti have been cut. . . . It is announced that Wm. J. Bryan has been appointed colonel of the Third Nebraska regiment. . . . Captain Chas. V. Gridley, commander of the *Olympia* in the battle of Manila, dies at Kobé, Japan. . . . Congress—Senate: The war revenue bill, after being further amended, is passed by a vote of 48 to 28.

Russia tries, unsuccessfully, to get France and Germany to agree on a plan of intervention.

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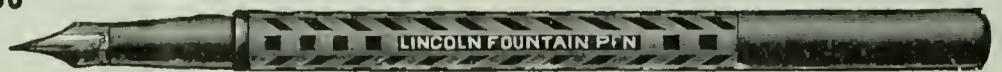
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Sunday, June 5.

Reports to the bureau of statistics indicate that, for the first time in the history of the country, the year's exports of the manufactures will exceed the imports by \$50,000,000. . . . The gun-boat *Marietta* reaches Key West.

The protocol guaranteeing Korean independence is signed by Japan and Russia.

PERSONALS.

NOT a little of the tension of the Cuban situation prior to the actual breaking out of war fell upon Vice-Consul-General Joseph A. Springer, at Havana. Mr. Springer has been connected with the Havana consulate over thirty years, having entered the consulate service when a mere lad. His record, as given by the official register of the Department of State, is as follows: Appointed consular agent at Cardenas, Cuba, June 1, 1867; retired in 1868; appointed consular clerk January 8, 1870; appointed vice-consul-general at Havana, August 21, 1885; appointed vice and deputy consul-general at Havana, June 24, 1896. To this record should be added that he has on over a dozen occasions, lasting for two and three months at a time, had charge of the office during his principal's absence on leave, to the satisfaction of the Department of State, where his reputation as the "main-spring" of the Havana office is well established. Mr. Springer is a native of Maine, and in that State and New York he acquired the basis of his education, improved by the duties of his post, and now he is thoroughly familiar with several languages in addition to Spanish; has a complete knowledge of international law, and of Spanish jurisprudence, and of men, manners, laws and customs of Cuba, which peculiarly fitted him for his position.

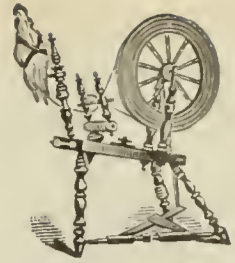
THE cable despatches informed us the other day that Henri Rochefort, the editor of *L'Intransigant*, had been slightly wounded in a duel with Gérald Richard, an ex-deputy. Within the last two years Americans have heard a great deal about the doings of M. Rochefort, without fully comprehending perhaps what manner of man he is. A little over two years ago he published his impressions of America, which were widely read here in fragments; then he severely attacked M. Zola for his defense of Dreyfus, and just now, he is ardently backing the United States against Spain. Henri

Rochefort is a very remarkable man, one of the most forceful writers in Paris, a vaudevillist, politician, journalist, and without doubt the greatest art critic in France, if not in the world. Beyond this his character presents strange contradictions in its various attributes. As editor of *L'Intransigant* he is the high priest of Socialism; in private life, however, he is the most autocratic of French nobles, and altho he pretends to have dropped his title, and should no longer be known as the Marquis de Rochefort-Lucay, he nevertheless has it engraved on one set of visiting cards. He has been in politics a great deal. He first attracted attention in the early sixties by his articles in the *Charivari*; later he became sub-inspector of the fine arts. In 1869, or a little earlier, he founded, in collaboration with Victor Noir, the famous opposition paper of the day, *La Marseillaise*. It was his repeated attacks upon the Government in general and in particular upon Prince Pierre Bonaparte that caused the latter to assassinate M. Noir. He embraced the Commune, which followed the evacuation of Paris by the Germans, and was made president de la commission des barricades, and later on became the head of the central committee. One word from him would have saved the lives of the venerable hostages murdered by the desperate followers of the red flag. He has been a prisoner in Ste. Pélagie, and once had the questionable distinction of being released from his confinement by a Paris mob. He was once sent as a life prisoner to New Caledonia. In 1888 he became an ardent supporter of General Boulanger, and even followed the ill-fated Minister of War to London. He was one of the founders of *L'Intransigant* in 1880, and since 1888, he has never failed to publish every day over his signature an editorial article of from 1,000 to 1,500 words. He deals only with great questions of the moment, and when he has once taken sides he never retreats from his position. With possibly the exception of Paul Cassagnac, M. Rochefort has fought more duels than any man in France. His encounters number forty. Among his adversaries have been Köchlin, Baron Reinach, M. Pourtalis, Jules Ferry, and Lissagaray. He is now sixty-eight years of age, and will doubtless until the end live up to the full significance of the title of his journal, *L'Intransigant*, which translated means The Irreconcilable.

ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY, the first man on the United States side who was killed by the enemy in the present war, was a North Carolinian. Graduating from Annapolis in 1895, he was sent on board the *Montgomery*, and from there to the *Texas*, and thence, after examination, to the *Indiana*. He was next appointed inspector at Baltimore in fitting out the torpedo-boat *Winslow*; and when that boat was launched he was made second in command. He was a famous football player in college, and in 1892 practically won the game for his college from West Point. He lost his life on the *Winslow* by being struck by a shell from the Spanish masked batteries in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba. The *Winslow* was hunting for Spanish gun-boats.

GLADSTONE'S manner in Parliament is thus described by Henry W. Lucy, the stenographer who took down nearly every great speech the Grand Old Man made for the past twenty years:

"The particular occasion referred to by Mr. Lucy was in 1873, when things were going wrong. The premier came in from behind the speaker's chair with hurried pace. As usual when contemplating the delivery of an important speech he has a flower in his buttonhole and was dressed with unusual care. Striding swiftly past his colleagues on the treasury bench he dropped into the seat kept vacant for him. Then, turning with a sudden bound of his whole body to the right, he entered into animated conversation with a colleague, his pale face working with excitement, his eyes glistening and his right hand vehemently beating the open palm of



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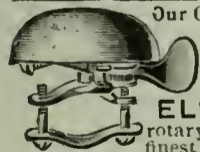


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his left hand, as if he were literally pulverizing an adversary. Tossing himself back with equally rapid gesture he lay passive for the space of eighty seconds. Then with another swift movement of the body, he turned to the colleague of his left, dashed his hand into his side pocket as if he had suddenly become conscious of a live coal secreted there, pulled out a letter, opened it with a violent flick, and earnestly discoursed thereon. Rising presently to answer a question put to him as First Lord of the Treasury, he instantly changed his whole bearing. His full rich voice was attuned to a conversational tone. The intense, eager restlessness of manner had disappeared. He spoke with exceeding deliberation, and with no other gesture than a slight outward waving of the right hand, and a courteous bending of the body in recognition of his interlocutor. No matter how perturbed his manner before rising, once on his feet before the House, and his self-command was master of his actions—he became calm, dignified, stately. But, warming with his work, the premier often proceeded through a series of gymnastic exercises that would have left an ordinary man of half his years pale and breathless. Sometimes with both hands raised rigid above his head; often with left elbow leaning on the table and right hand, with closed fist, shaken at the head of some inoffending country gentleman on the back benches opposite: anon standing half a step back from the table with the left hand hanging at his side and the right uplifted so that he might with thumbnail lightly touch the shining crown of his head, he trampled his way through the arguments of his adversary as an elephant in an hour of aggravation rages through a jungle."

ROBERT PURVIS, the venerable Abolitionist, of Philadelphia, who has just died, was the last of the sixty-odd persons who organized the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, on December 4, 1833. He was the son of a Charleston (S. C.) cotton merchant, and when a young man formed the acquaintance of William Lloyd Garrison, whom he helped financially in the publication of his "Genius of Universal Emancipation." His appearance at the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society was thus described by the poet Whittier, who was present: "A young man rose to speak whose appearance at once arrested my attention. I think I have never seen a finer face and figure, and his manner, words, and bearing were in keeping. 'Who is he?' I asked of one of the Pennsylvania delegates. 'Robert Purvis, of this city, a colored man,' was the answer." "Mr. Purvis and Whittier," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "had the distinction of being mobbed together in Pennsylvania Hall some years later. State societies were formed subordinate to the national organization, and Mr. Purvis was president of the Pennsylvania Society. When that other famous organization, the 'Underground Railroad,' which helped so many slaves to freedom, was formed in 1838, he became its official head."

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE served as ensign under Farragut at Mobile Bay. He was in charge of the forward powder division. The fire was hot for a while, and when it was quieter Sigsbee went aft to ask a brother ensign if there were any casualties in the after-command. While talking he stood up against a stanchion in the ward-room. The next moment there was a crash against the side of the ship within ten feet of where they stood. The air was filled with dust, and splinters, and flying fragments. The stanchion against which Sigsbee was leaning came down, broken in the middle, and one jagged end of it went flying. Sigsbee reeled and staggered. "Are you hurt?" cried the other, rushing to him. He drew himself up and said: "No, sir; but I would like to know where that went to." They told him that the shot went through the side of the ship. "I don't mean that," said he; "but where's the skirt of my coat?" One skirt of his brand new uniform coat had been ripped out of sight by the jagged end of the broken stanchion.

CHESS.

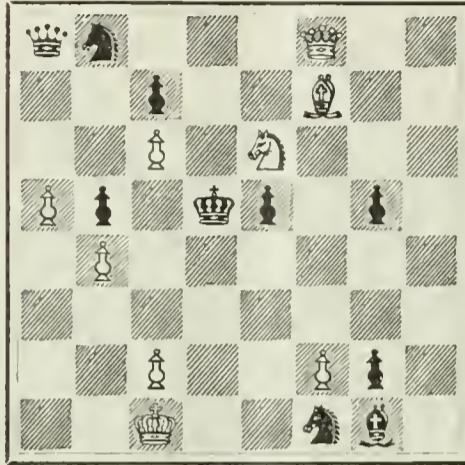
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 290.

BY M. FEIGL, WIEN, AUSTRIA.

Second Prize, *British Chess Monthly Problem Tourney.*

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

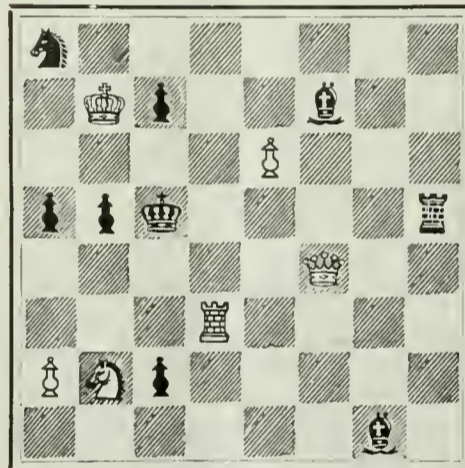
White mates in three moves.

Problem 291.

BY H. F. L. MEYER, LONDON.

Has the reputation of being a great 2-er.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

NO. 284.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. P-Q 7 | 2. Kt-Q B 3 ch | 3. Q-Q 6, mate |
| 1. K-Q 4 | 2. K-B 4 must | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. Kt-B 3 ch | 3. Q-Kt P, mate |
| 1. B x B | 2. K x K P must | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. Kt x B | 3. Kt-B 3, mate |
| 1. B x P | 2. K-Q 4 | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. _____ | 3. Q x Kt mate |
| ..... | 2. Kt-B 3 | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. _____ | 3. Q mates on K 5 or Q 4 |
| ..... | 2. Any other | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. Kt-Q B 3 ch | 3. Kt-Q 3 !! mate |
| 1. Kt x P | 2. K-Q 5 | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. R-B 4 ch | 3. Q-Q 6, mate |
| 1. Kt(K7)any other | 2. K-Q 4 | 3. _____ |
| ..... | 2. Kt-Q B 3 ch | 3. Kt x Kt P !! mate |
| 1. R x B | 2. K-P must | 3. _____ |

There are other variations, but they depend upon those given above.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; C. W. C., Pittsburg; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C.R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. A. L., Monongahela, Pa.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.

Comments: "A very fine problem in spite of the numerous pieces"—M. W. H.; "In the author's happiest vein"—I. W. B.; "Obscure and difficult, but not equal to Mr. Pulitzer's best"—F. H. J.; "Makes one feel as if he had feasted on an aromatic root of wisdom"—Dr. R. J. M.; "A very fine problem; well! Mr. Pulitzer can't help it"—C. W. C.; "The key-note is plain, but it is very hard to keep the orchestra in tune through the variations"—F. S. F.; "Shows boldness and skill, and has a forest of pieces"—R. J. C.; "Easier than one would suspect from the great number of pieces employed"—C. R. O.

T. H. Varner, Des Moines, was successful with 282.

The Vienna International Congress.

This great Tournament of Chess-Masters was opened in Vienna on June 1. The first round was played in the following order:

Marco vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Halprin, Showalter vs. Schwarz, Blackburne vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Caro, Janowski vs. Baird, Schiffers vs. Trenchard, Tarrasch vs. Burn, Alapin vs. Walbrodt, and Steinitz vs. Tschigorin.

The result is: Marco and Maroczy drew; Halprin beat Schlechter; Showalter beat Schwarz; Blackburne and Lipke drew; Pillsbury defeated Caro; Janowski got the best of Baird; Schiffers and Trenchard drew; Tarrasch and Burn drew; Alapin beat Walbrodt, and Steinitz scored from Tschigorin. It will be seen that three of our American players—Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Showalter—won their games.

At the time of going to press we have received the score of three rounds, giving the following score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin..	2½	½	Pillsbury.....	3	0
*Baird.....	0	2	*Schiffers.....	1	1
Blackburne.....	1½	1½	Schlechter.....	1	2
Burn.....	1	2	Schwarz.....	½	2½
Caro.....	1	2	Showalter.....	3	0
Halprin.....	1½	1½	Steinitz.....	2½	½
Janowski.....	1½	1½	Tarrasch.....	2½	½
Lipke.....	1½	1½	Trenchard.....	½	2½
Marco.....	1½	1½	Tschigorin.....	1	2
Maroczy.....	1	2	Walbrodt.....	1	2

*Adjourned game in hand.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-SIXTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

E. E. ROBERTS, Flushing, Mich.	KNOX, Belmont, N. Y.	E. E. ROBERTS, White.	KNOX, Black.
13 P-Q R 3	P-Q R 4	14 Kt-Kt 5	Kt-Q 2
15 K Kt-K 4	B-R 2	16 K R-K sq	K R-K sq
17 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 4	18 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
19 R-Q 2	Q R-Q sq	20 K R-Q sq	R x R (e)
21 R x R	R-Q sq	22 R x R	K x R
23 Kt-K sq	K-Q 2	24 K-K B sq	K-K 3
25 K-K 2	Resigns (f)		

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Should play B-K 2.
- (b) He has a chance here to play the old trick of P x P, Kt x B; P-B 4, pinning the Kt back with, perhaps, a superior position.
- (c) Not good, should take with Kt P.
- (d) Very questionable. Should play Kt-B 4.
- (e) Although Black has a bad game, he does not better it by swapping Rs.
- (f) Mr. Knox when resigning said that he could not spare the time to finish the game.

Very little need be said of this game, as there was very little Chess-knowledge or skill manifested.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CHARGES OF INCOMPETENCE IN THE ARMY.

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S correspondence to *Harper's Weekly* and the *New York Herald*, accusing the army administration of serious incompetence, if not political jobbery, has attracted more attention than any other criticisms of conditions existing at the various Southern camps. The *New York Times* has taken the lead in openly demanding the resignation of the Secretary of War, on the ground of alleged mismanagement, not only at Tampa, but at Camp Alger near Washington, and on the ground of general inefficiency in the conduct of military affairs since war began. Mr. Bigelow is a traveling journalist and claims acquaintance with the armies of England, Russia, Germany, and Austria. Writing from the camp at Tampa, May 22, he declared that "in no army of Europe, not even in Spain," had he seen "troops so badly treated through the incompetence of staff-officers, who to-day are strutting about in new uniforms when they ought to be whistled out of camp as frauds." Mr. Bigelow continued (*Harper's Weekly*, June 4):

"The war authorities have crowded together in and about Tampa several thousand men on the plausible pretext that in a big camp of this kind the troops could be exercised in large bodies, and the superior officers thus get familiar with brigade and divisional formation. We must bear in mind that most of our troops have never since the Civil War been brought together in larger bodies than a few companies at a time. Many colonels of regiments have never until this war seen all their men together on a parade-ground. Brigadier-generals have been created who have never seen the regiments that are to constitute their brigade. We have for this war laid out a complicated scheme of army organization, and entrusted the working of it in most instances to men who scarcely know the manual of arms.

"Let us tell the truth, disagreeable as it is. We are strong enough to bear it, and to profit by it.

"While the nation has been patriotically voting men and money for this campaign of alleged philanthropy, promotions have not been made wholly from deserving officers whose lives have been spent in active military work, but from the ranks of politicians, who may have had a smattering of militia drill, or may have worn a uniform forty years ago.

"To-day, thirty days after the declaration of war, there has not been held at Tampa a single military field exercise likely to be of service to generals of brigade or division, let alone an army corps. The main reason is, no doubt, that there are no brigadiers or major-generals in Tampa who would know how to go to work in the matter.

"There is no head to the army. The railway, express, telegraph, steamship, and other corporations are getting fat out of this war; so are all contractors who deal with politics. The more inefficient the army, the better it suits them. If this war should be dragged out for a year or so they would be more than delighted. Meanwhile brave boys in blue will be dying in the heat of Tampa, to say nothing of the Cuban swamps. And the newspapers will be telling the same old lie—that all this is the inevitable consequence of war.

"But it is no such thing. The United States army has competent officers. They are, however, not consulted.

"There are those who hold that it is unpatriotic to lay bare the faults of the army at a time when the enemy may profit by the news. My answer is that the enemy already knows all this much better than do the people whose money is paying for this war.

"We can thrash Spain any time we choose. But just now it would do us all much more good to discover why, thirty days after war is declared, our troops are losing their vitality in Florida, with not a single regiment fit to take the field."

The same issue of *Harper's Weekly* contained a letter from another correspondent, Caspar Whitney, dated, however, May 26, four days later than that of Mr. Bigelow, which described the army as ready to fight:

"There are now here 15,500 troops, and at Lakeland, forty miles away, are 3,300 more, making a total of 18,800 men.

"Of these, 14,500 are infantry, 3,300 cavalry, 1,000 artillery. Six thousand infantrymen are volunteers, comprising Second Georgia, which includes the famous Savannah company organized in 1802; First Florida, Thirty-second Michigan, Third Ohio, Second Massachusetts, Seventy-first New York.

"Of the artillery 700 are divided among the ten light batteries, and 300 make a recently organized siege train which will be considerably increased; there is also, of course, the usual and necessary engineer corps. There are 22 transports at Port Tampa under steam, with the gunboats *Helena* and *Bancroft* guarding the harbor, and the commissary department has ninety days' rations for 75,000 men. The men are all fit and eager to fight. The horses and mules average higher than any similar collections I have ever seen. The outfit could be loaded and on its way rejoicing within four days after the word.

"This is not a large force, especially when it is remembered that Spain has in Cuba certainly five and perhaps seven to eight times the number of soldiers. But it is sufficient perhaps to put well into action the movement that must end in the expulsion of the Spaniards."

Richard Harding Davis took issue with Mr. Bigelow's statements in a letter from Tampa to the *New York Herald* (June 7), quoting the chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps to the effect that the army is "the healthiest in history," quoting also a German military *attaché* as saying that the rations served at Tampa are as good as those served to any continental army and in much

greater quantity, and quoting General Miles, commander-in-chief, as follows:

"There is not a regiment belonging to the regular army that is not ready now to take the field and that has not been ready for months. Before war was declared I wished to concentrate the army at Chickamauga, but the Secretary of War was of the opinion that such a movement would be considered an act of war—that it would be a menace—so I told him that wherever the regiments were they were ready to move at the pressure of a button, and when war was finally declared they did move from the mountain countries, from the lake countries, from Montana, Iowa, and California. They moved like clockwork. They were equipped with everything—transportation, camp outfit, and everything—and they are all ready and as fit to-day as they were then. I have never been so proud as I was yesterday, when I rode through the camps of the Fifth Army Corps and saw the magnificent condition and physical perfectness of our men. There is no army corps anywhere in the world that is better supplied with men and officers of courage, fortitude, and intelligence."

Mr. Davis added:

"That some official action will be taken in regard to this [Mr. Bigelow's] article is generally believed. Every one knows that mistakes have been made and that the condition of the volunteers is bad, but this is no time to print news of such a nature, and it is certainly not the time now, or later, to print reckless and untrue statements concerning our regular army."

Mr. Bigelow replied in *The Herald*, June 9:

"The camp at Tampa is a disgraceful evidence either of political jobbery or of equally gross incompetence. If this were in Spain we should say that a secretary of war willing to accept the responsibility for locating troops at Tampa must be either corrupt or otherwise unfit for office. Mr. Alger accepts responsibility for Tampa—clear proof that he knows as little about it as Mr. Davis."

"I have accused the army administration of serious incompetence, if not political jobbery, and I cheerfully renew this charge, because it is well founded and because it is not too late to undo much of the mischief that has been done."

"Can you ask more evidence of political jobbery than that, with the whole of Florida to choose from, our Secretary of War should have insisted upon locating our main army of invasion at a point where only one line of railway could furnish the supplies, where that one line of railway owned a virtual monopoly of all transportation, and where the Government pays two cents a gallon for water consumed?"

"Close to Tampa are camping-grounds where the men would have had abundant water supply, and where two competing roads would have greatly facilitated the commissary question. Why did not the War Department choose such a place? Why did the Secretary of War treat as an impertinence any reference to the bad state of things at Tampa? Why are all regular army officers outspoken on this subject when they are talking to a friend, and why are they afraid to be quoted?"

"The reason is that they all feel that some one at the head has a political or pecuniary interest in perpetuating things as they are, and that officers are not thanked for telling the truth."

"What our men need now is not camp hardships, but such a storing up of vitality as will enable them to withstand the privations that will come when the real fighting commences."

"Our men are not the better for bad food, for pork and beans as an exclusive tropical diet. They are now losing rather than storing up vitality. Tampa is so hot and devitalizing that the men are not able to do a day's field work, and without constant practise of this kind they will be lacking in one of the essential qualities of a modern soldier."

"I hope Mr. Davis has misrepresented his other informers as cruelly as he has the language of General Miles."

"Just think for a moment of a general talking of an army in perfect condition when not a regiment has wagons for the transport of its necessary baggage! Just think of a 'perfect army' with half the men raw recruits! Think of a 'perfect army' going into the hottest country on earth with the same clothes they would wear at Klondike. And finally, think of a 'perfect army' lumbered up with a lot of boy colonels and captains of cracker-boxes!"

"The whole thing would be funny if brave men were not the victims of this scandalous state of things."

"The army has been made a means of political jobbery to an extent undreamed of even at the beginning of the Civil War. The President is too weak to check an appointment, no matter how scandalous. Every regular soldier blushed at the thought of epaulets upon Russell Harrison and a whole lot of the same stripe. Mr. Davis had the courage to decline an appointment of like import, and I honor him for it."

"What the country needs now from the pen of gifted men like Mr. Davis is not that they should become vulgar reporters of other men's interested utterances, but that they should fearlessly seek and publish the truth. They may regret it for a day or so, but in the long run they will reap the esteem of the regular army and honest people generally."

"Mr. Davis says that official notice is to be taken of my alleged treasonable utterances. What rubbish! We are Americans, not Frenchmen. We are strong enough to hear the truth about ourselves, and to profit by it. Let the Spaniards know all there is to know. Why should they not? We show all our chaos to the military *attachés* now at Tampa; why should we imagine that Spain knows nothing of this? Spain knows that we are not fit to invade Cuba, and will not be until late in November. She is anxious to have us invade immediately, for she would like to see our men die away in the trenches from yellow fever and other ills. She chuckles when she finds high officials brag about military efficiency, because this talk creates false confidence in people who don't know what war is."

"Nobody pretends that anybody can make a good engineer on a man-of-war; not even Mr. Davis would consent to the proposition that any one could take to novel-writing."

"Yet the duties of army officers are difficult and delicate, and all the four years at West Point are none too many for teaching men the elements of that great profession."

"But unfortunately for us, politicians have, in times of peace, found that in the army they could find posts for many of their friends, and so long as peace lasted these officers have managed to strut about in their uniforms with about as good an air as the professional. The people at large have been encouraged in the idea that any one could make a good soldier, but this idea is likely to be rudely dispelled when the strain of real war is felt."

"General Miles would, I am sure, be supported by public opinion if he should to-day insist upon encamping our men in the most healthful parts of our beautiful Atlantic coast line. About Newport would do very well. There they should be drilled until they are ready to march against the enemy—and the Spaniard would then realize that we meant real business."

Meantime it is supposed that over 20,000 troops under General Shafter are about to cooperate with the navy at Santiago, and General Alger, the Secretary of War, is quoted by the *New York Herald* of June 11 as saying, "In two weeks the army will be ready for war." He is quoted farther as follows:

"When war was declared we were unprepared, yet obstacles almost insurmountable have been overcome. I do not believe that history records an instance where so much has been done in a military campaign of this magnitude in the brief time that has elapsed since hostilities began. I challenge the records on this point."

"The men having the most to say against our work in organizing the army are furthest from the truth, either through a wilful disregard of facts or ignorance. We are willing to be judged by what we have accomplished in preparing our armies for war."

"It is evident that the people have been misinformed as to what we are doing. To enlighten them I have directed the heads of the departments and bureaus to furnish me with their reports of what has been done up to date."

"When the people have learned the actual condition of affairs and realize what an enormous task we have performed in the brief time allowed us by the circumstances of war they will be entirely satisfied. The critics will be answered and the enemies of our army will have no ground to stand on."

"We are well satisfied. The situation is cheering. There is every reason for congratulations and none for doubt, as will be shown when this statement is made. In the first place, the country has infinite resources."

"There is an abundance of supplies at the disposal of the Government. Everything needed for the army is either on the ground or in the process of transit. Within a week or a fortnight at the

most the required supplies and equipments will be delivered to the troops. In two weeks from this time every man in the army will be fully equipped for war.

"The first thing after ammunition and supplies was to get enough uniforms for the men suitable for a tropical campaign. Whole suits are necessary, of light-weight material. We have needed blankets. Of course, a man in thick clothing could get along in daytime. By throwing off his coat he would feel comparatively comfortable, but in the chill of night it is necessary to have blankets, and these could not be made in a day."

"All the preliminary work has been done necessary to equip the entire army, volunteers and regulars—that is, 278,000 men all told. In the matter of clothing we have made great progress. Uniforms for 125,000 men were turned out in two weeks. The contracts for the whole amount have been let. The work is now being pushed night and day by four of the biggest concerns in the country, with a capacity of 15,000 complete uniforms a day. As I have said, at the end of two weeks all the clothing for the men will be finished."

"What were your great obstacles at the beginning?"

"Organization and drilling, and the work in that direction is not yet completed, but I may say that we would take our chances on that score were we forced to take the field with our armies to-day."

"It has been asserted that there was a great lack of arms and ammunition."

"Of course, at the outset we had nothing. I don't believe there was ever a nation on earth that attempted to embark in a war of such magnitude while so utterly unprovided with everything necessary for a campaign. We had nothing beyond a limited amount. Now we have plenty of arms, ammunition of all kinds, and plenty of smokeless powder, too, with the contracts for uniforms all let and partially filled."

WAR REVENUE, BONDS, AND SILVER COINAGE.

IF the war with Spain lasts a year, the expenses, on our side, as estimated by Senator Hale, of the committee on appropriations, will be from \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000. The war-revenue bill providing for these expenses was passed by both houses of Congress last week. The bill was originally reported to the House from the ways and means committee, April 26, the day following the formal declaration of war by Congress. The House, within three days, passed the bill without amendment [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 7]. The finance committee of the Senate introduced the bill with numerous amendments (213, it is said) on May 16, the principal amendments proposed being a tax on corporations, the coinage of the seigniorage on silver bullion in the Treasury, and an issue of legal-tender notes instead of bonds. The Senate passed the bill twenty days later, June 4, having limited the corporation tax to sugar and oil refiners; having adopted (by a vote of 48 to 31) the Wolcott amendment for coinage of silver bullion at the rate of \$4,000,000 per month and \$42,000,000 seigniorage thereon, with issuance of silver certificates against it; having substituted (by a vote of 45 to 31) a reduced issue of bonds for the legal-tender provision; and having adopted (by a vote of 38 to 32) the Tillman amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, the Chilton amendment taxing certain patented products and preparations, the White amendment taxing sleeping-car tickets, and the Mason amendment taxing adulterated flour. Mr. Morgan's income-tax amendment was rejected by a vote of 35 to 38.

The bill then went to a conference committee consisting of Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Jones; Representatives Dingley, Payne (New York), and Bailey. These conferrees accepted the principal Senate amendments above mentioned, except as to the method of coining silver bullion; they fixed the amount of bonds to be issued half-way between the Senate and House figures; and they accepted in the main all other features of the House bill. The House adopted the conference report after a few hours' de-

bate, June 9, by a vote of 153 to 111; the Senate adopted it June 10 by a vote of 43 to 22.

The new taxes imposed by the bill are given in detail in another column. The loan provisions of the bill as enacted authorize the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

First—to borrow, at not more than 3 per cent., such sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in denominations of \$50, or multiples thereof, payable in one year, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000.

Second—

"To borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of \$400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of twenty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of three per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority: Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan, and in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted: Provided further, that any portion of an issue of said bonds, not subscribed for as above provided, may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one tenth of one per centum of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same."

The law regarding coinage of silver bullion directs the Secretary of the Treasury—

"to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety [the Sherman law], entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act."

Attenuated Seigniorage Clause.—"The seigniorage clause, which was the chief point of disagreement with the House, has not been eliminated, but it has been attenuated to a degree where it will be the least hurtful, and will not be hurtful at all under the present administration of the Treasury. The silver bullion owned by the Government is to be coined at the rate of not less than \$1,500,000, instead of \$4,000,000, per month. Our currency, especially the silver part of it, was in a terrific tangle before, so far as popular comprehension goes. It was unintelligible to the masses, and it can not be made more so, but it may be more or less intelligible to economists, brokers, and others whose business it is to understand such things. To the latter class, the new scheme for dealing with seigniorage and silver dollars will be rather more obscure than anything that has preceded it, but they will be able to make their way through it, and they will find that it is not nearly so bad as the measure which passed the Senate.

"Altho the amount of the seigniorage comes to the same thing in the end as the Senate bill provided for, it is not likely to inflate the currency. The clause which provided for the issue of silver certificates against the Government's holdings of silver dollars is stricken out of the bill. The public will not take and use any more 'cart-wheel dollars' than they are now using. Consequently, the seigniorage dollars will simply rest in the Treasury. They can be paid out whenever there is a public demand for them, and when such a demand exists they will do the minimum of harm. They will add to the Government's demand liabilities, but any prudent Secretary of the Treasury will be able to manage them,

as a prudent banker manages his note issues. It should not be overlooked that even under the existing law the coinage of this silver bullion was going on at a slow rate, dependent upon the presentation of treasury notes for redemption, and that seigniorage is one of the consequences of such coinage."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The Senate Vote for Bonds.—"The country is going to issue bonds—a lot of them, probably several hundreds of millions of dollars' worth. The Senate decided by a round majority yesterday that bonds the money influences must have. Of course Wolcott, Senator from Colorado, voted for them, as was to have been expected. He supported them in committee. Among others who voted for them were Carter of Montana, Warren and Clark of Wyoming, Shoup of Idaho, and Kyle of South Dakota. [The bond proposition received the votes of thirty-seven Republicans, seven Democrats, and one Populist. The Democrats who voted for it were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell, and Murphy, and the Populist was Mr. Kyle. No Republicans voted against the issue of bonds, the votes in opposition being cast by twenty-one Democrats, five Populists, and five Silver Republicans.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST.] When Kyle was sent back to the Senate he was a professed Populist, but it was charged that the Republican votes which elected him were given under an agreement that he would be available when required to support certain measures. The charge seems to have been well founded.

"Kyle holds till 1903, Clark goes out in March of 1899, Warren stays till 1902, Shoup will misrepresent Idaho till 1901, and in the same year Wolcott will cease to sit for Colorado. This is a good time for the people everywhere to put down some memoranda in their notebooks."—*The News (Pop.)*, Denver.

Corporation and Legacy Taxes.—"The tax on corporations which the finance committee had arranged, which was of doubtful constitutionality, an unjust discrimination against corporations in favor of partnerships, and an infringement upon the sources of state revenue, was almost entirely removed. Only the tax on corporations refining sugar and petroleum and having a capital of more than \$250,000 remains. It is highly objectionable to tax the large concerns and leave the small concerns in competition with them free; but we presume that not many concerns of less capital than a quarter of a million dollars are engaged in refining sugar and oil, and the discrimination against the sugar trust and the Standard Oil Company is a very moderate one, considering that a part, if not all, of the tax can be passed on to the consumers of these articles, and that the Populistic sentiment in Congress is very strong, and began by demanding a great deal.

"There is not much left, either, of Senator Chilton's amendment imposing a fine on every man whose ability enables him to keep an article on the market under a distinctive name. This is limited in the conference report to certain proprietary articles. The legacy and succession tax, however, remains in the bill, with rates rising to the absurd height of 15 per cent. The next time a wealthy resident of this city bequeaths anything over a million dollars for a library or a hospital, or the relief of the poor, or the endowment of a university, or the support of Christian missions, the United States will take \$150,000 of the sum and leave just so much less for charity, religion, or other form of the public welfare. But \$50,000 of the tax can be saved by making the amount of the bequest \$999,000. It is one of the illustrations of the senseless antipathy of the Populists for corporations that this section imposes the highest rate of taxation upon legacies to corporations. Yet a legacy is never given to a money-making corporation; the only bequests to corporations are bequests to religious, charitable, educational, or other corporation existing for a public purpose. But because these societies are corporations they are objects of Populistic hatred, and excessively large deductions from gifts made to enable them to carry on their benevolent public services are to be taken by the United States Government."—*Journal of Commerce (Fin.)*, New York.

"Taxing Wealth at Last."—"Among the new taxes that will fall distinctly on those best able to bear them are those on bankers and brokers, on the issue of securities and the transactions of boards of trade, on telegrams, long-distance telephone messages, wine, sleeping-car tickets, sugar and oil-refiners, and inheritances.

"It is said in Wall Street that the sugar and Standard Oil trusts need not worry about the taxes imposed upon them, because they can shift them upon the consumers of sugar and oil. This theory

is more than doubtful. Some taxes can be shifted and others can not. A tax on the gross receipts of a corporation is likely to be found in the latter category. The tax of 1 cent on each sleeping-car ticket might be shifted. The Pullman Company might charge \$2.51 for a berth for which it is now content to receive \$2.50, and \$5.01 for one that it now offers for \$5. But there is reason to hope that even that corporation, moved by a compound emotion of patriotism and shame, may continue to sell tickets at the old extortionate price, and charge up the extra cent to profit and loss.

"The inheritance tax is a landmark in our national financial history, because it not only taxes wealth, instead of consumption, but it adopts the sound principle of graduation. Beginning at $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. on direct inheritances of more than \$10,000 and less than \$25,000, it goes up to 15 per cent. on legacies of over \$1,000,000 inherited by remote relatives or persons not connected with the testator by blood. As New York imposes a tax of 5 per cent. on collateral inheritances, some millionaire heirs in this State will have to contribute 20 per cent. of their legacies to the public.

"The silver-coinage provision contains nothing to make silver men exult or gold men lament. The bond provision could have been dispensed with, but so long as bonds were to be issued there is no ground for serious quarrel with the methods adopted. In the absence of wretched and unexpected mismanagement, there is every reason to believe that the war will be over long before there is any occasion to issue all the bonds that have been authorized."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, New York.

Duties Not Oppressive.—"We shall admit that war taxes are generally onerous. But the tax bill appears to have been in the main well considered. The stamp duties will not oppress anybody. The stamps on deeds and mortgages will be paid only by such as have property to deed and by mortgagors. Most of the extraordinary taxes will fall upon persons of means. The tax on luxuries will fall upon persons who can afford luxuries. The tax on tea was proposed by these grumblers, but it must be paid by all who use tea. It will perhaps shut out the vile stuff that is dumped into this market in such quantities. But the tax will not oppress anybody. In fact, it is doubtful if all of the taxes provided in the bill will be felt to any great extent by anybody. A few cents on articles entering into general consumption will produce a great revenue, yet amount to very little in the added cost of living. If we suppose that the average family consumes one pound of tea per month, the entire tax, if paid wholly by the consumers, will amount to \$1.20 per year. The tax on beer, which seems to trouble Mr. Jones, will not be felt by anybody. Beer is not a necessary of life, and men who drink it should not complain."—*The North American (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The result is a set of compromises between the House and Senate, measures, some of which are not unsatisfactory. We think it would have been wiser to provide more largely for the issue of short-time interest-bearing certificates, to be refunded into long-time bonds, if the duration and cost of the war should necessitate. That view was neglected, however, and the financial compromise consists of providing for the issue of \$400,000,000 long-time bonds, and a modified form of the seigniorage folly. . . . Considering the texture of the political genius that the country has to deal with in its national legislature, the occasion is not wholly devoid of food for felicitation that it got off so easily."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.)*, Pittsburg.

"These stamp taxes have one especial merit. People will know that they are paying them, which is more than can be said of the customs and internal-revenue taxes now in force. They will bring the war home to all classes, and when it is understood that a policy of annexation and imperialism means not merely the permanency of most of these taxes, but their extension, there will be some abatement in the present heedless clamor for distant colonies and their accompanying cost of an extensive and oppressive system of militarism."—*The Republican (Ind. Dem.)*, Springfield.

"The tax on tea is an infraction of the free-breakfast-table policy, and, strangely enough, was inserted in the bill at the instance of a Democratic Senator. The amount expected from this source could have been spared, and there would have been a diplomatic point gained in heeding Japan's protest. The genuine triumphs to be recorded are the success of the fight for a popular loan, and the defeat of the fight for an issue of fiat money. The reversal of this result would have been a national calamity."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

WHAT THE WAR TAXES ARE.

WAR taxes are novel to the present generation in the United States, and the mere list of those imposed by the new war-revenue bill makes an interesting document. We present herewith a careful abstract of the text of the bill, which is entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," and which becomes the law of the land until repealed by Congress. The act takes effect on the day next succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially provided for.

LIQUOR TAXES.—A tax of \$2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured, sold or stored in warehouse or removed for consumption or sale, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional part of a barrel, with a discount of 7½ per cent. on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax. An additional proviso was added, as follows, by the conference: "That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouses, to which a stamp had been affixed, shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps."

SPECIAL TAXES (from July 1).—1. Bankers employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, \$50; employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, for every additional \$1,000, \$2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Savings-banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do no other business of banking, are not subject to this tax.

2. Brokers, \$50, but any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

3. Pawnbrokers, \$20.

4. Commercial brokers, \$20.

5. Custom-house brokers, \$10.

6. Proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert-halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, \$100. This does not include halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations.

7. Circuses, \$100. No special tax paid in one State is to exempt exhibitions from tax in another State, but one special is to be imposed for exhibition within any one State.

8. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated here, \$10.

9. Bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SNUFF.—In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents a pound upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff, sold or removed for sale; upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer: \$3.60 a thousand on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000; \$1 a pound on cigars weighing not more than three pounds a 1,000; \$3.60 a thousand on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a 1,000, and \$1.50 a 1,000 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds a 1,000. The compromise proviso in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand provides that stamps canceled subsequent to April 14 shall entitle the seller to a reduction of one half the difference between the old and new rate. And "dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill are relieved from the necessity of making returns, and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax."

TOBACCO-DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS (from July 1).—Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, each \$6. Those whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000, \$12; and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds, \$24. Dealers in other tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, \$12. Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempted from this tax. Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, \$6. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, \$12; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 pounds, \$24. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, \$6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 and not 200,000 cigars, \$12. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 200,000 cigars, \$24. Any person who carries on the business on which special taxes are imposed by this act without having paid the special tax is made guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being a fine from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

It is provided that until appropriate stamps are furnished, the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes may be inprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid. Proprietors

of proprietary articles are given the privilege of furnishing their own dies or designs for stamps, a failure to perform which act is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or both. Evasion of the stamp law is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$200. Government, state, county, and municipal bonds are exempted from the law, and also stock and bonds of cooperative building and loan associations whose stock does not exceed \$10,000, and building and loan associations or companies that make loans only to shareholders.

Section 18 provides for a tax stamp on telegraph messages, but exempts messages of government officers and employees on official business and also messages of telegraph and railroad companies over their own lines. Section 20 makes evasion of the provisions of schedule B relative to drugs, medicines, perfumery, etc., punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both. Uncompounded medicines, or those put up and sold at retail, on prescriptions, are not included in the taxable articles. Section 24 adds the tax on proprietary articles to the duty on them.

SCHEDULE A, STAMP TAXES (from July 1).—Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness by any association or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on each original issue of certificates of stock, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, five cents; and on sales, or agreements to sell, or transfers of stock, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof, two cents. Upon each sale or agreement to sell any products or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade, for each \$100 in value, one cent, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, one cent. Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or order for payment of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, etc., two cents. Bills of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for payment of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, except bank-notes issued for circulation, and for each renewal of the same, for not exceeding \$100, two cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, two cents. Bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, if drawn singly for not exceeding \$100, four cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, four cents. If drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill, of each set, where the sum does not exceed \$100 in any foreign currency, two cents, and for each additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, two cents. Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for goods or merchandise to be exported to any foreign port, 10 cents.

EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.—To each bill of lading, etc., a one-cent stamp, but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles of newspapers when enclosed in one general bundle. Penalty, \$50.

A tax of one cent is imposed for every telephone message for which over 15 cents is charged. Any telegraphic message one cent. Indemnifying bonds, 50 cents.

Certificates of profits of any association and on all transfers thereof, on each \$100 of face value, two cents. Certificates of damage, or otherwise, issued by port warden or marine surveyor, 25 cents. Certificate of any other description, 10 cents. Charter party, if registered tonnage of the vessel does not exceed 300 tons, \$3; exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600, \$5; exceeding 600 tons, \$10.

Contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of property of any description issued by brokers, for each note or memorandum, 10 cents.

Conveyance or deed for real estate in which the consideration exceeds \$100 and does not exceed \$500, 50 cents, and for each additional \$500, 50 cents.

Entry of goods at any custom-house not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents; exceeding \$500, \$1. Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Insurance: Life, on each policy for each \$100, 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan, 40 per cent. of the amount of the first weekly premium. Fraternal beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' local cooperative companies, employees' relief associations, conducted for the exclusive benefit of members, are exempted. Insurance (marine), inland fire, each policy, one half of one cent on each \$1, cooperative and mutual companies exempted. Insurance (casualty, fidelity, and guaranty), each policy and bond for performance of duties of any position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any public body, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits, executed by surety company, upon the amount of premium charged, one-half cent on each \$1.

Lease, land or tenement, not exceeding one year, 25 cents; exceeding one year and not exceeding three, 50 cents; exceeding three years, \$1.

Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of cargo, if vessel's tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, \$1; exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600, \$3; exceeding 600 tons, \$5.

Mortgage of property, exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$1,500, 25 cents, and on each \$500 in excess of \$1,500, 25 cents.

Passage ticket by any vessel from United States to a foreign port, cost not exceeding \$30, \$1; \$60, \$3; more than \$60, \$5.

Power of attorney, with exceptions to charitable associations, pensioners, and the like, 10 cents and 25 cents. Protests, 25 cents.

Warehouse receipts, 25 cents.

Stamp duties of this schedule on manifests, bills of lading, and passage-tickets shall not apply to vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

SCHEDULE B, STAMP TAXES (from July 1).—Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations, including those under patent or trade-mark, in packet, box, bottle, vial, or other enclosure, retail price not exceeding 5 cents, $\frac{1}{8}$ of one cent; 10 cents, $\frac{3}{8}$; 15 cents, $\frac{3}{8}$; 25 cents, $\frac{5}{8}$; and for each additional 25 cents or fraction thereof $\frac{5}{8}$. Perfumery and cosmetics, the same rate. Packages of chewing-gum or substitutes, four cents on every dollar of retail value.

Sparkling or other wines, pint bottles, 1 cent; larger bottles, 2 cents.

EXCISE TAXES.—Refiners of petroleum or sugar, owners or controllers of pipe-lines for transporting oil or other products, annual tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. on gross receipts exceeding \$250,000. Penalty of \$1,000 to \$10,000 for each refusal to make a monthly return of receipts, or making a false return.

On every seat sold (after July 1) in palace or parlor car, and berth in sleeping-car, 1 cent.

INHERITANCE TAXES.—Legacies and distributive shares of personal property—over \$10,000 and less than \$25,000. Beneficiary lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister of decedent, 75 cents for each \$100. Beneficiary descendant of brother or sister of deceased, \$1.50 per \$100. Beneficiary, brother or sister of father or mother deceased, or descendant of same, \$3 per \$100. Beneficiary brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother deceased, or descendant of same, \$4 per \$100. Beneficiary, further removed by blood, stranger in blood, or body politic or corporate, \$5 per \$100. Legacies or property passing by will or law to husband or wife of deceased are exempted.

On legacies of \$25,000 to \$100,000 the tax is multiplied by $1\frac{1}{2}$; \$100,000 to \$500,000, multiplied by 2; 500,000 to \$1,000,000 multiplied by $2\frac{1}{2}$; exceeding \$1,000,000, multiplied by 3.

MIXED FLOUR (60 days from date of passage).—"The food product made from wheat mixed or blended in whole or in part with any other grain or other material, or the manufactured product of any other grain or other material than wheat." Makers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour before engaging in business shall pay a special tax of \$12 per annum. Packages must be branded, labeled, and stamped. Barrels or packages of mixed flour shall not exceed 196 pounds, and upon the manufacture and sale of it the tax is graded: 4 cents on 196 to 98 pounds; 2 cents on 98 to 49 pounds; 1 cent on 49 to $24\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; $\frac{1}{2}$ cent on $24\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less.

TEA.—Upon tea of all kinds, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound.

[The bond and coinage provisions of this law are given in the preceding "topic" in this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

REFERENDUM IN SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW CHARTER.

BY a majority of about 2,000 votes, the people of San Francisco last month adopted a new charter, which contains the most advanced ideas of democratic government yet embodied in our municipal administration. The charter follows the prevalent tendency of concentrating power in the hands of the mayor, and provides for the civil-service system of appointments; but at the same time it establishes a system of referendum, which is described in interesting detail by the *Chicago Record* as follows:

"Upon the presentation of a petition bearing the names of a number of voters equal to 15 per cent. of the vote cast at the last state or municipal election, any ordinance set forth in the petition shall be submitted to the people for approval or rejection at the next election. If a majority of the votes cast upon such ordinance shall be in its favor, such ordinance shall take effect as a law of the city, and the same shall not be repealed by the city legislative body. Propositions for its repeal may, however, be submitted to the people by the board. Amendments to the charter itself must likewise be submitted to popular vote upon petition of 15 per cent. of the voters.

"The provisions in regard to street-railway franchises limit grants to twenty-five years, at the end of which time the track and roadbed are to become the absolute property of the city, without any money payment therefor. When application is made

for a franchise the board of supervisors shall decide whether such franchise ought to be granted. If so, an ordinance must be framed and published and the privilege must be disposed of at public auction. The bidders must agree to pay to the city a percentage of the gross receipts, which must in no case be less than 3 per cent. for the first five years, 4 per cent. for the next ten years, and 5 per cent. for the last ten years. The vote of three fourths of all the members of the board of supervisors is necessary to pass a franchise ordinance, and a five-sixths vote is necessary to pass over the mayor's veto. After a franchise shall have been granted under these conditions it shall not go into effect for thirty days after its passage. If within the thirty days a petition signed by 15 per cent. of the voters should be presented in opposition to the ordinance, it must then be submitted to popular vote before going into effect.

"The charter declares it to be 'the purpose and intention of the people of the city and county that its public utilities shall be gradually acquired and ultimately owned by the city and county.' To this end provision is made for taking over such public utilities as occasion shall arise for their acquisition, generally with a referendum upon every specific proposition looking to that end."

This charter was prepared by a committee of fifteen elected by popular vote, cities being allowed thus to frame charters under the state constitution. It is stated that the next legislature will have the privilege of a veto of this document, and, if it shall approve, the charter becomes virtually a local constitution for the city of San Francisco, with which the legislature in future will be unable to interfere. It is to take effect January 1, 1900.

The adoption of this charter was vigorously opposed by leading dailies like the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Call*. The latter paper says of the result, in part:

"The truth is, the new charter was adopted, not because a majority of those who voted for it have read and digested it, but because there is a general desire for a change in our organic system. This was the great influence which operated to carry the new constitution in 1879. The campaign for that instrument was accompanied, as this one has been, by a weak grand jury, a corrupt school board, a rotten board of supervisors, and a disgraceful legislature. Probably the legislature of 1878 was the worst that ever assembled anywhere. It is unavailing to reason with the people when such object-lessons in corruption are before their eyes as have been before the eyes of the people of this city during the past six months.

"But the whys and wherefores of the late campaign are no longer of interest. The existent fact is, one fifth of the voters of the city have fastened upon it an entirely new experiment in charter legislation. Should the legislature ratify it, everybody should thereafter endeavor to elect honest officials under it—particularly an honest mayor. Since 1879 the Supreme Court has delivered a thousand decisions interpreting the new constitution, and yet that instrument, which is shorter than the charter, is still in question. We practically know nothing upon the subject of making charters, and it is not improbable that when the document carried on Thursday [May 26] comes to be subjected to legal scrutiny much of it will be found unconstitutional.

"One thing, however, may be set down as settled beyond doubt. Unless the people capture the mayor and maintain possession of him they will be undone. Nearly all municipal power has been transferred from the present sources and lodged in the mayor. If the predatory classes are permitted to control this official they will make short work of the taxpayers. There is not much reason to fear the bugaboo corporations, but there is great reason to fear the political bosses who know so well how to organize and win at the ballot-boxes when there is plunder in sight. Under the divided responsibility of the consolidation act there has been during forty years very little waste and corruption. We trust the centralized government the people have now adopted will make a similar record."

We quote two comments on San Francisco's choice from other cities. The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (owned by Charles F. Yerkes, the street-railway magnate) says:

"San Francisco has adopted what is known as the initiative and referendum feature of communism. Social anarchists regard this as a step in the right direction. It will give the 'people' more

and better opportunities to vote, and San Francisco's affairs in due time will be relegated for settlement to mass-meetings and torch-light processions. The one country in which the initiative and referendum succeeded beyond everybody's calculations, except the few who were wise enough to know where it would end, was Poland under the commonwealth. Nothing was done in Poland for two hundred years unless it was permitted by the initiative and referendum, and after two hundred years of trial there was no Poland on the map of Europe, nor has there been a Poland there since."

The conservative Boston *Transcript* says:

"This is a signal victory for the policy of direct legislation. It is by no means its first victory, but thus far it is its most significant. In Nebraska and Kansas this thoroughly democratic idea has found favor, but to be taken up with so much enthusiasm by the chief city of the Pacific slope marks a triumph for it in that great section which is a greater encouragement to its friends than anything which has preceded. . . . The adoption of the principle is the main thing. Its application must be more or less a matter of experiment. In some systems there is included the right of the people by a sufficient demand to terminate the service of an obnoxious official. Had the citizens of New York a leverage of this sort they might have felt disposed to employ it in view of the events of the past week in that city.

"But that is not the main purpose of the initiative and the referendum. It is perhaps of less importance that the people shall hold in their hands the power to regulate the official tenure of their public servants than that they shall be able to control to a large extent the acts of such officials, and propose measures of their own which under certain well-defined conditions have the force of commands. It is nothing to the discredit of this new phase of local government that it just now flourishes most in the comparatively new sections of the country. They are not as much bound by tradition or tied to custom there as in the East, and new ideas take root more readily and exploit themselves under more elastic conditions. If we have been somewhat doubtful whether any good thing could come out of a Populistic section, more confidence can be felt now that the movement has taken hold of as conservative a community as San Francisco.

"After all, what is all this but getting back to first principles? The terms and the forms may be unfamiliar, but the essence is ancient, almost primitive. It is making the people once more directly responsible for the trust that is reposed in them. It holds the government up to the moral plane of the people themselves, and that is something that can not always be said of the more highly elaborated municipal methods of our older cities. San Francisco will now become a very interesting object-lesson to the municipal sisterhood, and her success under the new charter will win for her the compliment of wide imitation."

HOBSON'S EXPLOIT AT SANTIAGO.

TO the list of naval heroes of the world must now be added the name of Richmond P. Hobson and his seven companions—Daniel Montague, chief master-at-arms; George Charette, gunner's mate; J. C. Murphy, Osborn Deignan, Randolph Clausen, coxswain; George F. Phillips, machinist; Francis Kelly, water-tender—who sank the collier *Merrimac* in Santiago channel, June 3, flying the American flag and facing the direct fire of Spanish fortifications and a Spanish fleet, in order to "bottle up" that fleet in the harbor. Admiral Sampson's official account of the historic exploit, addressed to the Navy Department, is as follows:

"Permit me to call your special attention to Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson. As stated in a special telegram, before coming here I decided to make the harbor entrance secure against the possibility of egress by Spanish ships by obstructing the narrow part of the entrance by sinking a collier at that point. Upon calling upon Mr. Hobson for his professional opinion as to a sure method of sinking the ship, he manifested the most lively interest in the problem. After several days' consideration he presented a solution which he considered would insure the immediate sinking of the ship when she reached the desired point in the channel.

This plan we prepared for execution when we reached Santiago. The plan contemplated a crew of only seven men, and Mr. Hobson begged that it might be entrusted to him. The anchor chains were arranged on deck for both the anchors, forward and aft, the plan including the anchoring of the ship almost automatically.

"As soon as I reached Santiago and I had the collier to work upon, the details were completed and diligently prosecuted, hoping to complete them in one day, as the moon and tide served best for the first night after our arrival. Notwithstanding every effort, the hour of four o'clock in the morning arrived, and the preparation was scarcely completed. After a careful inspection of the final preparations I was forced to relinquish the plan for that morning, as dawn was breaking. Mr. Hobson begged to try it at all hazards.

"This morning [June 3] proved more propitious, as a prompt start could be made. Nothing could have been more gallantly executed. We waited impatiently after the firing by the Spanish had ceased. When they did not reappear from the harbor at six o'clock I feared that they had all perished. A steam launch which had been sent in charge of Naval Cadet Powell to rescue the men appeared at this time, coming out under a persistent fire of the batteries, but brought none of the crew. A careful inspection of the harbor from this ship showed that the vessel *Merrimac* had been sunk in the channel.

"This afternoon the chief-of-staff of Admiral Cervera came out under a flag of truce with a letter from the admiral extolling the bravery of the crew in an unusual manner.

"I can not myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the *Albatross*.

"Referring to the inspiring letter which you addressed to the officers at the beginning of the war, I am sure you will offer a suitable reward to Mr. Hobson and his companions.

"I must add that Commander J. M. Miller relinquished his command with very great reluctance, believing he should retain his command under all circumstances. He was, however, finally convinced that the attempt of another person to carry out the multitude of details which had been in preparation by Mr. Hobson might endanger their proper execution. I therefore took the liberty to relieve him for this reason only. There were hundreds of volunteers who were anxious to participate. There were one hundred and fifty from the *Iowa*, nearly as many from this ship, and large numbers from all the other ships, officers and men alike.

W. T. SAMPSON."

Before leaving the flag-ship, Hobson described his plan in these words:

"I shall go right into the harbor until about 400 yards past the Estrella battery, which is behind Morro Castle. I do not think they can sink me before I reach somewhere near that point. The *Merrimac* has 7,000 tons buoyancy, and I shall keep her full speed ahead. She can make about ten knots. When the narrowest part of the channel is reached I shall put her helm hard aport, stop the engines, drop the anchors, open the sea connections, touch off the torpedoes, and leave the *Merrimac* a wreck, lying athwart the channel, which is not as broad as the *Merrimac* is long.

"There are eight ten-inch improvised torpedoes below the water-line on the *Merrimac's* port side. They are placed on her side against the bulkheads and vital spots, connected with each other by a wire under the ship's keel. Each torpedo contains eighty-two pounds of gunpowder. Each torpedo is also connected with the bridge, and they should do their work in a minute, and it will be quick work even if done in a minute and a quarter.

"On deck there will be four men and myself. In the engine-room there will be two other men. This is the total crew, and all of us will be in our underclothing, with revolvers and ammunition in water-tight packing strapped around our waists. Forward there will be a man on deck, and around his waist will be a line, the other end of the line being made fast to the bridge, where I shall stand. By that man's side will be an ax. When I stop the engines I shall jerk this cord, and he will thus get the signal to cut the lashing which will be holding the forward anchor. He will then jump overboard and swim to the four-oared dingey, which we shall tow astern. The dingey is full of life buoys and is unsinkable. In it are rifles. It is to be held by two ropes, one

made fast at her bow and one at her stern. The first man to reach her will haul in the tow line and pull the dingey out to starboard. The next to leave the ship are the rest of the crew. The quartermaster at the wheel will not leave until after having put it hard aport and lashed it so. He will then jump overboard.

"Down below, the man at the reversing gear will stop the engines, scramble up on deck, and get over the side as quickly as possible. The man in the engine-room will break open the sea connections with a sledge-hammer, and will follow his leader into the water. This last step insures the sinking of the *Merrimac*, whether the torpedoes work or not. By this time I calculate the six men will be in the dingey and the *Merrimac* will have swung athwart the channel, to the full length of her 300 yards of cable, which will have been paid out before the anchors were cut loose. Then all that is left for me is to touch the button. I shall stand on the starboard side of the bridge. The explosion will throw the *Merrimac* on her starboard side. Nothing on this side of New York city will be able to raise her after that."

"And you expect to come out of this alive?" he was asked.

"Ah! that is another thing," said the lieutenant. "I suppose the Estrella battery will fire down on us a bit, but the ships will throw their searchlights in the gunners' faces and they won't see much of us. Then, if we are torpedoed we should even then be able to make the desired position in the channel. It won't be so easy to hit us, and I think the men should be able to swim to the dinghy. I may jump before I am blown up, but I don't see that it makes much difference what I do. I have a fair chance of life either way. If our dingey gets shot to pieces, we shall then try to swim for the beach right under Morro Castle. We shall keep together at all hazards. Then we may be able to make our way alongside and perhaps get back to the ship. We shall fight the sentries or a squad until the last, and we shall only surrender to overwhelming numbers, and our surrender will only take place as a last and almost un contemplated emergency."

The only deviation from this plan, so far as known, was in using a catamaran raft to escape upon, instead of the dingey, which, it is supposed, had been shot to pieces. The eight men (two slightly wounded) falling into the hands of the Spaniards, drew from the Spanish Admiral Cervera, who offered to exchange them for Spanish prisoners, this tribute in his message to Admiral Sampson:

"Your boys will be all right in our hands. Daring like theirs makes a bitterest enemy proud that his fellow men can be such heroes."

Commodore Schley, of the flying squadron off Santiago, said:

"History does not record an act of finer heroism. I watched the *Merrimac* as she made her way to the entrance of the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell upon those devoted men. I did not think it possible one of them could have gone through it alive. They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaklava over again, without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope without the power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

Mr. Hobson is twenty-eight years of age and a native of Alabama. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at the head of his class in 1889, won distinction in study of naval construction in France, was made assistant naval constructor in 1891, served in the Naval Intelligence Department and Bureau of Construction and Repair, and published several important naval works; he was assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and later to the flag-ship *New York*. He started the system of sea duty for constructors, and also proposed, organized, and conducted a post-graduate course at the United States Naval Academy.

A Crowded Hour of Glorious Life.—"It was a daring exploit, maturely planned and bravely and brilliantly executed. Say what we will of heroes of peace and of civic courage equaling military, there is something in such a crowded hour of glorious life that sets the pulses leaping in unwonted fashion. The cool measuring of danger, joined with proud contempt of it; the importance of the end aimed at, and the complete success with which

it was attained; the calm ignoring of the terrible risks run, and the entire self-effacement of the young officer and his heroic crew, make Lieutenant Hobson's deed one of the most notable in naval annals—and high and reckless daring is the characteristic note of naval annals. The fact that Hobson is a Southerner is also one to cause especial satisfaction both North and South. As a result of the Civil War, almost all the higher officers of the navy are now from the North; and it was a peculiarly happy thing that this strong appeal to a united national sentiment should have been made by a man from the South.

"It was not a mere dash in the face of death in order to inflict more or less damage upon the enemy; it was a far-reaching plan, destined to change the whole naval situation, and to allow that more vigorous prosecution of offensive operations elsewhere, which is needed to bring the war to an earlier close. It was not strange that this quiet, studious young officer should have thought out the details of the scheme, and arranged everything with such cool and wise forethought; but that he should also have coveted the execution of his project in person, should have demanded it as a right, should have carried out his plan with such splendid courage and success—this is what makes the combination of personal qualities a little surprising. The famous Cushing, whose remarkable exploits in the Civil War have been revived for comparison with the feat at Santiago, was one whose delight was in danger and facing tremendous odds like a knight of the Middle Ages. But our retiring and scholarly naval constructor, Lieutenant Hobson, has shown that desperate daring may display itself in the studious type also. Known chiefly as a plodding student and a man of quiet tastes, he suddenly blazes out upon the world as of better stuff than many a roistering blade, worthy to take his stand with any of Kipling's 'gentlemen unafraid.'—*The Evening Post, New York*.

Average Americans.—"Every now and again we hear warnings that the race is softening; that civilization is a doubtful benefit; that the effect of arts and cultivation is undermining to the sterner qualities by which nations are held together. The first chance for action in this war put an end to all that talk. Our soldiers and sailors are average Americans. They represent every class; they are tradesmen, clerks, farmers, herders, mechanics, laborers, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, millionaires, tramps, men of push and men who have to be pushed, big men, little men, wise men, and foolish ones, but in the stress of fight they are men alike. The exploit in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba was a more brilliant, more daring one even than the Charge of the Light Brigade. The brigade was armed; there was a faint hope, a hundredth of a chance that it might be able to cut its way through the opposing line of Russians and put them to rout, as troops had done a few times before; there was another hope, that, by a quick retreat in case the line was unbroken, the men might be withdrawn with only a moderate loss. Still, they were soldiers, they obeyed their orders, and an officer's blunder killed most of them. With Lieutenant Hobson it was different. He knew, when he took the dismantled *Merrimac* to sink in the channel of Santiago harbor, and thereby pen the Spanish fleet, that the chances of return were of the slightest. There was a chance of capture, but the chance of death by drowning or by shot was larger far."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn*.

Courage without a Chance to Fight.—"The earliest parallel in our navy to an exploit of this kind was that of Lieutenant Decatur in the harbor of Tripoli in 1803. The American frigate *Philadelphia* had struck on a rock in that harbor and was captured by the Tripolitans and carried under the guns of the castle. The ever-adventurous Decatur volunteered to recapture the frigate or burn it, and was accorded permission. With a small vessel called a ketch he organized an expedition with thirty or forty men, sailed into the harbor under the guns of the castle, boarded the *Philadelphia*, set it on fire, and escaped without the loss of a single man.

"Cushing's great achievement in the Civil War of blowing up the Confederate ironclad ram *Albatross* was perhaps the most wonderful feat of daring that naval annals could show up to that time. This vessel was the last naval hope of the Confederacy, and when it was first set afloat it did considerable damage to several of the Union gunboats blockading off the coast of Hatteras.

"Cushing volunteered to blow it up as it lay moored at Plymouth wharf in one of the inlets on the coast of North Carolina.

"It was one of the most gallant and daring exploits of the Civil War, and was carried to complete success. With a steam-launch carrying a torpedo Cushing, after a night of adventure, found the *Albemarle*, drove his vessel against her, fired the torpedo, and destroyed her.

"These and others that could be described were wonderful feats of courage and daring, but the case of the *Merrimac* has this further element, that the volunteers walked into a death-trap without anything in the way of expected battle to buoy them up.

"And yet when Admiral Sampson called for volunteers for this expedition four thousand men offered themselves, and only seven could be accepted! With such a navy can we not win against a world in arms?"—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

Metal of the American Navy.—"Hobson's feat is none the less glorious because the American navy has always produced men of the same metal when occasion demanded it. . . . In the Civil War there were many deeds of heroism by men whose names even have not been preserved. During the blockade of Charleston in 1863 a boat, in the shape of a cigar, designed for submarine service against war-ships at anchor, was brought to the wharf near Fort Sumter. The construction was in some respects faulty, so that when it went under the water there was no certainty that it could be again brought to the surface. There was no supply of compressed air to keep the crew alive for a number of hours, and no electric lights nor power. Nevertheless, a crew volunteered to man this dangerous craft. While the men were on board the vessel was sunk by the waves from a passing steamer, and all of them perished miserably. Another crew volunteered and the boat, while making a trial trip, went down and did not arise again to the surface until it was lifted from the bottom. Again the crew had perished. A third crew volunteered, knowing that they volunteered to die. A spar, with a torpedo at the end of it, was fitted to the fatal boat and she started upon her mission. In a little while there was an explosion and the federal war-ship *Housatonic*, which was lying off Charleston, disappeared beneath the waves. When divers went down after the war to raise the wreck of the *Housatonic*, the cigar-boat was beside her and within were the bones of the heroes who gave their lives for their cause.

"All honor to men who are faithful unto death!"—*The Sun, Baltimore*.

The Amenities of War.—"There was nothing any more theatrical in Admiral Cervera's treatment of Hobson's exploit than there was in the exploit itself. Hobson had a fixed idea, such as a naval constructor might be expected to entertain, that it was mechanically possible to sink a hulk across the channel so as to 'cork the bottle' and keep the Spanish squadron in by an obstruction they had no appliances for removing. Incidentally, as it were, he proposed to sacrifice his own life, to which, in the fervor of his demonstration, he probably did not give much thought. When Admiral Cervera understood his object he was seized with the admiration that one brave man excites in another, and he took precisely the best and most tactful method of showing his appreciation. It was a demonstration of the same kind that was made when Sir Richard Grenville, after running the gauntlet of the whole Spanish fleet, was carried on the Spanish flag-ship to die.

'And they praised him to his face,
With their courtly foreign grace.'

"It can not be said that the demonstration was superfluous. It is good for us to be reminded that among the countrymen of Weyler and of the men who destroyed the *Maine* there are brave and chivalrous gentlemen. This war has produced nothing to the personal discredit of the high officers of the Spanish navy. They may not be very skilful in handling war-ships, but they seem to know how to behave in emergencies. Nothing could have been more dignified than the behavior, so far as it is known, of poor Admiral Montojo, who was set to defend a lot of naval junk against Dewey's modern men-of-war. And certainly nothing could have been finer than Admiral Cervera's recognition of the gallantry of the men who had successfully performed a dangerous and difficult 'feat of arms' against him. His behavior has touched the hearts of the American people, and it is not fantastic to say that his country may take solid advantages from it when the time comes for making terms of peace."—*The Times, New York*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HOBSON is everybody's choice.—*The Journal, Milwaukee*.

NOTHING short of an archeological society will be able to locate Mason and Dixon's line after this.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit*.

CHINA is wrestling with one of the most conspicuous peace-at-any-price policies that the world has developed.—*The Star, Washington*.



NOT THE ONLY PEBBLE.

THE GRADUATE: "Well, I seem to be slightly overshadowed this year."
—*The Journal, Minneapolis*.

"WHAT!" said the Spanish bondholder as he picked up the *Madrid Imparcial*, "another victory! One more and I am ruined."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

IT is a curious thing that the people who go into politics and suddenly get rich generally possess an inordinate hatred for those who get rich and suddenly go into politics.—*The Press, New York*.

HER VIEW OF IT.

Sagasta: "You must remember, your majesty, that our men went down fighting."

The Queen Regent: "Yes, and the way you folks are bragging about it will leave the world to conclude that you expected they'd go down begging the other fellows not to shoot."—*The Leader, Cleveland*.

AN EFFORT AT ANALOGY.

"We can't annex Hawaii," said the man who learns things by heart to repeat as arguments. "It's true Americans have many interests there, but think of the immense population that does not speak our language nor fully comprehend our institutions."

"Oh," rejoined the cynical friend, "that doesn't make any difference. Look at the ease with which the country has managed to get along with Manhattan Island."—*The Star, Washington*.



CERVERA: "Caramba! I can't even dig out—if I do I'll meet Dewey!"
—*The Evening Journal, New York*.

LETTERS AND ART.

WAR AND THE PRODUCTION OF LITERATURE.

THE effect of our war with Spain on the book trade in this country and England is receiving some discussion from reviewers and critics. It is quite generally admitted that fewer books are being issued than during times of peace, and that in the lists of what is brought out the publishers are giving very unusual prominence to books on military and naval history and on geographical subjects. Old works by forgotten authors on military subjects are being reprinted, and histories of Spain, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands are appearing almost weekly. But, on the whole, publishers seem to be holding back books.

John Gilmer Speed (writing in the *New York Herald*) says that "inevitably the effect of war on book publishers and book-sellers is instant and immense":

"People undoubtedly read as much in war times as in the calmer days of peace. A good many read more, for every one wants to know all the newest details of the great happenings of the day. But we read newspapers and not books."

"It is therefore a very trying time for both publishers and authors. It is true that many of the authors have turned war correspondents and are trying to make literature for the newspapers, but very many of them have no capacity for that kind of work. With these this is a pretty hard time. It is true also that many of the publishers of books own periodicals. These are likely to be filled with war matter and war pictures, and the business in them is apt to be much brisker than usual. But the book trade proper is as dull as dull can be."

Of the effect on the London market, the *New York Times* says editorially:

"London publishers are hastening to satisfy the call for books on the American army and navy, on Cuba, and, incidentally, on Spain; and old works by many forgotten authors describing the fight with the great Armada are going to press as fast as they can be uncovered from the dust and cobwebs of ages. The cry over yonder for war books seems to be as insatiable as it is here, and several volumes, which had been announced for the fall trade, but which only remotely refer to the present conflict, are being rushed through the press. Among these is Oman's 'History of the Art of War,' to be brought out as soon as possible by Messrs. Methuen. The book goes not later than the Middle Ages, but 'war' is the saving word in its title. Rear-Admiral Montagu's 'Middy's Recollections' is also announced for an early date, as is Sir George Sydenham Clarke's 'A Short History of Russian Naval Power.' Gibson Bowles, M.P., is preparing as rapidly as possible a book which is to deal with the Declaration of Paris in the light of the present war. Fully twenty years ago Mr. Bowles wrote a book on maritime warfare, and now the author is hard at work fixing up a new edition, which will include, we hope, the battle of Manila. In the mean time the press of London continues to pour praise upon J. A. Altsheler's romance, 'A Soldier of Manhattan,' while a touch of irony is given to the scene by the announcement of a Parisian publisher that he will shortly bring out Maurice de Beaumarchais's 'La Doctrine de Monroe: Evolution de la Politique des Etats-Unis au XIXe. Siècle,' the additions to which are being written in the light of the possible Anglo-American alliance."

Commenting upon the reported reluctance of American publishers to send out books during war time, Sir Walter Besant, writing in *The Author*, of London, says he does not believe that war stops people from reading books. He points out that the years from 1793 to 1815 were years of terrible strife, as far as England was concerned, "but it was just then that Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Scott, Byron, Rogers, Landor, Shelley, and Godwin were doing their best work." Says Sir Walter:

"The most dead, dull, and dejected time in the whole history of English literature was that of the early thirties—a period of

profound peace. At one time, I believe in the autumn of 1832, there were hardly any books published at all. It was at that time, I believe, that the world finally rebelled against the rubbish that was forced upon the book clubs as fiction and poetry. The society novel fell never to be revived, the tales in verse fell, and the book clubs fell, to be revived, perhaps. They broke up, and their place has never since been filled up. I remark, again, that this was, after many years, a time of profound peace."

The Saturday Review thinks that the publishing trade in England as well as in America "has certainly never been in a more precarious situation." We are treated to this rather remarkable paragraph:

"There is no doubt that actual hostilities, with the chance of the city [New York] being shelled, will result in the extinction of several historic firms. The depression will not be restricted to that side of the Atlantic. English authors have long been accustomed to look to the American market for substantial additions to their income, nor is it infrequent that London firms recoup themselves for an unsuccessful venture at home by the popular reception of a book in the republic."

WALT WHITMAN AS A "MARTYR TO THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY."

ACCESSIONS to the Whitman literature have been made rapidly in the last year or two, and the end, apparently, is not yet. One of the latest is a volume containing the letters written by Whitman while in hospital service in Washington during the Civil War. The letters, most of them, were written to his mother, and are very unpretentious and colloquial in tone. The volume (which is entitled "The Wound-Dresser," and is edited by R. M. Bucke) is reviewed by *The Saturday Review* (London, May 21), which recounts the facts of Whitman's hospital service and concludes that "if ever there was, then, a martyr to the cause of humanity, it was this humble and devoted man." The reasons for this conclusion are thus set forth:

" . . . when the Civil War broke out, Walt Whitman was a man of forty-three, in the very prime of health and physical strength, who had never consciously suffered from a day's illness in his life. We say 'consciously,' since there can, in our mind, be no question that Walt Whitman was neurasthenic from the first, and at no period in precisely normal health. But he had, at least, the appearance of unusual ruddy robustness. Toward the close of 1862 the military hospitals in and around Washington became glutted with sick and wounded men: a floating population amounting at times to 50,000 souls. The Government was not prepared for a calamity on so vast a scale, and could scarcely cope with it. Everything was done that could be contrived to allay the horrible distress; but in spite of it the involuntary neglect and blundering were fearful. Walt Whitman was a very poor man, not in any way prominent. He had published 'Leaves of Grass,' but this book had not merely brought him no fame, but no infamy either, since it was not until the preposterous Mr. Secretary Harlan discharged the poet, in 1865, from his little post in the Interior Department, that people woke up to the nakedness of Whitman's rhapsodies.

"Personal vanity or public encouragement, therefore, had absolutely nothing to do with the step which Whitman took on December 19, 1862, when, unable to endure any longer the misery of reading in the newspapers about the sufferings of the wounded, he threw up his employment and came to Washington as a volunteer lay missionary to the sick and dying. He was connected with no society, but a few friends at home contributed small sums which he expended on little comforts for the men, supporting himself meanwhile, through the exercise of a Spartan economy, by odd jobs of copying and reporting. Here he stayed for nearly two years, until his magnificent bodily health was completely broken down by hospital malaria and the poison absorbed from gangrenous wounds. During all this time his daily ministrations to the wounded never received any public or official recognition whatever, altho they were gladly accepted. He never regained the vitality which he expended for others in the wards of the ter-

rible Washington hospitals, but attack on attack left him more and more reduced in health until they culminated in 1872 in the stroke of paralysis which never left him and from the indirect effects of which he died in 1892."

As to the nature of his assumed duties in the hospitals, we are given the following description:

"He slipped into the wards laden with oranges, with licorice, with tobacco, with raspberry vinegar. To this man he brought a book, to another some candy, to another a pipe. Observing that these country lads were very slow in formulating their wishes, and were frightened out of their wits by the doctors and sergeants, he would hang about and chat with them, until he discovered what little things would give relief; one had a longing for pickles, one wanted a toothpick, another yearned to write home to his people; and each requirement was met, without discussion, by Whitman.

"The great source of his success, however, seems to have been his caressing, affectionate manner. . . . Whitman believed that many of them died of their hunger for personal love—of a broken heart, in fact; and he endeavored to supply the deficiency. He says to his sister: 'Lots of them have grown to expect, as I leave at night, that we should kiss each other, sometimes quite a number; I have to go round, poor boys. There is little petting in a soldier's life in the field; but, Abby, I know what is in their hearts, always waiting, tho they may be unconscious of it themselves.'"

The Saturday Review concludes its critique as follows:

"We can give no idea of the pathos and the touching ache of sympathy which run through this beautiful, melancholy little book from end to end. There is here not one touch of affectation, of false sentiment, of parade, or artificiality of any kind, but a very strong and tender nature, face to face with an awful visitation of national suffering, quietly sets to work to do as much as in it lies to alleviate its fiercest pangs. A book more directly calculated to purge the soul of nonsense we never read."

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF MEISSONIER.

"A LITTLE man, with a thickset and powerful frame, a head of the type of Michelangelo, a flowing beard like that of a river god, and short thick hair that hides a narrow forehead, one hand supporting a pensive brow, while in the other he holds an immense palette worthy of a giant's thumb, and robed from head to foot in a blood-red Arab garment." Such is the description of the celebrated French artist given us by Charles Yriarte, or rather a description of the painter's portrait as he himself painted it. Meissonier's character, his methods of painting, the events of his life, have been made widely known, and M. Yriarte has no new revelations to make. But he seems to have been a close friend of the painter's, and gives us (in *The Nineteenth Century*, May) details that help us to realize the extreme picturesqueness of his life. Here is again the story of Meissonier's entry upon an artist's career:

"The child was then only eight years old, but he already felt that he was a painter; however, after his family were ruined, the future painter of the 'Campaign of France' became a chemist's apprentice in the Rue des Lombards, Maison Menier, where he was employed in tying up parcels and preparing plaisters. At night he would stealthily draw; his father knew this and strove, but in vain, to combat this tendency; one day, however, his son boldly proposed the following compact: his father was to give him twelve pounds, and he, Ernest, would start for Naples, and take up painting as a profession, giving his word never to ask for a farthing more from his family, so certain did he feel of success. The father hesitated but did not yield; he consented, however, to grant his son a short delay, in which he might find a master and a studio. If he succeeded he would then be at liberty to go where his instinct called him, and should have an allowance of fivepence a day, with the family dinner on Wednesdays. Meissonier, nothing daunted, at once accepted his father's proposal; the first studio he went to was that of Paul Delaroche, at that time held in high repute, but into which no one was admitted without pay-

ment. From there he went to a certain Pottier, a worthy man of little talent, who as soon as he heard the young man's plans for his future career said to him, 'I am dying of hunger, better be a cobbler than a painter!' However, when at a second interview the young man showed Pottier a composition he had designed but not dared to show the first time, the painter, struck with admiration, not only took the sketch to Léon Coignet, the master under whom Bonnat and many other artists of our day have studied, but actually paid out of his own pocket in advance the price of several months' tuition."

His first style was the treatment of little incidents, genre pictures from the life of the past. At the annual exhibitions, the public crowded about these little panels to such an extent that a special constable had to be engaged to keep the crowd moving on. Then he developed into a painter of more serious scenes, of pas-



JEAN LOUIS ERNEST MEISSONIER.

sion, of tragedy, of dramatic moments, and this naturally took him into military scenes. "Le Vedette" and "Renseignements" belong to this period. He became rich. His signature "was worth that of the Bank of France, and his credit was unlimited"; yet he was always in need of money and frequently paid a debt with a drawing. In the third period of his development we find him the painter of Napoleon at the different stages of his career. Of his plans at this time Meissonier wrote as follows:

"I have dreamed of representing the *épopée* of Napoleon, the whole cycle, down to the last disasters: 'The Dawn,' that is, the battle of Castiglione (1796-1807); 'Friedland,' the apogee of power and fortune; 'Erfurth' (1810), the moment when pride intoxicated the hero and led him to his ruin; 1814, the moment when, under a low gray sky that hangs like a shroud over the disgrace of the favorite of Fortune, the followers of Napoleon, now reduced to act on the defensive, felt overcome by doubt and were on the verge of losing their belief in his star."

Of the fifth and last picture of this series, he said: "I have it in my innermost soul. Napoleon shall stand alone on the deck of the *Bellerophon*, behind him at a distance the English sentinels, and in front of him nothing but the boundless ocean and spaceless sky." But he did not carry out his plan to the full. Of the five pictures, but three were painted—"1807," "1814," and the "Morning of Castiglione."

Yriarte tells us of the painter's last aspiration, one not gener-

ally known, and in which he was disappointed because of failing health :

"It will be remembered that the French Government had since the year 1874 undertaken the decoration of the Pantheon, and had chosen the most celebrated artists the country possessed to contribute in this work. The decoration was necessarily carried out on large proportions of a monumental character, suitable to the architecture of the Pantheon; Meissonier, who was more of a *miniaturist*, altho his painting was always broad, was desirous of taking part in the great work; and a wall of thirty-nine feet on the left side of the high altar was assigned to him to execute a companion decoration to the 'Death of Saint Genevieve' by Jean Paul Laurens on the other side. Meissonier intended to paint thereon an allegory of the 'Siege of Paris'; he has left a sketch of this composition in black and white, which he had transformed at a later period into an 'Allegory of the Glories of France,' from Clovis at Tolbiac, from Joan of Arc to Henry the Fourth, from Louis the Fourteenth to the First Republic, and the Napoleonic *épopée*. I had been appointed by Government to follow the different stages of his work, and I was at that time the confidant of his projects. It would indeed have been a curious sight to watch this wonderful little short-sighted man, with his blinking eyes, armed with his enormous brushes, attacking this great wall and those colossal heroes. But the old white-bearded lion did not flinch from the task; he made his sketch, which I saw, and it was submitted to the official committee for final approbation."

His assistants were all selected, but disease and death put an end to the great artist's work.

Meissonier had a "regular mania" for sketching on walls, staircases, or doors, wherever he happened to be, and some of these sketches have been preserved and sold at considerable sums. At the meetings of the French Academy a sheet of white paper was always placed on the desk of each member. Meissonier was generally hypnotized by it, and would begin drawing on it, becoming oblivious to the proceedings; and, when the drawing was finished, he would give it as a souvenir to the lucky neighbor who first asked for it. In his letters he frequently drew charming little figures, and once at least painted on the margin of the paper a minute water-color that is a gem.

The marvelous pains he took to render the details of his paintings absolutely accurate have been described often. M. Yriarte adds to our information the following :

"When he took the 'great *épopée*' in hand, the master surrounded himself with all the relics of the Empire, borrowed from the families of the marshals; he insisted on everything being authentic—costumes, arms, decorations, and even the most insignificant trifles. He borrowed from the Musée des Souverains Napoleon's famous gray riding-coat, and had it copied by a tailor with Chinese fidelity, even in its creases and frayed bits; and being unable to secure the original buttons, he had a molding done of them and had them recast. Then after having exposed it to the wind and rain, he kept the heroic-looking coat in his studio for several months on a lay figure, with the notorious cocked hat set on its head. Even the artillery pieces procured from the arsenal were kept for a long time in his coach-house; and at the present moment a collection of sabretaches is being arranged at the Hôtel des Invalides, dedicated to the army, to which Meissonier contributed, by the donation of a whole series of uniforms on lay figures, specimens of the different regiments of the Imperial Guard, which had been for him instruments of his daily work."

The following incident was narrated by the artist's son, Charles, to an art critic, Sisson. It pertains to the preparations for the picture "1814," representing Napoleon's retreat from Russia. Meissonier was waiting for appropriate weather so he might copy from nature :

"At last the snow fell. When it had covered the ground, my father set to work; he had the earth trampled down by his servants, and broken up by the passing to and fro of heavy carts. When the track had become sufficiently muddy, my father started working in the open air, and notwithstanding the bitterly cold weather he placed his models on horseback; then, with prodigious

activity he hurried on all the study of details, in order to get them finished before a thaw set in. Fortunately the weather continued cold; sometimes it froze and sometimes it snowed, but the same sad, gray sky, shrouded with opaque clouds, remained—the sky, in fact, necessary for the desired effect. After the escort of generals, Napoleon's figure was his next work. All the different parts of his costume were ready, and had been executed under Prince Napoleon's supervision, and rigorously copied on the authentic relics of the Emperor in the possession of the Prince. When the time came to dress the model, it was found that he could not put on the clothes. He was a stout young man and the riding-coat was too small for the big fellow, while the hat fell over his eyes. My father then tried on the costume; the coat fitted him like a glove, the hat seemed made for him. He did not hesitate for a moment, but at once took the model's place on the white horse that had been sent from the Imperial stables, caused a mirror to be placed before him, and hastily set to work to copy his own outline and the background before which it was set. The cold was intense; my father's feet froze in the iron stirrups, and we were obliged to place foot-warmers under them, and put near him a chafing-dish over which he occasionally held his hands."

He studied elaborately the movements of horses and had all sorts of sketches of them on the walls of his studio. When Leland Stanford called to have Meissonier paint his portrait the artist flatly refused—was too busy. Stanford noted with wonder the sketches of horses, and in the course of conversation it transpired that the American railway king had himself made a special photographic study of the same subject. Meissonier changed his tone and inquired of Stanford when he would like to begin sitting for his portrait.

The picture "1807" was exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873, apparently finished. M. Yriarte tells us what happened to it afterward :

"When I entered the studio, the picture, returned from Vienna, was again placed upon the easel. The whole of the right wing of the squadron which is rushing like a torrent over the corn-field in an entanglement of men and horses, a confused mass of legs, arms, and heads, had been painted out; and on a piece of canvas paper stuck over this, Meissonier was patiently repainting the subject. He told me that the squadron was too much in the front and that the imperial group did not in consequence stand out sufficiently. However, the picture as exhibited in 1873 had seemed so perfect a composition that not even the most severe judges had been able to find fault with it; yet Meissonier after a year's absence, on seeing it afresh, with rested eye and brain, at once detected where an improvement could be made, and simply explained to us that the three inches gained on the right would enhance the interest of the general effect. This reconstruction represented six months of assiduous work, which a less conscientious painter would have shirked. Such was his respect for his work, his solicitude for the future, and, it may be said, such was his anxiety about the opinion of posterity!"

GLADSTONE'S LITERARY STYLE.

THE tributes to Mr. Gladstone's excellence as an orator have been legion; not so the tributes to his style as a writer. Some who have been most enthusiastic in praising his platform powers have acknowledged that when wielding the pen he was generally diffuse and frequently prosaic. An editorial in *Literature* (London, May 28) sets forth briefly his faults as a writer :

"No one can pass from Mr. Gladstone's speeches to his writings without at once perceiving a great difference in the effect produced. It may be expressed broadly and brutally by saying that the speeches are hardly ever dull and the writings almost always. A partial explanation is obvious—Mr. Gladstone usually spoke on questions which it was the business of his life to study, while he wrote a great deal about what had occupied his scanty leisure."

This, however, the writer goes on to say, was not always true, and he quotes a passage written by Mr. Gladstone in 1894 for "The People's Bible History" as illustrating the high level his

writing sometimes reached "through sheer force of the dignified rhetoric and wealth of phrase to which he was master." "And yet," the critic goes on to say—

"it is not too much to say that the bulk of Mr. Gladstone's writings are not read, and will not be read, for the reason that they are not readable. That power of illumination which made his budget speeches the delight of the House of Commons, and brought the farmers of Midlothian to hang upon his lips as he spoke to them of the iniquities of the succession duty and the uselessness of Cyprus, seemed often to desert him when he sat down to write even on the subjects which lay nearest his heart. There is no sense of proportion; small points are developed at enormous length till the course of the argument is lost. The very sentences are of a different stamp from those of the speeches. In the latter, syntax might occasionally be lost among the parentheses, but the meaning always emerged clear and complete, with the emphasis in the right place; the written sentences preserve grammar, but often leave no clear impression on the mind. In short, the artistic sense is defective, and that quick sympathy with the hearer's needs which supplied its place in restraining and guiding the speaker had no power over the written word. Moreover, in dealing with abstract or scientific subjects Mr. Gladstone occupied this unfortunate position—that, while his mind was of too practical and ethical bent for him to be an impartial inquirer, his sense of justice was too strong to permit his being an unscrupulous advocate. On such subjects it is not very difficult to attain a brilliant effect by taking a one-sided view and pushing it to its extreme conclusions regardless of truth; results of permanent value, on the other hand, can only be attained by the mind which admits 'dry light' unstained by prejudice. Mr. Gladstone had the Englishman's truthfulness, and would not deny facts; he had also the Englishman's placid inability to see when facts were fatal to his theory. These two capital defects—want of artistic sense and want of scientific insight—rob Mr. Gladstone's literary work of much of its independent value."

TIMIDITY OF GREAT WRITERS.

A FRENCHMAN by the name of M. L. Dugas has recently published a book ("La Timidité") on the psychology of fear. This book suggests to the London *Daily Chronicle* an interesting theory, to the effect that timidity is a badge of literary greatness. As we all know, many great authors have been shy and retiring; but *The Chronicle* is not content with pointing to such illustrations as Wordsworth, Cowper, Whittier, but applies its theory to such men as Shakespeare and Carlyle with equal insistence. Timidity accompanies meditation, solitude, self-analysis. The author communicates with the world through his books, at a distance, seldom mingling with society. These are the marks of timidity. Such is the *a priori* argument. The argument *a posteriori* proceeds as follows:

"The vast majority of people are timid in their youth. A considerable minority remain timid all their lives. Was Shakespeare timid? If his plays do not show it, perhaps his marriage with Anne Hathaway does. But, some will think, his plays show it, too. A man who had never known timidity could scarcely have written 'Hamlet.' And what about the evidence of the sonnets? Milton, a recluse by temperament before he was a recluse by necessity, must have been, like every other recluse, *un timide*. Tennyson was in the same case, still more Tennyson's friend Edward FitzGerald, and again FitzGerald's friend Thackeray—on his own confession. Richardson was 'as timid as they make 'em.' Of a few famous men, on the other hand, one can be fairly certain that timidity did not enter into their composition. Fielding is an obvious instance. Sheridan another—a timid Sheridan is a contradiction in terms. Ursa Major again: 'I have no great timidity in my own disposition,' said Johnson to Wyndham, 'and am no encourager of it in others.'"

This timidity which accompanies greatness is apt to lead, it appears, to lying:

"The first instinct of the constitutionally timid person is to conceal his embarrassment. Hence he is apt to tell lies—not delib-

erately, but out of sheer mental confusion. Rousseau is the capital example of this—with his '*Je n'ai jamais menti que par timidité*'—unless he was lying when he said that, as is not impossible. His explanation, however, was plausible enough. He said that he thought slowly, more slowly than ordinary conversation travels, and was thus driven into talking at random; shame and timidity made him unwilling to retract his silly remarks—obviously the next step was lying. Further, the timid man becomes a solitary, and the solitary becomes a self-analyst and an egoist. With egoism comes a want of balance and proportion. That is the psychological significance of the old curse: *Voe soli!* Sir Willoughby Patterne, with all his arrogance, was essentially *un timide*. Timidity, too, makes the bookworm. It also makes the 'bear.'

The Carlyle type of timidity shows itself in bearishness, as an effective way of keeping society at a distance:

"In the intellectual man, you are apt to find great speculative hardihood combined with a practical timidity. Carlyle's is the typical case. The mere thought of having to order a coat or buy a pair of gloves caused him the most acute discomfort. So Descartes, Spinoza, and Kant had a sort of ferocious timidity in the practical concerns of life—were what the vulgar call 'oddities.' 'If I am fairly courageous in thought,' wrote Renan, 'I am in practise timid and cautious to excess.' Taine was of the same type."

Inasmuch as timidity leads to seclusion and thought-concentration, it may not be an unmixed evil:

"Is timidity an evil? We must not be in a hurry to answer yes, merely because it means a state of discomfort in the person affected. So far, no doubt, it is an evil; but it may be a necessary evil. Probably if the world had had no *timides*, it would have had no art. Art, as Tolstoi has recently been insisting, is essentially a mode of transmission of feeling. But it is an indirect mode, a veil, as it were, behind which a man reveals his personality. The artist communicates with his fellows not in his own person and face to face with them, but withdrawn from their gaze. This means that he is of the race of the timid. Hear Rousseau: 'I should be as fond of society as any one else were I not sure of showing myself in it not merely to my disadvantage, but as quite different from what I really am. The course I have taken in writing and hiding myself is the only one open to me.' Virgil, Horace, Benjamin Constant, Michelet, Amiel were all notably timid men. And, as we saw that timidity leads to meditation and analysis, it enters into the temperament of the philosopher and man of science. *Per contra*, a thoroughly stupid man is seldom timid."

NOTES.

"THE Rise of Silas Lapham" is being dramatized by Paul Kester and Mr. Howells, says *The Bookman*, and will be produced on the stage next season.

The Spectator, London, contains this well-deserved appreciation of William Dean Howells: "As a writer of fiction, Mr. Howells is especially worthy of admiration in that, wellnigh alone amid American contemporary novelists of the front rank, he has withstood what may be called the denationalizing drift,—the tendency to lay the scene anywhere but in America, and to people the stage with cosmopolitan characters. What is more, his literary patriotism has condemned him to no taint of provincialism; while, last and best of all, his work is always clean, fresh, and fragrant."

It now appears that Hamlet was only a victim of neurasthenia. Dr. T. W. Hime, of Bradford, Eng., has made a thorough diagnosis of Hamlet's case, and has communicated the result to the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical society. *Hamlet*, he says, "was a marvelously true representation of a person suffering from a state of instability of the nervous system, and of all the neurotic states dependent on it. . . . Hence he became a characteristic victim of neurasthenia, ready to burst out into vehement declarations of his irresistible determinations, but incapable of converting them into action."

THE common idea that theater managers can not profitably produce Shakespeare's plays, is answered by Sir Henry Irving, in a letter to the editor of *The Weekly Post*, Birmingham, England, as follows: "The popularity of Shakespeare on the stage is pretty well attested by the fact that at the present moment he is being played at three theaters in London. There are superior persons, I believe, who say that he is popular only with playgoers who never read him. My experience is that a Shakespearian production is always a stimulus to the reading as well as the playgoing public. There is no symptom that the double interest in Shakespeare is likely to decline in any calculable period."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

RÔLE OF MECHANISM IN MODERN NAVAL WAR.

It has been said that a modern naval battle is no longer a fight between sailors, but a contest of machinery operated by skilled mechanics. In a recent address before the United States Naval War College, published in *Cassier's Magazine* (June), Charles H. Cramp, the eminent shipbuilder, elaborates this idea. He says:

"Seamanship, in the old-fashioned or conventional sense, has ceased to cover adequately the requirements of knowledge, skill, and aptness which the modern conditions of naval warfare impose upon the officer in command or subordinate.

"By this I mean not to depreciate seamanship pure and simple, but to point out that modern conditions require an enlargement of the meaning of the term and a broadening of its scope of function far beyond the exactions of any former period.

"In the old days there was no essential difference in ships except in size. Experience in a sloop of war qualified an officer to assume at once and in full efficiency equivalent duties in a frigate, a seventy-four, or a three-decker. Familiarity with one ship, irrespective of rate, was familiarity with all ships. Tactical lessons learned in maneuvering one fleet were alike applicable to the maneuvering of all fleets. Even the application of steam as a propulsive auxiliary in its earlier stages did not radically alter the old conditions. At all events it did not practically erase them as the stage of progress at this moment has done.

"I can not better illustrate my point than by comparing the first and the last sea-going battle-ships built and delivered to the United States Government by Cramp. The first was the *New Ironsides*, built in 1862. The last is the *Iowa*, completed in 1897. Each represented or represents the maximum development of its day.

"The *New Ironsides* had one machine—her main engine, involving two steam-cylinders. The *Iowa* had seventy-one machines, involving one hundred and thirty-seven steam-cylinders.

"The guns of the *New Ironsides* were worked, the ammunition hoisted, the ship steered, the engine started and reversed, her boats handled—in short, all functions of fighting and maneuvering—by hand. The ship was lighted by oil-lamps, and ventilated, when at all, by natural aid currents. Tho, as I said, the most advanced type of her day, she differed from her greatest battle-ship predecessor, the old three-decker *Pennsylvania*, only in four inches of iron side armor and auxiliary steam propulsion. She carried fewer guns on fewer decks than the *Pennsylvania*, but her battery was, nevertheless, of much greater ballistic power.

"In the *Iowa* it may almost be said that nothing is done by hand except the opening and closing of throttles and pressing of electric buttons. Her guns are loaded, trained, and fired, her ammunition hoisted, her turrets turned, her torpedoes—mechanisms of themselves—are tubed and ejected, the ship steered, her boats hoisted out and in, the interior lighted and ventilated, the great search-lights operated, and even orders transmitted from bridge or conning tower to all parts by mechanical appliances. Surely no more striking view than this of the development of thirty-five years could be afforded."

This change has brought it about, says Mr. Cramp, that both the designing of a modern battle-ship and her effective use as a tool of war after she has been completed have become vastly more complex and intricate problems. And this is not a matter of detail; it means an alteration in the whole art of naval war. For instance, in the first place, the elements of difficulty and danger in maneuvering having been hugely increased; it is possible that, in modern war, fleet or squadron tactics, as now understood, will be discarded as impeding the individual action of the ships. Further, says the writer:

"In view of the complex character of the ships themselves, and the difficulty and danger of maneuvering them under the most favorable conditions, the experience of the first general action will demonstrate the necessity of having all the battle-ships in a

fleet as nearly alike as possible in size, type, and capacity of performance. Such provision would not equalize the personal factor of different commanding officers, but it would at least give them all an equal chance at the start.

"For this reason I have always considered it unwise to multiply types or to seriously modify those which the best judgment we are now able to form approves. The practise of the British, French, Russians, and Germans has been contrary to this idea. Each new administration of their navies has brought in new types, until their navy lists present an almost bewildering variety.

"In my judgment, it is hardly possible to overvalue the importance of homogeneity in fleet organization, and I am sure that the very first, and perhaps the greatest, lesson taught by an encounter between fleets of modern battle-ships will be the advantage of similarity of type and equality of performance in the units of action."

The United States, Mr. Cramp tells us, has not accumulated an assortment of types, and hence is free to pursue the policy of uniformity. Passing from the squadron to the single ship, Mr. Cramp remarks that the new order of things places the captain of one of our great armorclads at the parting of two roads. Shall he perfect himself in all the details of his machine, or shall he merely "command" her, leaving personal knowledge to subordinates? In other words, shall he be the "boss workman" or only the employer? The latter course is the easy one. The former, says Mr. Cramp—

"is hard to travel, but when it leads into an emergency the captain is found prepared, self-reliant, and able to command his subordinates on the spot, instead of waiting to receive their reports. This brings success of the kind that can not be hid, and with it that valuable and permanent distinction which the public is always ready and anxious to confer upon those who serve it well."

As to the admiral, his ability should be even more comprehensive. Says the writer:

"Let us assume that the composition of the fleet has been made as nearly homogeneous as possible by carrying out the principles previously stated as for ships and their captains, and that the admiral finds himself in command of an ideal fleet as to material and *personnel*. Actual differences in efficiency as between several units of action will still remain, and it will become the first duty of the admiral to ascertain and locate these diversities with unerring judgment and unsparing perception. He should know to a nicety the personal equation of every captain and the effective individuality of every ship.

"Among the captains he should be able to differentiate the traits of relative quickness of perception, promptness of action, readiness of responsibility, and boldness of execution.

"He should know precisely the steering quality of every ship at every speed, which would, of course, include her circle and her time of altering course in any degree, from a fraction of a point to wearing clear around.

"In a word, the admiral should have clearly and definitely in his mind a true conception of the coefficient of performance of each unit of his command in all situations, and he should be able at any time and in any emergency to relate these coefficients to each other and to the whole with infallible precision. If it happens that the least competent captain has the least effective ship, and the ablest captain the best ship, the range of coefficients will be wide; if the conditions are reversed, giving to the poorest ship the best captain, and to the best ship the poorest captain, the range of coefficients may be narrowed, but there will always be some diversity, and the tact and skill of the admiral must be measured by his success in reducing the tactical effect of such diversity to a minimum.

"It may be suggested that the schedule of requirements just formulated presupposes almost superhuman capacity in the admiral, both as to range of knowledge and accuracy of judgment. If so, I maintain that the command of a fleet of modern battle-ships, on whose success in a campaign the issue of a cause or the fate of a nation may depend, is by far the greatest trust that can ever in our time, or in the future, be confided by a people to one man."

ANOTHER NEW ELEMENT IN THE AIR.

REPORTS of the discovery of new chemical elements do not create a great stir nowadays, for few of them prove to be more than mistakes or deliberate "fakes." The latest, however, which comes in a despatch from England to the daily papers of June 7, deserves more attention, on account of the high standing of the reported discoverer and his previous discoveries of argon and helium. The New York *Sun* (June 8) contains the following:

"American chemists read with great interest *The Sun's* cable despatches from London and Paris announcing the discovery of a new element in the atmosphere, which the discoverer, Prof. William Ramsay, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, has named crypton, from the Greek for 'hidden.' Details as to the properties of the new gas and the manner in which it was discovered are anxiously awaited, for Ramsay stands so high among foreign chemists that no doubt is expressed here that he has found what the scientific world has for a long time known he was after—the third element of the 'triad,' of which argon and helium are the other two."

After describing the discoveries of argon and helium, the correspondent goes on to say:

"Ramsay and his assistant, Morris Travers, have been searching for two years for a gas allied to argon and helium. Ramsay's recent address before the chemical section of the British Association was entirely devoted to an exposition of his reasons for supposing the existence of this undiscovered gas and the story of his search for it. The search for this element was begun by examining the gases from various minerals and mineral springs and by fractionating helium by diffusion through porous plates. The latter method only resulted in obtaining two fractions, one of which was pure helium and the other was helium with a small proportion of argon.

"That another element would be found in the atmosphere was not thought probable, and the search was conducted, as had been the search for helium, by the examination of mineral gases. But *The Sun's* cable despatches announce that crypton was discovered in the air. About a quart of liquefied air was evaporated and collected in a tube. The residue furnished a gas. The oxygen was abstracted by the aid of metallic copper, the nitrogen by 'sparking,' and then a mixture of magnesium and pure lime was used to deprive the gas of the little oxygen remaining. Some four cubic inches of gas remained. It presented a weakly defined spectrum of argon and an additional spectrum characterized by two exceedingly brilliant lines, one almost identical with the yellow helium line, and the other a green line comparing in intensity with the green line of the helium spectrum.

"Crypton may be the common element in the heretofore supposed elements argon and helium. The chemists are divided in opinion. The similarity of the spectra of crypton and helium indicates that they may have a common element yet undiscovered. C. Runge and F. Pachen not long ago announced that their experiments led them to believe that the gas in clévite consisted of two elements—helium and something else. Professor Lockyer, in describing some experiments with helium, remarked recently: 'We appear to be in the presence of the *vera causa*, not of two or three, but of many of the lines which, so far, have been classed as "unknown" by students, both of solar and stellar chemistry, and if this be confirmed, we are evidently in the presence of a new order of gases of the highest importance in celestial chemistry, tho perhaps they may be of no practical value to chemists, because their compounds and associated elements are for the most part hidden in the earth's surface.'

"Crypton does not form a very large part of the air man has been breathing some few thousand years. About one cubic inch in 20,000 is the proportion. If helium there is in the air, the proportion is about the same. Argon is present in a slightly larger proportion."

Cheese-making with Bacteria.—The "ripening" of cheese, so as to produce the characteristic texture and flavor of any desired variety, has been brought to a high degree of perfection by Dr. Olav Johan Olsen, of Norway. An account of the bacteriological methods by which he has reached his results is

contributed by his assistant, Thora Scheel, to *Naturen* (March) and abstracted in *Natural Science* (June). "Dr. Olsen, it seems, has investigated various cheeses, and has caught and cultivated their microbes; then he has reversed the process, and used his cultures to produce the various cheeses from which he started. The kinds of microbes are not many, but by their combinations in different proportions, different results are obtained. The milk is sterilized and heated to 70°–75° C., and the storeroom is kept guarded against foreign microbes. Those that are desired are added in the requisite proportions, and their vigorous growth is of itself enough to overcome the influence of accidental strays. The production of the kinds of cheese is no longer an affair of the laboratory; but Dr. Olsen will take your order for Gorgonzola, Stilton, or Camembert, and will furnish the precise description required at a cost satisfactory to your pocket and to his own."

UTILIZATION OF GLACIERS.

THE modern utilitarian spirit has now attacked the Alpine glaciers, and is treating them, so we are told, as mere deposits of ice, to be quarried and sold at so much a pound. Says *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, June):

"Until recently the principal commercial value of the Alpine glaciers has been considered to lie in the attraction which they have offered to tourists, and the consequent revenue which has accrued to the skilful exploiters of natural scenery.

"During the past year, however, a more practical idea has been developed, and the Glacier du Casset, near Briançon, is now regularly operated as an ice quarry, the blocks being cut and conveyed over an overhead cableway to a convenient place for shipment by rail to Paris, there to be consumed in the cafés and hotels of the metropolis."

The following account is condensed from an article in *Le Génie Civil* by the magazine from which we have just quoted. It says:

"A moderate clearing of the face of the glacier revealed a vertical front of ice 25 to 30 feet in height and about 100 feet in clear width, and from this quarry the ice is removed in blocks in the following manner: Vertical grooves 6 feet deep and about 8 feet apart are cut in the wall of ice, extending from the base to the top, and a similar channel is cut from the top downward behind the ice, the rear cut extending only about one third of the way down. A small excavation is then made under the foot of one of the rectangular pillars, and a light blast of powder is sufficient to bring down the mass, usually in three or four large pieces.

"These large blocks are further broken into pieces from 200 to 300 pounds in weight, and passed down slides to the loading platform of the cableway. The larger pieces are caught in grappling-tongs, and the smaller ones packed in boxes, these being suspended from the trolleys. The ice is thus sent down the mountain side a distance of nearly a mile and a half, the difference in elevation between the two ends of the cableway being about 1,300 feet.

"As the loads are always on the descending side of the endless cable, no other source of motive power is necessary than the weight of the ice itself, and a controlling brake device is used to prevent an undue acceleration from taking place. At the lower platform the ice is unloaded from the trolleys into carts, and hauled to the railway station at Briançon, about ten miles distant, where it is shipped to Paris.

"The cost of installation of the cableway, including the construction of the wooden supports and all details ready for operation, is given as 25,000 francs [\$5,000], and the daily cost of operation of the entire plant, employing about thirty men, is 150 francs [\$30]. As the output is about 100 tons of ice per day, the cost is but 1.50 francs [30 cents] per ton, at the lower platform of the cableway. The cost of hauling to Briançon is about 6 francs per ton, and, including the wastage by melting in the summer-time, the cost of glacier ice at the Briançon station is about 9 francs [\$1.80] per ton.

"As this interesting plant has been in successful operation since July of last year, there seems to be no doubt of its mechanical success, while its value as a commercial investment will probably depend somewhat upon the season, and upon the scarcity of ice from other and former sources."

Cannibalism within the Human Body.—Under this somewhat startling title, *Cosmos* (Paris, May 28) notes the following facts: "It is a revolting and nevertheless incontestable fact that certain parts of the body live at the expense of others, which they—so to speak—devour. These cannibalistic organs are the brain, the heart, and the lungs, which, to fulfil their functions, need to be fed constantly, otherwise they would die. When this nourishment is wanting, they get it from other less vital parts of the body. The heart, for example, has an enormous amount of work to do, and consequently must receive a large amount of nourishment. In the ordinary course of things, the blood brings to it from the stomach the necessary quantity; but after one has fasted for a certain length of time, the stomach can no longer do its duty of nourishing the heart, and the blood is obliged to find elsewhere the food necessary for the life of this essential organ. It goes, therefore, to the fatty portions and to the muscles of the trunk and limbs. First it applies to the liver, where it finds a provision of sugar that is sufficient for several hours; then it resorts to the deposits of fat stored up in various parts of the body—that is why one's clothes become too large when he is famished. When all the fat has been devoured, the blood takes what it wants from the muscles, so that finally little but skin and bone is left, while the brain, the heart, and the lungs preserve their former size. And we surely can not complain of this; it is the salvation of the miners who are buried in a caved-in mine, of the sailors who have been cast by shipwreck on a desert isle, of the polar explorers whose provisions have given out; for even if their secondary organs suffer, their brains and hearts preserve their energy, which is the essential thing."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Submerged Railway.—The latest scheme proposed for bridging the English Channel contemplates the erection of a bridge below the surface and operating upon this a platform emerging above water. The plan is described as follows, says *The Railway Age* (May 27):

"The platform on which it is proposed that the trains should stand while being conveyed across the Channel would be 150 meters [492 feet] long and about 15 meters [49 feet] broad. It would be supported by five iron pillars on each side. These pillars, braced together in pairs by iron girders, and supported by iron stays, would rest on a submerged platform provided with wheels rolling on rails fixed on the bridge. This submerged platform would be 30 meters [98 feet] wide, so that the pillars supporting the platform above the water would incline inward, since the upward platform would be only about 15 meters wide. The motive power, which it is proposed should be electricity, would be generated by steam-engines and dynamos installed on the upper platform, and transmitted directly and separately to each of the fifteen pairs of wheels with which the submerged platform is to be provided. The new project has just formed the subject of careful study by the Compagnie de Fives-Lille, whose high reputation is a guaranty for success. That study has shown the practicability, the facility of execution, and the relative economy of that method of transit by rail between France and England. This scheme has the advantage over its predecessors of being very simple, and of possessing absolute safety both during its execution and in its working. That solution has also the advantage of escaping the principal international objections raised against the project of the bridge above the water. No obstacle to navigation would be created by it, and the insular situation of England would remain intact."

The Plague and the Ants.—It is asserted by *La Médecine Moderne* (Paris) that the plague at Bombay has now attacked the ants, which may consequently be hereafter agents of infection. It says that a correspondent of *The Times* had an ant's nest in the room where he was at work. The ants were the little red ones that attack cakes, puddings, and sweetmeats in our pantries. The existence of the plague in the neighborhood of the house was revealed by the abnormal mortality among the rats of the quarter, which was so great that each day their bodies had to be collected and burned. One day a strange bustle was observed among the ants; by observing for several days

those that were passing to and from the nest it was seen that they were breaking camp and moving to a spot about three yards distant. More attentive observation showed that some hundreds of the insects were dead or dying; the dead were carried by their companions to a spot about two feet from the new dwelling and piled up; besides, a great number of grains of rice were thrown out, as if they had been recognized as bad and improper for the food of the community. Two days later, the new nest had been finished, but the mortality continued among the ants, and a new removal was made to a spot several feet farther away, the dead bodies and the rice being left behind. But these measures were insufficient, since the disease continued to devastate the nest, and it was noticed that the ants that were charged with removing the rice were the first to die. This interesting series of observations was unhappily interrupted by a troop of monkeys, who upset everything in the house and destroyed all traces of the dwellings and burial-places of the ants. Nevertheless, a Bombay bacteriologist has succeeded in procuring several specimens of living and dead ants and proposes to seek for the plague bacillus in their bodies."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

TO REMOVE MOLD IN CELLARS.—"Unslaked lime," says *The Scientific American*, "is best suited for this purpose. It is blown, in the shape of a fine powder, on the walls of the cellar and into the joints and crevices by means of the bellows, or else thrown on with the hand. The walls must be damp; dry walls have to be well moistened previously. The lime slakes with the adhering water and kills all organisms. On the day following the walls are washed off, and, as experience has proved, the cellar will remain free from mold for at least two years."

"**QUITE** a comic duel," says *The Financial News*, "is going on at short range between Mr. Hiram S. Maxim and Mr. Hudson Maxim. The latter has invented a system of throwing high explosives from ordnance at such a range that, if successful, no fleet could live against them. He has offered his invention to the American Government. Some of the English newspapers have alluded to the inventor as 'Mr. Maxim' only, which has brought a disclaimer from Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, and a statement of opinion that the reports are 'foolish, absurd, and ridiculous.' Touched on the raw, Mr. Hudson Maxim wants to know what about that aerial machine which 'Hiram' invented, and which flew about as far as a locomotive would under the same circumstances."

WRITING of the thirteen-inch gun used in our navy, a writer in *The Engineering Magazine* says: "It is difficult to appreciate the power, and at the same time the delicacy, of these great fighting-machines. At the muzzle the immense projectile has been forced through twenty-seven inches of Harveyized steel. At two thousands yards the penetration is twenty-two and one-half inches. The extreme range is thirteen miles. The projectile leaves the gun with a velocity of 2,100 feet per second, or 1,400 miles per hour. A shot can be fired every one and one-half minutes for a period of several hours. The force imparted to the projectile, if properly applied, would lift a battle-ship bodily three feet, and yet this great machine, weighing 145,000 pounds, is as accurate as a high-grade watch."

THE CURATIVE POWER OF FEVER.—"A. Lowey and P. F. Richter energetically defend a view now held by a large number of clinicians, that fever in acute infectious diseases is one of the weapons of defense possessed by the animal body," says *The Canada Lancet*. "In proof of this they detail a series of experiments on rabbits, consisting in the production of high temperature . . . and subsequent inoculation of the animals with the minimal lethal dose or its multiple of pneumococcus, hog cholera, and diphtheria. The results showed that the animals in which fever had been artificially produced lived longer than the controls; some, indeed, survived the infection. Altho indicating the curative power of fever, the authors do not oppose the proper use of the antipyretic measures, when these have favorable incidental effects (quieting the nervous system, etc.). But, they add, it may be profitable to search for pyretic agents—*i.e.*, such as evoke an artificial rise of temperature."

SPEAKING of a recent accident in which a horse was caused to run away by scenting a performing bear that was being led past him, *The Lancet*, May 28, says: "No horse, unless carefully trained, can bear the smell of two animals—namely, the bear and the camel. The smell of the latter is offensive enough to human nostrils, but this would not explain the terror which a horse exhibits at first sight or smell of a camel. But the reason for the horse's dread at the smell of a bear must, we suppose, be found in a reminiscence continued through the race from the time when the cave bear fed upon the primitive horse. In the case of the camel it can not be simply that the smell is disagreeable to the horse, for horses have no objection to goats, the smell of which, tho not so offensive as that of a camel, is very similar in character. And on the other hand it can not be, as in the case of the bear, the fear that the camel will do some harm. Animal odors, both human and otherwise, form a curious chapter in medical lore." A recent prize essay by Dr. Monin contains, says the same paper, "a vast amount of information on the subject. It is well known that individuals of the same race possess various smells. For instance, the smell of red-haired people is often very offensive, a fact noted long ago by Ambrose Paré. The strong smell of the negro, too, has often been commented upon by travelers. Alexander the Great was said by Plutarch to emit a smell of violets."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A UNITARIAN VIEW OF THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

THE signs and tendencies of the times in the sphere of religious life is the subject of an address (published by *The Christian Register*, Boston) delivered by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York city. Mr. Savage begins by speaking of the present age as a great transitional epoch in every department of human thought and endeavor and especially so in the department of theology. Some of the old theological systems are crumbling away and others are being modified and readjusted to conform to new demands and conditions. Even the orthodox view of such matters as the infallibility of the Bible, the question of future punishment, and the character and mission of Christ has been greatly changed in recent days. One may be sound in the Christian faith "on much easier terms" than was possible a century ago. To illustrate some of these points, Mr. Savage said:

"I was talking with a prominent Presbyterian clergyman within the past year—one whose name would be familiar to you all if I should mention it—and he gave me his view of the infallibility of the Bible something after this fashion. He said: 'If I believed that God ever did give an infallible revelation to the world, I should regard it as the most disheartening thing imaginable; for, if He ever did give the world such a revelation, it is certain that we have it not now.' And this he regarded as indicating that God had somehow lost His control over human affairs. I was talking not a great while ago with an Episcopal clergyman—I use these illustrations, not in any offensive way, but simply because they body forth what I wish to say in a more clear and forcible manner than I can say it in any other way—and I asked him what it was necessary to believe. I referred to the 'Pastoral Letter' of the bishops, issued with a great show of authority two or three years ago; and he said, 'We pay no attention to that; it has no binding force.' I referred to the Athanasian Creed, which is still held by the Church of England; and he said, 'Of course, we pay no regard to that.' I referred to the Thirty-nine Articles, still published in the back part of the prayer-book; and he said, 'They have no authority whatever over our consciences to-day.' I asked then in regard to the body of the prayer-book. I said: 'For example, here is the form for the baptism of infants, which still teaches, by plain implication, the damnation of such infants as are not baptized. Do you regard that as binding?' He said, 'Not at all.' I asked him then what he did regard as binding. He said, 'Simply the Apostles' and the Nicene Creeds'; and these he felt at liberty to interpret just as he pleased. I said, 'Then what is the matter with my being an Episcopal clergyman?' He said he did not see any reason why I should not. This is allowable orthodoxy within the limits of one of the great historic churches. . . . There is a prominent Episcopal clergyman in one of our great cities whose belief, so far as I can find out, in many a long conversation, is almost precisely identical with my own. He tells me that he regards the Nicene creed—'God of God, Light of Light, Very God of Very God,' etc.—simply as a magnificent statement of theism. Instead of making these words apply only to one man, he makes them apply to humanity, to the race. One of the prominent educators of this country has made public the fact that he regards religious belief, in the creed sense, as of no importance whatever. He has joined a church the creed of which he does not believe, and has said so, and, when asked to explain his position, has done it after this fashion: 'If I should refuse to unite with a church because I did not accept its creed, I should be confessing that the creed was of some importance, which I deny.'

"Where, then, are the old points of the theological system of the past? Almost every one of them has disappeared. Dr. Gordon of this city tells us that belief in eternal punishment is practical atheism. And so you may take them, one point after another, and nearly every one has faded out of the vital belief of the modern world. This system is crumbling. It belongs to the past. The early church made one grave and serious mistake. It

accepted certain supposed historical narratives, legends, traditions, of the Hebrew people, along with certain letters and writings of her own disciples of the first century, as being an infallible divine revelation. They identified, in a certain sense, these theological beliefs with religion itself. And so, as the world has gone on and outgrown these beliefs, they stand affrighted and trembling, for fear that religion itself is in danger. This whole conception of the universe, of God, of man, of duty, of destiny, is passing away. It is refreshing, I think, to escape from the midst of these crumbling ruins, and climb up to the heights that are luminous with the clear truths that we, as Unitarians, are accustomed to accept and are bound to proclaim to the world. The magnificence of our position, it seems to me, appears in this: there is hardly one of the great truths that we claim to believe and stand for that is not capable of demonstration. They have come to us as a new and grander revelation of God, conceded to this nineteenth century."

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PROFESSOR MCGIFFERT.

A NEW turn has been given to the discussion of Professor McGiffert and his book on the "History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" by the action of the recent General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church in regard to the matter. The subject came before the Assembly in the shape of an overture from the presbytery of Pittsburg in which the work in question was described as "a flagrant and ominous scandal, . . . the most daring and thoroughgoing attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian Church in America; great distinguishing features of the Presbyterian Church, and even fundamental doctrines of evangelical Christendom, are denied in the said book." The overture was referred to a committee for consideration, and was finally referred back to the Assembly in three separate reports, one signed by a majority of the committee and two by minorities. The majority report condemned Dr. McGiffert's book with "emphatic disapproval," and concluded thus: "The Assembly, therefore, in the spirit of kindness no less than in devotion to the truth, counsels Dr. McGiffert to reconsider the questionable views contained in his book, and, if he can not conform his views to the standards of our church, then counsels him peaceably to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry." The first minority report, without pronouncing judgment on the teachings of the book or upon the views of its author, directs the presbytery of New York, of which Dr. McGiffert is a member, to confer with Dr. McGiffert for the relief of the church either by a satisfactory explanation or otherwise, and to take such further action as the peace and purity of the church may require." The second minority report, signed only by Prof. Francis Brown, Dr. McGiffert's colleague in Union Seminary, recommended that no action be taken. In arguing for the acceptance of his report Professor Brown pleaded for quietness amid outcries, for trust in the Holy Spirit as the indwelling guide into truth, for breadth of view with faith in God, for the avoidance of discouragement to scholarship at the crucible of criticism and of the discouragement to young men now being turned aside from entering the Presbyterian ministry by fear of iron bonds, and against injustice to an absent man, whose book could not be judged by extracts. After a general discussion of the three reports, that of the majority was adopted by a large vote.

The action of the Assembly seems to have met with the general approval of the religious papers representative of the Presbyterian Church and by the evangelical press generally. *The Herald and Presbyter* (Presbyterian, Cincinnati), a strongly conservative paper, is inclined to think that the more moderate plan of sending the case to Dr. McGiffert's presbytery was better, but in view of the distractions in that presbytery, and of the necessity for immediate action, the adoption of the amended ma-

jority report was an easier and perhaps more effective way of dealing with the difficulty. *The Central Presbyterian* (Richmond, Va.) is not so well pleased. It says:

"The majority report as adopted seems open to some serious objections. It severely condemns Dr. McGiffert for views given in his book, without trial or any judicial process. It ignores the responsibility of the presbytery of which Dr. McGiffert is a member; and it leaves Dr. McGiffert to try his own case, and sit in judgment upon himself. The action was in accordance with the wishes of those who think peace must be secured at any cost, and the pleading of members of New York presbytery that they should not be required to have another trial for heresy."

In an editorial article reviewing the proceedings of the Assembly, the editor of the *New York Observer* (Evangelical, New York) says with reference to the case:

"The action of the Assembly, tho so nearly unanimous, may provoke some criticism. It can not be condemned, however, by those who have for the last seven years contended for the right of the Assembly to exercise absolute authority in the church. Those, on the other hand, who hold that the presbytery is the sole seat of power, may object to Assembly control. But it should be known that there was no weakening by the Assembly in the assertion of Presbyterian doctrine, for Professor McGiffert's utterances were unsparingly condemned, when the decision as to the author was left for subsequent action."

The Methodist Recorder (Methodist Protestant, Pittsburg) refers to the action of the Assembly with the remark: "Evidently experience is teaching this church caution in the treatment of assumed heretics within her fold."

On the other hand, some views of the case strongly adverse to the action of the General Assembly are expressed. Thus the able theologian who writes for the editorial page of the *New York Sun* cites the action of the Assembly as "an example of theological cowardice," says that the Assembly "dodged the question," that it was "afraid" to stigmatize Dr. McGiffert's method as it deserved, and that it "did not dare to stand up for the Bible as the Westminster Confession describes it to be." In conclusion *The Sun* says:

"It is a very remarkable confession on the part of the General Assembly. It says frankly that the highest tribunal of the Presbyterian Church dares not exercise the powers committed to it, because of its knowledge or suspicion that the Briggs and McGiffert infidelity is so dangerously prevalent in the Presbyterian Church that any attempt to interfere with its progress might lead to a disruption which would prove destructive to the organization. Moreover, does not the readiness of the Episcopal Church to allow its ministry to be used as a refuge for the leaders of this school of critics suggest an extreme of hospitality which may be construed as incompatible with a positive and definite faith on its own part?"

"It is a very curious theological situation."

The *New York Tribune* is not any better pleased than *The Sun*. It thinks that the best disposition of the case would have been to send it back to the New York presbytery for trial. This course might have been embarrassing to the presbytery, it is admitted, but, it is added, "this is one of the misfortunes of the case that can not be avoided unless the church should admit that Professor McGiffert's views are within the limits of tolerated opinion, which, apparently, it is not willing to do." In conclusion *The Tribune* says:

"Moreover, the declaration of the Assembly injects another difficulty into the case. It says that it desires 'the fullest and freest investigation and inquiry' as to the foundations of the Christian faith, but by implication it declares that men in the church who engage in such inquiry and investigation must reach only conclusions that are in harmony with the doctrines of the church. Under such circumstances how can an inquiry be full and free? Obviously it can not, as this very case of Professor McGiffert shows. He is an honest and reverent Christian scholar, and his sole aim has been to get at the facts as to the Apostolic Church. In other words, he has done what the General Assem-

bly says it desires to have done. And yet he has not been able to do so without exposing himself to grave charges of heresy and unbelief. It would seem much more consistent for the church to forbid any investigation of its doctrines so long as it regards those doctrines as infallibly and unalterably true."

The Outlook (undenom.) finds it "difficult to treat the action of the Assembly with respect." It says:

"Imagine the Supreme Court of the United States, without waiting for any judicial proceeding, and without having any case before it, or hearing any arguments, solemnly resolving that it stamps with its disapproval the proposition to tax incomes in so far as not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and recommending the Bryan Democracy to reconsider its questionable views, and, if it can not conform them to the United States Constitution, to cease to advocate them in the Senate. The act would scarcely be more absurd than that of the General Assembly. We hope that Dr. McGiffert and his friends will pay no attention to this resolution. It deserves none."

The Independent (undenom.) says that inasmuch as conservatives and liberals were almost unanimous in accepting the disposition of the case, no one else can well find fault; but it adds:

"Very likely in such a book he has made some serious errors, and he may revise his conclusions; but whether he does or does not it is not likely that he will regard his views as untenable in the Presbyterian Church. Yet it is quite possible that he may think it wiser to go into some other denomination, say Congregational or Episcopal, than to be made the center of another theological storm. He can go out and pursue his studies in peace in some denomination that understands better than a majority of the Presbyterian Church does that it has no binding creed, and that the fellowship of Christian hearts and the present guidance of the Holy Spirit are better than the decisions of fact and faith written down unalterably two hundred and fifty years ago to bind the consciences of men of greater learning and no less faith to-day. These questions of scholarship are not suited for ecclesiastical courts. They belong to the forum of honest scholars, the final judge and jury in such matters."

"In what we have said we have assumed that Professor McGiffert accepts the substance of Christian faith. He says he does, and we believe him; and we prefer to believe him."

DOWNFALL AND DEATH OF SAVONAROLA.

ON May 23 last, the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Savonarola occurred. Many notable tributes were paid him. In Florence, where he lived and wrought and died, beautiful and impressive ceremonies were held in his honor by the Catholic clergy. His career has been the theme of long controversies in the church, but it is now generally agreed that, whatever may be thought about his doctrines, he was a bold and energetic reformer of morals, such a one as was sadly needed in his time.

In *The Missionary Review of the World* (June) an article on Savonarola appears from the pen of Rev. George H. Giddons, of London, secretary of the Evangelical Continental Society of Great Britain. This article, the second of a series, describes Savonarola's contest with Lorenzo, the ruler of Florence, and the monk's unyielding attitude at the dying bed of the ruler, refusing priestly absolution unless Lorenzo would promise that full restitution would be ordered of all that he had by unfair means acquired, and that liberty would be restored to Florence. Lorenzo refused, and the inflexible monk strode from his bedside. Then came the simultaneous entry into Florence of the Black Plague and of Charles VIII. of Valois, with his army. Savonarola alone rose equal to the occasion, staying the general exodus, diverting the gifts that were flowing into the ecclesiastical exchequer to the supplying of the needs of the sick and famishing, persuading Charles to leave the city and desist from his projects against it, and then, having become the strongest figure in Florence, instituting a purely moral and spiritual reform, which, he insisted, must take place if a purely republican form of government were

to be made a success. He drew up a clear and concise document on state government, anticipating much of the teaching of Mazzini. A crusade of purity was instituted which reached its culmination in a great popular demonstration on the piazza before



GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA.

From a painting by Fra Bartolommeo in Savonarola's cell in San Marco.

the Duomo, where a great bonfire was made of carnival masks, obscene books, ribald songs, and shameless pictures.

But his course aroused intense enmity among the more venal of the priests, and this enmity finally extended to Pope Alexander VI. A war between Savonarola and the Pope ensued. The latter's orders were disregarded, and duplicity was resorted to. A messenger was sent to Florence with the offer of the red hat of a cardinal. At this point we quote directly from the article by Rev. Mr. Giddons:

"The monk received the papal envoy with his wonted courtesy, and promised to give him his reply if he would come to his sermon on the morrow. With ill-disguised disgust he went, listened impatiently to the long harangue against the corruptions of the church, and in the closing sentence received his answer: 'Every other covering for my head will I refuse, even to death, except it be one which shall be dyed red with my blood.' The Pope's reply on hearing this was worthy of him: 'Then the *frate* shall have a martyr's crown.'

"Very speedily a bull arrived inhibiting the friar from further preaching. The Florentines were angered, and for a time their protests were successful, and the inhibition was withdrawn. It was soon, however, renewed, but Savonarola, growing bolder, refused to yield. The battle was fast becoming a drawn one, and the little monk resolved to face the fight. What Alexander failed to accomplish by threats, he essayed by treachery, but without avail. Tho again summoned to

Rome, Savonarola continued his preaching instead, and the Lenten sermons were resumed. The scenes of the previous Ash Wednesday were repeated on a grander scale. The Pope, on hearing this, was furious, and threatened if 'that son of perdition' were not silenced at once, he would lay the city beneath the ban of excommunication. Alarmed at this, the signoria forbade Savonarola to continue, and so he ascended the pulpit for the last time on March 18, 1498, and inveighed, in more impassioned tones than ever, against the power no longer of God, but certainly of Satan. The war daily became a more decided one; events hurried along with an ever-quickening momentum. At length the frequent iteration of the well-authenticated charges against the Pope prevailed, and the papal answer was a bull of excommunication. The Franciscans were jubilant, the Dominicans defiant, and there began another of the long, fierce feuds with which the medieval annals of the church are so replete."

Then, to prove the righteousness of Savonarola's cause, a Minorite challenged the prior of San Marco to the ordeal of fire. The two were to pass through a long gallery of flame, and he who emerged unscathed was to be adjudged a representative of the truth. The challenge was accepted, and a great crowd gathered eager for the spectacle. Savonarola insisted that his representative should bear with him the pyx containing the consecrated host. The condition led to a long wrangle, the trial ended in a fiasco, and the crowd, disappointed, turned against Savonarola. Rioting was begun, and the monk sought refuge in the Duomo. We quote again:

"The war lasted all day and even till midnight, when Savonarola, in obedience to the signoria, placed himself under a safe-conduct. With a few hasty words enjoining courage and constancy he issued from the church with two faithful friends, and was brought out, not into the promised place of safety, but before the Inquisitorial commissioners, who, at the Pope's instigation, examined him by torture as a deceiver of the people. The scene within San Marco, in the Piazza, and along the route was indescribable. The darkness of night was illuminated with burning torches. Around the altar were groups of furious men, who, by the light of lanterns, and with terrific oaths, engaged in indiscriminate slaughter. Cuirasses gleamed in the corridors, while without, the sheen of spears, the rustle of swords, the roll of drums, the shout of angry voices made night hideous. Amid the screams of women, the wailing of faithful friends, the anathemas of foes, was heard the clear voice of Savonarola beseeching peace and enjoining submission, while ever and anon, between the pauses of the shoutings, to the accompaniment of ten thousand tramping footsteps was heard the singing of the friars, *Salvum fac populum tuum Domine*. That other scene in the mighty



THE EXECUTION OF SAVONAROLA
From an old painting in the Museum of San Marco.

tragedy of Calvary was rudely caricatured and blasphemously burlesqued. Lifting their lanterns to the pale face of the preacher, drunken men exclaimed, 'This is the true light,' and waving their flambeaux high above his head they struck him with their staves and cried, 'Prophecy now to us who it was that smote thee.'

"Again and again he fainted beneath the excruciating agony of the rack, and words are recorded as having been spoken by him, words that savor of confession and recantation, which he indignantly disowned as soon as consciousness returned. Again and again the horrid torture was renewed, and always with the same result, until at length, wearied with the long process, the commissioners committed him to prison, where he writes: 'I shall hope in the Lord, and ere long I shall be freed from tribulation, not by my own merits truly, but by Thee, O Lord.'

"After a final hearing, in which Savonarola affirmed all he had said was truth, he was pronounced a heretic, and with Domenico and Silvestro, his faithful friends, condemned to be hanged and burned on the Vigil of the Ascension. . . .

"The 23d of May, 1498, arrived, and the brave monk was dragged to the place where but a brief while ago the bonfire of vanities had been lighted, and there, with shameful indignities, he and his fellow martyrs were degraded, denuded of the robes of their order, and delivered into the hands of the executioner. He ascended the fatal pile. Two papal commissioners had assembled with parade and pomp to direct the final arrangements. The white frock of the Dominican was first removed. Holding it in his hand Savonarola exclaimed: 'Holy robe, how much I longed to wear thee. Thou wast given to me by the grace of God, and to this day I have kept thee spotless.' The bishop of Verona then pronounced the terms of degradation. 'I separate thee from the church militant and the church triumphant,' to which the pale monk replied in calm tones, but tones that pierced through all the surging crowd, 'Militant—not triumphant—that is not thine.' And then with naked feet and pinioned arms they led him to the gibbet. One loving friend, more daring than the rest, stepped forth and whispered words of consolation in his ear. 'In the last hour God only can bring comfort to mortal man,' was the response. He pronounced the Apostles' Creed, and in another minute Savonarola and his two friends were hanging lifeless from the beam. They heaped huge piles of faggots, the fire was lighted, and an hour later the ashes of the martyrs were thrown from the Ponte Vecchio into the Arno.

"On each recurring anniversary of that morning the Florentines for many years were wont to strew with violets the place so sacred with its memories of constancy and faith."

A CATHOLIC ARRAIGNMENT OF CATHOLIC MONKS.

THE cowed monk, with ale-mug in hand, his round face wreathed in a convivial smile, has long been a favorite subject for the artist; but to the average layman the picture has seemed overdrawn for humor's sake. According to Rev. George Zurcher, a Roman Catholic pastor of Buffalo, however, the artist's picture is too near the truth. "Monks and Their Decline" is the title of a little pamphlet from his pen, nearly every page of which bristles with quotations from the church fathers.

It was in the early days, we are told, that the monks were notable examples of sobriety and abstinence. They shunned not only women and wine, but meat; and the monks of Bohemia were even careful not to drink too much water:

"For centuries total abstinence from intoxicants was one of the fundamental rules for all monks. No. 45 of St. Pachomius's rule says: 'Outside of the infirmary no one shall touch wine.' No. 42 of the rule would prevent a cunning monk from turning the infirmary into a Raines-law tavern. It says: 'Let no one enter the infirmary unless he be sick. Whoever shall be taken sick must be conducted to the infirmary by the superior. . . . Neither can one who is convalescing enter the cell of victuals, and eat what he desires unless he be accompanied by the infirmarian.' The rule of St. Pachomius spread through Palestine, Greece, Dalmatia, Ireland, France, England, Scotland, and Germany.

"The rule of St. Basil, another famous founder of an order of monks, is equally emphatic on the drink question. It says: 'The drinking of water, which is natural and answers a necessary want, is promulgated for all.' 'A monk must first of all abstain from the company of women and from the use of wine.'

"Chapter XIV. of the rule ascribed to St. Anthony the hermit says: 'Stay not where wine is served; nor ever eat any meat.'

"Of the monks of the Jordan we are told that 'the Word of God was their inexhaustible supply of food; and to the body they allowed only what is necessary, bread and water.'

"The first bishop of Tours, St. Martin, who was a friend of St.

Patrick, made rules for thousands of monks in Gaul, of whom it was written: 'None knew wine unless he was compelled by infirmity.' St. Leander permitted wine to the infirm only.

"The monks of Bohemia were so abstemious that they did not even drink much water: 'It is well known to everybody that the monks use no other drink but water. Water even is given plentifully to the sick only; to others it is measured out.' The Scythian monks 'never knew wine, not even when suffering the severest illness.'

"St. Jerome writes: 'I will not speak of my food and drink in those days, since even the weak monks are used to cold water, and look upon anything cooked as a luxury.'

"St. Athanasius writes in his life of St. Anthony the hermit: 'Of meat and wine I better make no mention, because nearly all monasteries never have anything of the kind.' St. Augustin says of monks: 'In order to better subdue the passions, the monks abstain not only from meat and wine, but also from such things as are apt to excite the appetite of the stomach or of the throat.'"

So much for the high character of the monk of early days. His decline began soon, it seems, for we read that the Benedictine monks needed a reformation eight hundred years ago, and are now ready for another:

"At the end of the eleventh century St. Bruno began his reform of Benedictine monks by founding the Order of Carthusians at Chartreuse near Grenoble. At first they lived solely on bread, water, and vegetables; now they monopolize the manufacture of one of the deadliest alcoholic brands in existence [referring to the brewery that forms part of the establishment of the Benedictine monks at Beatty, Pa., which was recently written up in *The Voice* and is the subject of some vigorous discussion just now in Catholic journals.—ED. LITERARY DIGEST]. They were not suppressed in France with other orders of monks because they swell the internal revenues of the French Government. It would seem that these monk distillers do not use much of the nerve-wrecking liquor so much in vogue among the squanderers in civilized nations. According to their rule they drink a little wine mixed with water, and at meal-time only."

The decline was making rapid progress by the sixteenth century. Bishop Lindan, in 1570, complained thus of the clergy of Belgium:

"No one can convince me that our Belgium will ever be freed from the almost universal prevalence of intemperance, unless we have priests who abstain from those things which are noxious to soul and body. . . . It is to be deplored that not a few of our monasteries have been converted into wine-funnels and beer-sewers. O immortal God! have those nurseries of all virtues, and especially of sobriety and abstinence, been really turned into taverns and abominable holes? When such monks chant the office, their minds wander toward drink, and their function is reduced to mere guttural bellowing and thundering sound."

To-day, matters are no better:

"If St. Augustin and St. Jerome had met our Benedictine monks, who run a brewery near Pittsburg, they would have looked upon them as clowns, or denounced them as frauds.

"So many parishes in charge of Redemptorists, Jesuits, Franciscans, and other monk priests under the direct jurisdiction of the Pope, have used intoxicating liquors at their church festivals that it would be unfair to the many to mention a few."

But the monks of the early church were not only abstemious; they were heroic. They devoted their lives to the sick and the poor. The most serious charge against the monks of to-day is that they have deserted this noble work. The church might forgive them for caring for themselves if they would also care for others:

"Drink breeds nearly all the filth and bottomless degradation with which the slums of America are reeking. The majority of the people of the slums are Catholic by birth. In past times the monks were self-sacrificing enough to work so well among the most forsaken specimens of humanity that there was no need of poorhouses in Europe. Our monks could, if they wished, grapple with the cancer-like slum evil which is eating into the hearts of large cities."

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? If they have abandoned the noble work for which their order was founded and have ceased to shine as examples of holy living, the Holy Father may some day ask them the reason for their existence:

"The monk priests are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Pope, and if the Holy Father can not wean them somewhat from intoxicating beverages, from earthly lucre and bodily welfare, if he can not induce them to acquire more charity and to take care of the neglected children of the poor in the slums, the welfare both of the church and the race may demand that they be abolished."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FAR-EASTERN PRESS ON THE WAR.

THE press in the far East is, on the whole, very friendly to the United States in the present struggle; nor is Spain thought to have much chance of victory. Resistance of the Spanish fleet in the Philippines against the American squadron was, to quote the *Yokohama Gazette*, regarded as "out of the question." That it was attempted at all creates some astonishment. Many of our far-Eastern contemporaries are convinced that Great Britain will "see fair play." The *Hyogo News*, Kobe, says:

"Great Britain is more and more distinctly pro-American. If Spain receives any backing in the struggle a more than preponderant weight will be flung on the other scale of the balance between these two belligerents. Other complications might ensue therefrom, but it would weld an Anglo-Saxon bond that shall never, humanly speaking, be broken."

The *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, thinks Spain deserves her fate, sad tho it be. The *Hongkong Telegraph* says:

"We feel sure that the British nation, if asked to vote, would decide by an overwhelming majority, if not quite unanimously, to assist the United States, not merely against Spain (in which case aid is hardly needed), but against all the powers of Europe which Spain might get on her side. We would like to see it tested. We British are not effusive, nor are we stirred easily by sentiment; but certainly we know our own brothers."

In the Hawaiian Islands the press, practically in American hands, is naturally on our side. The *Star*, Honolulu, thinks the present war is another step toward the inevitable rule of the Anglo-Saxon over the entire world. The *Honolulu Gazette* says:

"In these days, when human wisdom can not see clearly the position which the islands should assume, by reason of their intimate relations with the United States, the safest course politically and commercially is, to commit our destiny entirely into the hands of that nation. This is not the hour for the close balancing of chances. Fed by the rich bounty of its policy, we are bound to place ourselves at its disposal, if the case demands it, even if annexation is not an accomplished fact."

Friendly, too, is Australia, except among the strong socialistic element, whose opinion may be summarized by the following comment in *The Worker*, Sydney:

"It seems that quite a number of our people are eager to enlist under the Stars and Stripes in the probable American-Spanish war. . . . But if the supposed justice of the cause were the incentive, why not have proffered help to the Cuban rebels, who need the help, instead of waiting to take part with the Americans, who are quite powerful enough to look after their own undertakings and interests without assistance? . . . If any intervention affecting America were now justifiable, it would be hostile intervention in the direction of compelling her to stay her hand and leave a fair field to Cubans and Spaniards to settle their own quarrel, instead of taking advantage of their mutually involved condition to wrong them both."

The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, is sure the Cuban rebellion will now assume overwhelming dimensions, and the rebels in the Philippines will not be kept down. "Poor Spain!" says that paper, "the waters of adversity are closing over her head!" The Japanese press, according to the summaries given by *The Mail*, is friendly, tho on the whole cautious. The *Nippon*, Tokyo, speaks of disaffected elements among the populations of both belligerents. The *Asahi* expresses itself to the following effect:

Japan sympathizes with both nations about to suffer the horrors of war. Spain's sovereignty over Cuba has evidently ceased to be real, and the Americans have decided to end the struggle. It is not easy to see how Spain, unable to crush the rebellion, can conquer the United States. The only thing she may do is to

make descents upon the American coast, but her capacity to do even this must be doubted.

The *Jiji Shimpo* predicts that business will be very slack in the United States in consequence of the war, and there will be much financial trouble. It is curious to note that the Japanese, tho they expect an ultimate American victory, regard the smaller Spanish navy as better manned and better officered. The *Yomiuri* says, in effect:

The United States navy has a displacement of 170,000 tons, the Spanish navy only 100,000 tons; but the Spaniards handle their ships better than the Americans. But Spain will go under because she is weakened by domestic troubles. So far as right is concerned, the nations of the world would be on the side of Spain; but their interests prevent this. Thus, while ostensibly neutral, they will take sides as much as possible without compromising themselves. It is not likely that the war will last long. Spain can not push it vigorously, and the powers will probably intervene before long.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

WE find in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, one of the "Bismarck papers," the following paragraph:

"Despite the platonic sympathies of the German people for Spain, it is nonsense to speak of 'enmity' against the United States. Germany is connected with the United States by countless business and family relations, and despite their tariff system the Americans are still too valuable as customers to wish them harm or to treat them badly. In the present case we regard Uncle Sam as an old acquaintance who has gone on a tear and got himself into a quarrel. We hope he will have a bouncing headache when he sobers up, so that it may be possible to get him to listen to common sense."

Most of the German papers are wroth to find that England seeks to exploit their attitude for her purposes. Maximilian Harden, in the *Zukunft*, thunders against the "foolish sentimentalism" of the Germans, which enables John Bull to pose as "Uncle Sam's only friend." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* says that, at any rate, Germany does not, like England, rejoice because there is a fight. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says that if might is right, America is right; but objects to "the parading of humanitarian principles by the race which killed off the natives in America and Australia, against the race which, despite Cortez and Pizarro, preserved them." The *Kladderadatsch* thinks John Bull and Uncle Sam are "two of a kind; no wonder they agree."

There is much talk of intervention just now. Not in Germany, which, as the *Weser Zeitung* says, is not sufficiently interested in the quarrel to interfere, but in France, Austria, and Russia. To what extent France is willing to assist Spain is not yet clear. The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"The negotiations between France and Spain are based upon a preliminary agreement, entered upon some months ago. France is to assist Spain financially and diplomatically during the war, Spain encourages France's policy of expansion in Morocco. The oases of Tonat and the town of Melilla are to be given to France, which will also fortify Ceuta in the common interest. There is even some talk that important military positions in Spain will be given to France in case of a war, especially on the Andalusian coast, to offset Gibraltar."

The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"France would be very well disposed to aid Spain—partly because she has vast quantities of money invested in that country, but more because the use of the many excellent Spanish ports all round the coast would be most useful to her in war, and it would be a disaster if the Government at Madrid were to be provoked into letting some enemy have the benefit of them. Russia is bound to back up France. . . . Spain could give the free use of Ceuta to France or Russia. . . . Then she could put those designs of fortifying the west side of Gibraltar bay from Carnero Point to Algeciras into execution. This would mean that the rock would

be menaced on all sides, and would therefore be an unfriendly step against us. Yet supposing it to be taken, as it may be, are we to meet it by counter-action, or what?"

The Spaniards profess to be delighted with the idea of an Anglo-Saxon union, which, they think, would be regarded as a threat against the peace of the world, and would lead to the formation of a counter combination. Many Englishmen seem to hold similar opinions. In the *Mundo Naval*, Madrid, in an article credited to an English source, Anglo-Saxonism is discredited on the ground that Great Britain and the United States are hardly powerful enough to challenge the world. Some English and Canadian papers fear that Germany alone would benefit by an Anglo-Saxon union, as she could lead a counter combination; but most papers in Great Britain and the colonies believe that the progress of civilization and the advance of humanitarian principles are impossible unless the English-speaking nations rule the world. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, fears Europe may have to interfere in the war for precisely the same reasons the United States has given for beginning it. We summarize as follows:

It seems very doubtful that the United States is willing to force the fighting. It is in the interest not only of Spain but of the whole world that the war should be ended one way or the other by a succession of quick blows. But the aggressor in this struggle, the United States, is either unwilling or unable to deal a crushing blow. It seems that the Americans intend to tire out the Spaniards, in the hope that impoverished Spain may be forced to relinquish Cuba without a final struggle. Should Spain hold out until October, then the United States will send her fresh troops against the wornout army of Spain and finish the business. But will Europe permit this course to be followed? The war is of great importance, not only because it involves the financial ruin of Spain, but because it disturbs the economic balance of the Old World. The governments of those countries which have already experienced trouble and have to fear a repetition are bound to hold themselves in readiness to intervene.

However doubtful intervention for the purpose of ending the war seems at this date, few doubts exist abroad that the United States will have other governments besides that of her adversary to deal with when the peace negotiations have begun. The *Echo*, Berlin, says:

"The Spaniards are convinced that the British Government was prevented by Germany from profiting by the situation in the Philippines. It is rumored that the German ambassador informed Lord Salisbury that Germany, too, would be forced to land forces in Manila if a British detachment went ashore. Lord Salisbury disclaimed all intention to order a landing. Germany and Great Britain agreed to leave the question of the Philippines an open one until after the war. At any rate, the attitude of Germany has made it very difficult for Great Britain and the United States to negotiate in the matter."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, is informed that Germany opposes equally a transfer of the Philippines to France. Germany left Spain, as the rightful owner, in undisturbed possession; but if Spain loses the group, she is determined to have her share. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"This has nothing to do with sentimental sympathy for Spain. Germany, England, Russia, and France have real interests to defend against a dangerous and grasping competitor. What is Kiao-Chou, Port Arthur, or Wei-hai-Wei to the rich Philippines? . . . Is it not natural that the cabinets of Europe think of ending the war ere their own countries are involved?"

The editor of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, in an interview with an American reporter, expressed himself confident that Germany "would not play the part of Cinderella if the Spanish possessions are to be divided." Most European papers nevertheless agree that it is useless to talk of dividing the Spanish colonies until Spain has shown herself unable to protect them.

And Spain is making a better stand than was expected. Referring to Admiral Cervera's cruise and his evident intention to

await reinforcements at Santiago de Cuba, *The Speaker*, London, says:

"What the ulterior naval objects of the Spanish admiral may be we do not precisely know; but there is no doubt that on the political side his action has been a success. It has irritated American feeling, scared some of the populations along the coasts, and increased the impatience and the irritation which are rising, as it is found that the war is not a triumphal parade. . . .

"But we incline to think, not only that the real use of the movements is less naval than political, but that it is meant less for use in America than in Europe. For one thing, it encourages the Spanish people to be patient. . . . Every delay is a gain to the safety of Spain. Possibly the collapse, when it comes, will only be more complete."

Politiken, Copenhagen, thinks American naval strategy disappointing, as the Americans did not manage to force the Spaniard into a fight. The blockade of Havana is regarded as practically at an end, and the opinion of the captain of the *Montserrat*, who was thrice in Havana while Sampson's fleet was still before it, is quoted to show that Cervera practically tied up the American fleet. He thinks Cervera can leave Santiago whenever he pleases, as the American ships can not lie close enough to prevent him, especially at night. The bombardments of Havana and New York are again discussed, the former as a certainty, the latter as a possibility. *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"The hope that the insurgents would be able to make any headway against the Spanish soldiers has been abandoned. It is no longer believed that in so rich and fertile an island Marshal Blanco's soldiers can be starved out. The petty bombardments of the Cuban seaports by the American vessels have hitherto resulted in nothing, save, perhaps, to encourage the defenders. The time has come for beginning warlike operations on a large scale. It is well that President McKinley does not underrate the strength of the Spanish garrison. Even with a powerful fleet covering the convoys, the operation of landing a large force in the face of certain resistance from the shore will not be easy. Nor will the position of the army of occupation, which must mainly consist of volunteers, be enviable at first. But American pluck and determination may be trusted to assert themselves."

It is feared that the Americans, by bombarding cities without notice, have created a bad precedent. The report that American ships approached the Cuban shore under the Spanish flag evokes censure; our sympathizers ask for an official American denial, altho such practise is not against the rules of warfare. The most severe criticism is, however, expended upon our land forces and the manner in which we prepare them for actual service. Our Canadian neighbors say we show them how *not* to do it. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The great mass of the troops so quickly got together is composed of young men, many of whom might be rated as boys. . . . To make matters worse, there is a great deal of sickness among these raw levies, a fact that the strictest censorship can not prevent from becoming known. . . . There is no reason why these men should not be properly fed while in their own country, where the supplies of food are abundant. From the single point of view of economy it would be cheaper to feed these lads carefully with food suited to the climate than to lose them. . . . Anything that weakens the confidence of the soldier in those over him or gives him good ground for writing home rebellious letters strikes at the fundamental conditions of success and prepares the way for all sorts of misfortunes. . . . It is easy to understand why General Merritt would not go to the Philippines without a round lot of regulars, and why General Miles was determined to rely mainly on these for the invasion of Cuba."

The *Independance Belge* relates that the troops are not only not properly fed, but that they are not clothed and not paid. "At Key West," says the paper, "a regular reign of terror has been established by the troops." Especially the negroes are accused of organized robbery, and the authorities are powerless to restrain them. "And these," says the *Nieuws van den Dag*, "are the

people who undertake to create 'order' in Cuba!" *The Spectator*, London, says:

"We believe, unlike the continentals, that the effect of what is now going on, especially if the period of non-success lasts for any time, will be to make of Americans a much more warlike people. . . . They begin to perceive that to strike hard at sea, even against a second-class power, they need more ships, that these ships must be armored, must be provided with great guns, and must be able to attain great speeds, and that such ships in war-time can neither be purchased—a great surprise to many Americans, who thought they could buy whole fleets ready made—nor improvised. . . . Nothing could be so galling to Americans as to be 'belittled' thus, and reduced to the level of Japan or Turkey, which must take orders from the 'concert,' except, indeed, the feeling that if they were so menaced their means of defense, without alliances, are hopelessly inadequate. It is a very sensitive people whose fate the Continent is discussing, as well as a people of boundless wealth; and a menace such as that which underlies the story of the sale of the Philippines to France, while Admiral Dewey is still in the harbor of Manilla, is enough of itself to call an American fleet into being. . . . Nothing is ever done in a moment even in America; but if the Union is ever again caught with an inadequate fleet, and an army which can not spare a small *corps d'armée* for emergent duty, we shall be greatly surprised. Half the money now wasted on pensions would make the United States a great sea power."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PRINCE HENRY IN CHINA.

PRINCE HENRY of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor and admiral of the German squadron in the far East, has been received on equal terms by the Emperor of China, who afterward returned the visit in another room of the palace. This marks a departure from long-established Chinese customs, for until recently the Chinese adhered to the fiction that they are absolute masters of the world, and that the civilization of other nations is of such low standard that the Emperor could not possibly associate with his "barbarous tributaries." The Emperor is reported to have borne well the ordeal, tho the rattle of the German drums, when the marines saluted, startled him somewhat. The Emperor has for some time past prepared for intercourse with foreigners by learning foreign languages. This is another innovation, as it was formerly considered below the dignity of a high-born Chinaman to understand any language but his own, and even the middle classes thought Chinese sufficient for them. We summarize from the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, the following regarding the importance of Prince Henry's visit:

When the Duke of Edinburgh was in Peking he did not see the Chinese Emperor, and even the present Czar of Russia, during his trip around the world in 1891, could not break through Chinese etiquette sufficiently to insure a reception worthy of his rank. Prince Henry's visit may be of advantage to Germany in particular, as well as to the world in general. When the Chinese first came into contact with Europeans they demanded of the foreign ambassadors the *kow-tow*, i.e., three times kneeling with nine times lowering of the head to the ground. Few foreign representatives were willing to accede to this. Lord Macartney, in 1793, was willing to *kow-tow* if a Chinese official of his own rank were to perform the same ceremony before the picture of George III. The Chinese revenged themselves by making use of Lord Macartney's ignorance of Chinese. On the barge which conveyed him down the Peiho they painted the legend, "This ambassador brings the tribute of England." In 1873 the foreign ambassadors were still received in a building used for the reception of tributaries, according to Curzon in his "Problems in the far East"; v. Brandt, however, in his "Aus dem Lande des Zopfer," denies that the building was called the Hall of Conquered Nations. At any rate, the French and Russian ambassadors refused to appear in this hall when Emperor Kwang-Su was declared of age in 1891. In 1892 another concession was made, when v. Brandt was allowed to enter through the main portal of the palace, and last September the Emperor received the credentials of the Swedish ambas-

sador with his own hand. To the Germans, whose customs are so simple that even coronations are not necessary with them in these days, all this seems unimportant and ridiculous. But the Chinese, who think their superiority is established if they claim it, must be compelled outwardly to admit the equality of others, and Prince Henry's reception can not fail to impress them.

Much credit is due to the Empress-Dowager of China, who prevailed upon the Emperor to place himself in communication with foreign potentates and has granted Prince Henry's wish that the wives of the ambassadors be received at court.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Condition of Italy.—That Italy is in danger of a revolution has been revealed by the recent riots. The dissatisfaction of the people is not, however, with the monarchy, but rather with the abuses which the constitutional *régime* allows to continue. We take the following description from the *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin:

"In Italy the land is almost exclusively in the hands of wealthy owners, who lease their estates for 50 to 62½ per cent. of the gross production. The rental is not allowed to fall below a certain minimum. If the tenant can not pay up in one year, his debt goes to the next. Hence he is always in debt. The tenants are mostly analphabets, and the landlords' stewards rob them right and left. The tenants have been promised for years the right to buy out the landlords, but the latter have been able to prevent the realization of this plan. Italy to-day is in a similar state with the Roman republic in its fourth period. Actually the tenants are nothing better than slaves. Ruined fields, destroyed forests, unregulated rivers, and impoverished towns are the result.

"In the cities an army of useless officials exercise their corrupt sway. Pisa has only 25,000 inhabitants, but it has nearly 1,000 'officials' of some sort or other.

"The soil of Italy is rich, it should bear thirtyfold, yet the harvests are only tenfold. But the people are tired of working for the 'signori,' who waste their money in Paris and at Monte Carlo, or for the thievish officials. The people hope for reform through the King. He knows of these abuses and will cause reform, for reform is necessary not only in the interest of the people but of the monarchy."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE men who recently attacked King George of Greece have been sentenced to death. The plea of insanity was of no avail for Karditzi, the principal of the would-be assassins, and the declaration of Georgis that he fired in the air when the King showed such courage did not receive attention as an extenuating circumstance.

THE *Independence Belge* hears that Austria is increasing her navy in order to get a slice of China ere that country is all divided up. At present the Austrian fleet is somewhat obsolete. It contains only 15 armored ships, mostly of an older type. There are, however, nearly 80 modern torpedo-boats. Italy, whose navy could not hold its own against that of Austria in 1866, has now 35 armored ships and 200 torpedo-boats.

ACCORDING to the Berlin *Tageblatt*, conscription has much lowered the standard of height among the soldiers of the world. In the German it is now only 1.54 meters (50.63 inches), excepting the Imperial Guards. The latter, comprising in themselves an army of 180,000 on a war footing, are 1.70 meters (66.93 inches), and above. In the British army the height is 1.65 meters (54.96 inches) which shows the tall growth of the average Englishman. Frenchman and Spaniards are taken at 1.54, Italians at 1.55 meters (61 inches), the same as in Austria. The Russian minimum is 1.54, in the United States it is 1.619 meters (63.78 inches.)

THE *Rundschau*, Berlin, relates some interesting details regarding the war indemnity paid by France to Germany. France, it will be remembered, had to pay \$1,000,000,000. At one time the Minister of Finance, Poyer-Quertier, was forced to stop payment, not because there was no money, but because of a dearth of linen bags. Germany furnished the bags. H. v. Poschinger remarks in his memoirs that France exhibited at that time the most scrupulous integrity. The bags were received by the Germans without scrutiny, but not a centime was wanted when the money was counted. The only mistake made by the French officials was when they included in a package of bank-notes a bogus 100 thaler bill (Prussian). It looked all right, but it had been made by a Parisian engraver, who substituted for the usual warning against counterfeiting the following legend in German: "Whoever hands over to the French Government William or Bismarck will be paid 10,000,000 francs." The bill was purchased at its face value by a collector of curios.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION OF LINCOLN'S
GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

LINCOLN'S Gettysburg address, now so generally conceded to be a classic of literature, was, according to the testimony of the late Col. Ward Hill Lamon, an old friend of Lincoln's, a disappointment to his contemporaries, and especially to those who heard it. Colonel Lamon, who was one of Lincoln's aids on the occasion of the delivery of the speech, in a conversation just before his death (in 1892) with George E. Sterne, declared that, altho he knew Lincoln always possessed "fine ability to clothe his thoughts in language at once graceful, forceful, terse, eloquent, and simple," yet he, like others who were near the President, did not always comprehend "the full importance and the lasting qualities of his rhetoric." Of the Gettysburg speech, Colonel Lamon said: "I know it by heart now; yet, will you believe me, I learned to appreciate it only when I found it in the columns of the London *Spectator* and *The Saturday Review*, and the majority of Americans of that time felt as I did about it."

The circumstances attending the delivery of the speech and the unfavorable impression made by it are thus recounted by Mr. Sterne (in the *New York Press*) in Colonel Lamon's words:

"Being responsible for the President's safety, I attended him on the platform which overlooked Gettysburg battle-field and the grounds set apart for the burial of the slain heroes of the Army of the Potomac on November 19, 1863. The Honorable Edward Everett delivered the oration of the day. Lincoln, on petition of the governors of the several States, had volunteered to consecrate the grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks.

"Mr. Everett's address was worthy of the solemn occasion and of his great fame as an orator. He was tumultuously applauded. While the President delivered his few hundred words the multitude observed perfect silence. One might have been able to hear the proverbial pin drop.

"As for me, I recognized the brief address, Lincoln having read the first draft to me a few days previous. This took place at my house in Washington, whither the President had come to spend the evening. On removing his hat on that occasion a folded sheet of foolscap paper dropped out.

"I will read that to you, Hill," he had said. "It is a memorandum of my forthcoming address. But, let me tell you, it is not at all satisfactory to me. You know, I am driven to death nowadays; still, the public will expect a supreme effort, nevertheless. I am afraid, tho, it will be disappointed this time."

"What the Gettysburg audience thought of the speech I do not pretend to know. At any rate, the people indulged in no demonstrations; but we, on the platform, I am ashamed to say, felt much depressed on account of it. Mr. Everett, answering a whispered question from Secretary Seward, bluntly said: 'I am disappointed. It was not what I expected from Lincoln.'

"And what is your opinion, Mr. Seward?" added Everett. Mr. Seward replied: 'He has made a botch of it, and I am very sorry. That speech was not worthy of Lincoln.'

"The Secretary of State then asked my judgment. I could only regretfully indorse the criticisms already passed, for I felt, with the rest of Lincoln's friends, that his speech was not up to the mark."

Various biographies of Lincoln have recorded that the speech was received with "cheers by some, with sobs and tears by others." Colonel Lamon was asked to explain this apparent discrepancy between his and other reports. "I know," he said—

"but let me tell you that I am the only Lincoln biographer who was on that platform at Gettysburg. The others got their material second-hand, and among these writers were many who, during Lincoln's lifetime, had run to their wits' ends to blackguard the President. After his death they fell in with the general throng and lauded him to the sky. They positively invented so-called facts and incidents calculated to glorify Lincoln, and the

apotheosis of the Gettysburg speech was only one of these maneuvers.

"I repeat, there were only perfunctory demonstrations of approval at the conclusion of Lincoln's remarks. Moreover, the President himself felt that he had made a failure. 'Lamon,' he said, shortly after it was finished, 'that speech won't scour. It's a flat failure, and the people are disappointed.' 'Won't scour' was Lincoln's favorite expression for lack of merit.

"Later on, at Washington, the President returned to the subject. 'Hill,' he said, 'I tell you, that speech fell on the audience like a wet blanket. It distresses me to think of it. I ought to have prepared it with greater care.' Similar remarks I heard from his lips time and again in after years."

The newspapers of the day were very severe in their criticisms of the speech, according to Colonel Lamon:

"If a single word of praise was printed about the Gettysburg speech in 1863 I don't remember it. Most of the papers jumped on the President for using the phrase, 'the government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' calling him a plagiarist. This charge hurt Lincoln deeply. When he spoke those he never suspected that they would be regarded as original. The thought, you know, is as old as the republican idea of government, and this particular phrase had been a household word with Lincoln for years previous to Gettysburg."

LIEUTENANT PEARY IN THE WHITE NORTH.

IN July, Lieut. R. E. Peary will leave the United States on his systematic campaign to reach the North Pole. During the last year he has done a great deal of work storing provisions along the coasts of Greenland and fitting out his ship, just arrived from England, a present to him from the Royal Geographical Society. He will go prepared this time to remain long enough to determine whether or not it is possible by his methods and route to reach the Pole.

From 1886 to 1897 he has made four several voyages to Greenland, and, with the exception of Nansen, has gone nearer to the Pole than any other Arctic explorer. Peary never left home with the sole and expressed purpose of reaching the Pole, as most of the Arctic voyagers have done. His avowed purpose was to study and map the northern confines of Greenland, and to learn, if possible, if there was an all-land route by way of Greenland to the Pole or its neighborhood.

But the two most valuable features of Peary's work in the "White North" have been his observations of the Greenland "Ice Cap" and the study of the small tribe of Eskimos at Smith Sound. He has just had published, "Northward Over the 'Great Ice,'" a book in two volumes, profusely and most excellently illustrated, and embodying detailed descriptions of these four voyages.

To follow Peary in this ice desert of the North, one must first get his general conception of Greenland. "Stretching southward over the swelling bosom of the earth, Greenland is the pendant brooch in the glittering necklace of snow and ice which circles the North Pole. It is an Arctic island continent, the most interesting of Arctic lands; a land of startling contrasts; a land of midnight suns and noonday nights; of tropical skies and eternal ice; of mountains with sides still tinged with the deep warm glow of ancient volcanic fires and summits hid beneath caps of everlasting snow."

Greenland is a land of mystery, a source of constantly increasing interest and speculation. "It has been traced farther into the *terra incognita* that encompasses the Pole than any other land on the globe, and there are reasons for thinking that its northern headlands may be one abutment of a bridge of islands, over which, through years of Arctic summer days and winter nights, a portion of the human race migrated from Siberia via the Pole to this hemisphere. Its interior is the last of those glacial conditions which for ages submerged northern Europe and northern North America in its icy flood."

The interior of Greenland is an unbroken plateau of snow, lifted from five to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea; a huge, white glistening shield some twelve hundred miles in length and five hundred miles in width, resting on the supporting mountains. It is an Arctic Sahara in comparison with which the

One of the most important peculiarities of this ice cap is the intensity of the light. In the summer the sun is constantly above the horizon, during the whole of the twenty-four hours for four months. This Arctic sun in clear weather is as brilliant as the most brilliant sun in Southern latitudes, and when this brilliancy is increased by reflection from an interminable and absolutely unrelieved glistening white surface of snow, lifted into the highly rarefied and pure upper strata of Arctic atmosphere, the intensity of the light is beyond the conception of one who has not realized it. A man placed in the center of the "Great Ice" in midsummer, without protection, would be as helpless in a few hours as a blind kitten. The men had to bandage their eyes in order to sleep, as the light penetrated through the lids.

But the phenomena were equally as blinding when the sky was overhung with clouds:

"Many a time I have found myself in such weather traveling in gray space, feeling the snow beneath my snow-shoes, but unable to see it. No sun, no sky, no snow, no horizon—absolutely nothing that the eye could rest upon. Zenith and nadir alike, an intangible nothingness. My feet and snow-shoes were sharp and clear as silhouettes, and I was sensible of contact with the snow at every step; yet, so far as my eyes gave me evidence to the contrary, I was walking upon nothing. The space between my snow-shoes was equally as light as the zenith. The opaque light which filled the sphere of vision might come from below as well as above. Never shall I forget, tho I can not describe, the impressions made by these surroundings. The strain, both physical and mental, of this blindness with wide-open eyes was such that,



Reduced from "Northward." Courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

*Very sincerely
R. E. Peary
Lieut. Engineer, U.S.N.*

African Sahara is insignificant. There is no form of life, animal or vegetable; no fragment of rock, no grain of sand, is visible. The traveler sees outside of himself and his own party but three things in all the world, the infinite expanse of the frozen plain, the infinite dome of the cold blue sky, and the cold white sun—nothing but these. Peary tells us that it was to this high plateau that he with his men, dogs, and sledges climbed and here did most of his traveling, in contradistinction to the average Arctic explorer, who in making his way North hugged the coasts of the Arctic seas. It was upon this bleak and barren expanse that he and his party (including his wife) journeyed for days and weeks at a time, peering farther and farther into the unknown North in search for one of the great goals that must be reached to satisfy one of the highest ambitions of the human race.

The surface of this plain of "inland ice" is not ice, but a compacted snow, and when the traveler has penetrated fifteen or twenty miles into the interior, he may travel for days and weeks with no break whatever in the continuity of the sharp steel-blue line of the horizon, so level is the plain.

Whether this enormous deposit of snow and ice is decreasing or increasing is of course one of the most interesting of questions to geologists and glacialists. It might seem most natural to suppose it is increasing, but there are causes at work inimical to such increase, such as the migration of the glaciers to the sea, the wind, and the evaporation and melting.



Reduced from "Northward." Courtesy of Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Josephine Diebitsch-Peary

after a time, I would be obliged to stop until the passing of the fog or formation of higher clouds gave me something to keep the course by."

The wind on the "Great Ice" is never quiescent. It is constantly sweeping down, with greater or less velocity, from the frozen heart of the "Great Ice," and frequently bearing with it a burden of snow. In the savage blizzards that visit this frozen Sahara, the drift of snow becomes a hissing, roaring, blinding,

suffocating Niagara, rising hundreds of feet in the air. It is almost impossible for one to breathe, and the snow is as penetrating as water. The blizzard, if it does not soon overwhelm one, will set him mad with torture.

Lieutenant Peary says that in the middle of the Arctic night in the center of this "Great Ice," lifted a mile to two miles into the frozen air that sweeps around the Pole, separated from all possible effects of the earth's radiated heat by a blanket of ice and snow a mile or more deep, is to be found the fiercest degree of cold in any spot on the surface of the globe:

"An experienced navigator of the 'Great Ice' has, like his brother of the sea, the means of avoiding or overcoming adverse conditions. If he has come into close proximity to the land, *i. e.*, the edge of the ice, and finds himself among the rocks and breakers, *i. e.*, crevasses and deep blue ice slopes, he must put to sea at once, *i. e.*, swerve into the interior. If, when well out to sea, he encounters continuous adverse winds and currents and heavy seas, *i. e.*, up grade and deep soft snow, he can avoid them by veering toward the shore, when he will at once reduce the grade and in a short time reach hard-going."

Lieutenant Peary thinks that but for the radial motion of the wind from the center of the "Great Ice" the Greenland ice-cap, from the frequent falls of snow, would have long since grown out of all proportion to the surface of the earth elsewhere.

He describes at some length how the fjords, gulches, and crevasses eat their way from the coasts into the "Great Ice" during the summer. In traveling northward over this vast plain, he frequently had to change his course. These constituted the great obstacles to his advance in the direction of the Pole. Concerning his plans to overcome such obstacles he says:

"My comprehensive scheme for work in Greenland as first outlined by me in 1886, based upon the utilization of the inland ice for overland sledge journeys and my subsequent development and execution in actual practise of methods, means, and details, justify me, I think, in claiming to have originated a new departure in Arctic work. Since my origination of that departure, Nansen has crossed Greenland; Conway has crossed Spitzbergen; and if our present idea of the conditions in the Antarctic be correct, it is entirely within the possibilities that the conqueror of the South Pole will achieve success by adopting my methods and equipment. My long sledge journey across the ice-cap in 1892 was a typical illustration of my ideas. It presents my insistent features: the inland ice for a road, dogs for traction, a party of two."

He declares that his plan of utilizing dogs for dog food, and having the men eat the last dog on the last three or four days' return home, enabled Nansen to go nearer the Pole than he could possibly have done otherwise. This dog diet for dogs, and, finally, for men, made it possible to travel for weeks and months on the overland journey, whereas previously to this the voyager had to battle through the ice packs along the coast.

Peary also found it convenient to discard the sleeping-bag, in which Nansen almost suffocated. His detailed knowledge of the Smith Sound region has enabled him to point out the best localities for scientists to study their specialties, and, as a result of his voyages, science has accumulated an immense fund of knowledge, especially on glaciology.

But in this far "White North" one turns with genuinely human interest to the little tribe of Eskimos in their complete isolation and self-dependence, under hostile conditions such as man nowhere else upon the globe is obliged to meet:

"Scattered along the shores of the Arctic oasis, already described, this little tribe, or perhaps, more properly speaking, family of Eskimos—for they number but two hundred and fifty-three in all, men, women, and children—is found maintaining its existence in complete isolation and independence under the utmost stress of savage environments. Without government; without religion; without money or any standard of value; without written language; without property, except clothing and weapons; their food nothing but meat, blood, and blubber; without salt or any substance of vegetable origin; their clothing the skin of birds and animals; almost their only two objects in life, something to eat and something with which to clothe themselves, and their sole occupation the struggle for these objects; with habits and conditions of life hardly above the animal, these people seem at first to be very near the bottom of the scale of civilization; yet closer acquaintance shows them to be quick, intelligent, ingenious, and thoroughly human. . . . To them such an ordinary thing as a piece of wood was just as unattainable as is the moon to the petulant child that cries for it. A man offered me his dogs and sledge and all his furs for a bit of board as long as himself; another offered me his wife and two children for a skinning knife; and a woman offered me everything she had for a needle."

These people are children in their simplicity, honesty, and happy lack of all care; animals in their surroundings, food, and habits; and iron men in their utter disregard of cold, hunger, and fatigue; and highly intelligent in the chase and the construction of means for an existence.

Lieutenant Peary says the Eskimos are undoubtedly of the Mongolian type and very probably came across the Pole from Siberia. They have nothing more than a very vague notion of their origin, but their tradition is that they came from somewhere farther North:

"There is no form of government among them, no chief, each man being supreme in his own family and literally and absolutely his own master. Such a thing as real-estate interest is unknown to them. Every man owns the whole country and can locate his house and hunt where his fancy dictates. The products of the hunt are common property with slight limitations. . . . Anything smaller than a seal being the property of the hunter who captures it; yet unwritten laws requires him to be generous even with this, if he can do so without starving his family."

"Their ideas of astronomy are definite, tho necessarily limited. They recognize the great dipper as a herd of reindeers; the three triangular stars of Cassiopeia are the three stones supporting a celestial stone lamp; the Pleiades are a team of dogs in pursuit of a bear; the three glittering brilliants of the belt of Orion are the steps put by some celestial Eskimo in a steep snow-bank to enable him to climb to the top; Gemini are two stones in the entrance to an igloo (Eskimo house); Arcturus and Aldebaran are personifications, and the moon and the sun are a maiden and her pursuing lover. These Eskimos estimate time by the movement of the stars as well as by the position of the sun, and yet, less observant than were the Arab shepherds, they have not noticed that one star is the center about which all the others move, nor have they set apart the planets, which to them are simply large stars. Probably this is due to the fact that the movement of the stars can be observed during only three months of the year. . . ."

"As regards morals, these peoples do not stand high according to our scale. The wife is as much a piece of personal property which may be sold, exchanged, loaned, or borrowed as a sledge or canoe. It must be said in their favor, however, that children as well as aged and infirm members of the tribe are well taken care of; and that for the former the parents evince the liveliest affection."

They have no marriage ceremony. Couples are betrothed when children, and when the female becomes eligible for marriage before the male, her intended husband, she is usually appropriated by some other man, whose wife has died, and she is made to serve this man as a wife until her intended becomes sufficiently matured. Young couples frequently change partners during the first year or two of their married life, and, when finally suited, settle down.

Of religion, properly speaking, they have none. The nearest approach to it is simply a collection of miscellaneous superstitions and belief in good and evil spirits. It may be said in relation to this latter subject, that information in regard to it is extremely difficult to obtain, and probably the bottom facts will be known only when some enthusiast is willing to devote five or six years of his time to living with them and doing as they do, becoming, in fact, one of them.

"They have no unnatural or depraved appetites or habits; no stimulants or intoxicants; no narcotics, no slow poisoning. Nor do they in any way mutilate or disfigure the form the Creator gave them or modify or pervert the natural functions. Neither have they any medicines. Their diseases are principally rheumatism and lung and bronchial troubles. The causes of death among the men come largely under the terse Western expression, 'with their boots on.'"

"To many a good person the thought at once arises: 'Poor things; why don't we send some missionaries to them and convert and civilize them? Or why wouldn't it be a good plan to take them away from their awful home to a pleasanter region?' To both these I answer at once: 'God willing, never, either.' When I think of the mixed race in South Greenland, which, in spite of the fostering care of the Danish Government, is still like most half-breed human products, inferior to either original stock; when I recall the miserable wretches along the west coast of Baffin Bay, vile with disease, vitiated with rum, tobacco, and contact with the whalers, and then think of my uncontaminated, pure-blooded, vigorous, faithful little tribe, I say: 'No; God grant no civilization to curse them.' What I have done in the past and shall continue to do in the future is to put them in a little better position to carry on their struggle for existence; give them better weapons and implements and lumber to make their dwellings dryer, instructions in a few fundamental sanitary principles, and one or two items of civilized food, as coffee and biscuit—allies to rout the demons starvation and cold."

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The markets are growing steadier as the Spanish cause weakens. Says *Dun's Review*: "Every step of progress during the week which has looked toward an early termination of the struggle has been reflected in the market and in lower rates for money. All industries have felt the uplifting influence."

Exports are still greatly in excess of imports. Cotton is stronger, and bank clearings continue heavy. Iron and steel production has declined a little. Railway earnings have gained.

Failures for the Week.—"Business failures this week number 221, an increase over last week of 43, but comparing with a total in this week last year of 256, in 1896 of 234, in 1895 of 232, and in 1894 of 227. Bank clearings in the United States this week aggregate \$1,324,766,412, 14.5 per cent. larger than last week, which included a holiday; 32 per cent. larger than in this week a year ago, 42 per cent. larger than in 1896, 58 per cent. larger than in 1894, and even 35 per cent. larger than in this week of 1890, a year of very large business."—*Bradstreet's*, June 11.

Exports and Incoming Gold.—"The exports of merchandise from New York during the past week have exceeded those for the corresponding week last year by 40 per cent. This means another

BANANAS.

Sarah Tyson Rorer, the famous food expert, answered the question, Are bananas good to eat uncooked? "No, except in the countries where they grow."

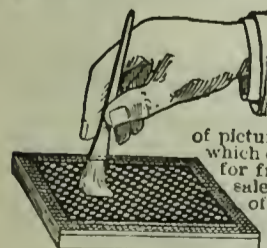
Some one asked, "What about Cereal Coffee?"

"Many of them are coffee and very poor coffee at that; do not be deceived by them. If it is a true cereal coffee, it is an excellent food drink." Mrs. Rorer, herself, uses Postum because she knows it to be the original, pure Cereal Coffee, that is so widely and grossly imitated by adulterated coffee mixtures. She also knows from analysis that more genuine nourishment is contained in a good hot cup of Postum than is generally found in the balance of the breakfast.

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heavy excess of exports over imports, as the imports have fallen 28 per cent. below those of last year, and the balance would be about \$40,000,000 for the month if the returns should continue to show a like difference. Men have been buying and selling stocks with some blindness, tho the course of events has all the time warranted a higher market. Other countries have yet to pay in some way an enormous balance to the United States on merchandise transactions, and it will save speculators much trouble and loss to keep the fact in mind. Gold has stopped coming this way, because American bankers can better afford to make loans abroad; but the balance yet to be liquidated has not been diminished in the least thereby, the accumulation of gold has less effect as yet than it will have."—*Dun's Review*, June 11.

Railway Earnings.—"Steady and large gains in gross railway earnings so far this year foreshadow very satisfactory earnings for a period usually regarded as a 'lean' time in transportation matters. The total earnings of 112 roads for the month of May aggregate \$44,504,000, an aggregate larger than that of April, and 13.7 larger than that in May a year ago, emphasizing the effect of the heavy grain business done by Western railroads as a result of the bulge in cash wheat. The Pacific roads, the Grangers, and the Central-Western lines made relatively the best showings; but the quieting down of the Klondike boom is reflected in the smaller percentage of increase on the first named, which still lead in percentage of gain, however. The total earnings of 113 companies for five months ending with May aggregate \$215,542,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent. over May a year ago, and following progressive gains in corresponding periods of previous years."—*Bradstreet's*, June 11.

Wool and Carpets.—"The woolen manufacturers are buying no wool, and the sales at the three chief markets during the past week were only 2,549,300 pounds, against 4,878,750 in 1892. The manufacturing works are running steadily, without inquiry for more wool, as if they had on hand material for a year to come. It is the plain truth that dealers here and at the West have greatly underestimated the stock of wool held by the mills. But the demand for goods proves somewhat better in many directions than was expected, and the government requirements have compelled some manufacturers to buy somewhat largely grades of wool which they have not expected to require. The auction sale of carpets, resulting in prices said to average 50 per cent. below the list quotations, does not encourage buying, and in carpet wools the market is decidedly tame."—*Dun's Review*, June 11.

Canadian Trade.—"Business in the Dominion of Canada continues very satisfactory. The crop outlook, improved by copious rains, has stimulated purchases for the fall trade. Toronto reports large imports of European manufactures, anticipating the effect of the preference given British goods under the new tariff. Canadian oil-cloth manufacturers are shutting out American goods by means of price reductions, and New York and Chicago have bought low-grade teas at Toronto at good prices. New wool is selling within a few cents of the price paid last year before the duty of 12 cents imposed by the United States went into effect. Montreal reports a satisfactory trade in nearly all lines, with business up to an average. Business is good at Halifax, and the good crop situation makes the outlook hopeful for fall trade. A satisfactory business is doing at Vancouver and Victoria, and the demand for the mining districts is improving. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 26, against 21 last week, 38 in this week a year ago, 38 in 1896, and 21 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate \$28,472,000, 3 per cent. larger than last week and 11.4 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week last year."—*Bradstreet's*, June 11.

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DR. M. L. SMALL, OLCOTT, VT., writes: "Your Tartarlithine has proved a wonderful weapon for rheumatism. I have used a very great quantity of it in the last three or four months and I have never seen anything like it. I had one case who had tried all of the alkaline lithiates, and everything else. He has had rheumatism all his life, and nothing completely stopped all the manifestations of the disease like Tartarlithine, which did completely, with one bottle."

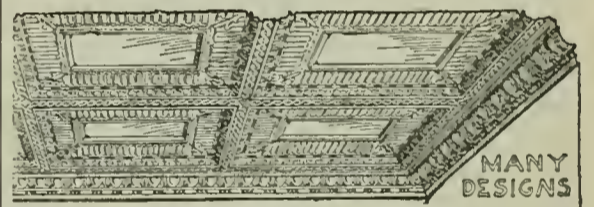
I have another old man, who travels much on the road peddling, who has been lame with rheumatism for five years, and one bottle cured all lameness, and he says he has not felt as well in five years as now. These are only the two worst cases of many that I have tried it on."

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PERSONALS.

ERNEST T. HOOLEY, the well-known London "promoter," has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. The following sketch of Mr. Hooley, the most adventurous and generally successful British financier of the day since Barnato's death, appeared in a London newspaper in 1896:

"I am a countryman," he declared. "I hate town life, and I hate town sharks, with their tricks and wiles. I stay in London as little as I can, and get out of it as soon as I am able; and but for the fact that I have to be on the spot to manage my affairs you would very seldom see me here. I am, I suppose, the largest sheep farmer in England, and I know every one of my 300 horses by sight."

Mr. Hooley was asked how he became a millionaire, and replied: "I cannot say that I was ever what you would call a poor man. Some people, I know, have an idea that I was one month in a back street and the next in a palace. This is altogether wrong. I come from a family of Nottingham lace manufacturers, and when I was twenty-two my mother left me £35,000. Since then I have lived at the rate of not less than £3,000 a year, which could be hardly called poverty. I started business as a stock-broker in Nottingham, and for some time made £20,000 a year. As a stock-broker I got into touch with a large connection of very rich people; I secured their confidence, and they have been the great factors in the success of the big schemes I have since carried through. When I issue a company I do not rely altogether on the outside public; my own circle controls between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000, and its support insures a thing going. It is a fact of which I make no secret that these friends get a share of my profits.

"While in Nottingham, I had to do with the initial

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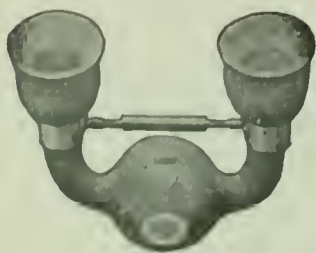
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steps of starting some companies, and I saw that the promoters made great profits. I asked myself why I should not do this work. Then a friend brought to my notice Humber shares which at that time were despised at 5½. I looked into them, was satisfied that they had a future, and bought largely until the shares went up to 24½. Then I reconstructed the company, making £365,000 out of the deal. Other cycling schemes followed, the biggest being the Dunlop tire deal. I bought Dunlops outright for £3,000,000, sold them to the present company for £5,000,000, and now they are worth £7,000,000.

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"The principles upon which I have acted have been two. First, I always mind my own business and look after it well. Then, I never touch anything that is out of my own line. If a man comes to me and says, 'Here is a good tip; act on it,' I do not listen to him. I confine myself to those things which I know, and act on my personal knowledge alone. For instance, I never speculated a single pound in mines, for I know nothing of them."

Current Events.

Monday, June 6.

Señor Joaquin Francisco de Assiz, the new Brazilian minister, presents his credentials. . . . The monitor *Monadnock* is ordered from San Francisco to Manila. . . . Despatches from Cape Havtien state that the American war-ships have continued the **bombardment of Santiago**. . . . It is reported from Kingston, Jamaica, that 5,000 **United States troops were landed** near Santiago and joined General Garcia's insurgent army. . . . A Spanish vessel, reported to be the **torpedo-boat Terror**, is destroyed by the blockading fleet at Santiago. . . . Congress—Senate: The **urgent deficiency bill** carrying \$17,750,000 is passed. House: The Senate **amendments to the war-revenue bill** are non-concurred in, and the bill is sent to conference. . . . A bill is introduced directing the Secretary of the Navy to have prepared suitable **medals for Lieutenant Hobson and his crew**.

A battle is fought between the Spaniards and insurgents near Manila. It is reported that 1,800 Spaniards, including fifty officers, were taken prisoners. . . . London bankers "decide that **Spain is bankrupt**." . . . General Jimenes's **illustrious expedition** to San Domingo fails, and several of his men are shot. . . . It is an-

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nounced in London that the capital of China is to be removed from Peking to Sian Fu.

Tuesday, June 7.

The Navy Department receives a despatch from Admiral Sampson saying that he has bombarded the Santiago forts, and silenced them. . . . The auxiliary cruiser *Buffalo*, formerly the *Nichteroy*, arrives at Newport News. . . . The election in Oregon results in a Republican majority of about 10,000. . . . Information reaches Washington that the French cable between Santiago and Haiti has been cut. . . . President McKinley signs the bill for the removal of all political disabilities arising from the Civil War. . . . Congress—Senate: The bills for the protection of the Indian territory and post-office appropriation are passed. House: The bill to permit volunteer soldiers to vote at congressional elections is passed. . . . The conference committee considers the Senate amendments to the war-revenue bill.

Aginaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines, issues a proclamation expressing a desire to establish a native government under the protection of the United States. . . . Anti-Orange riots occur in Belfast, Ireland.

Wednesday, June 8.

A despatch from Cape Haytien says that five American ships bombarded the forts at Caimanera on the bay of Guantanamo, driving the Spaniards from their fortifications and demolishing them. . . . Ex-United States Senator Wm. A. Peffer is nominated for governor of Kansas by the Prohibition state convention. . . . The President nominates Charles P. Mattocks, of Maine, and Mark W. Sharpe, of South Dakota, to be brigadier-generals. . . . Congress—Senate: Bills to organize a naval hospital corps and to prepare for the twelfth census are passed. House: Further conference with the Senate on the sundry civil bill is ordered. . . . An ineffectual effort is made to bring up the Hawaiian annexation for discussion.

Captain-General Augusti, of the Philippine Islands, notifies the Spanish Government that

he is cut off from communication with the provinces, and he can not hope to hold out against the Americans and the insurgents very much longer. . . . It is admitted in Madrid that the Spanish cruiser *Reina Mercedes* was sunk in Santiago harbor. . . . John Morley, in a public speech, expresses his belief that any alliance of Great Britain with the United States "is unnecessary and undesirable." . . . Ernest Terah Hooley, the well-known English promoter, is declared a bankrupt on his own petition. . . . The French ministry place their resignations at the disposal of Premier Meline.

Thursday, June 9.

It is rumored that a Spanish fleet has run the blockade and entered the Havana harbor. . . . Admiral Sampson declares officially that the bombardment of Santiago was to clear the way for troops. . . . General Greeley, chief signal officer, issues an order to the cable companies that hereafter no news concerning the movement of American vessels or American troops will be permitted to be sent to foreign countries. . . . The President nominates Brigadier-General John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania National Guard, to be a brigadier-general of volunteers. . . . Ex-speaker of the House, J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, is made a major-general of volunteers. . . . The President pardons Captain John D. Hart, now serving a sentence of two years for engaging in a filibustering expedition to Cuba. Congress—Senate: The omnibus claims bill is passed, also the bill to give American registry to six steamers of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. . . . The nominations of Joseph K. Weaver, John Guiteras, and R. S. Sutton, to be chief surgeons of divisions is confirmed. House: The conference report on the war-revenue bill is adopted. President Heuraux, of San Domingo, in an interview, blames the American Government for the Jimenes revolutionary expedition. . . . A rebellion breaks out in Kwan-Tung, China. . . . It is reported that a number of English capitalists, who have large investments in the Philippines, have called upon Ambassador Hay, in London, to urge immediate and permanent occupation of the islands by the United States.

Friday, June 10.

The President nominates Charles F. Roe, of New York, and Thomas L. Rasser, of Virginia, to be brigadier-generals. . . . The nominations of Charles P. Mattox and Marx W. Sharpe to be brigadier-generals are confirmed. . . . Official reports from Havana state that the American ships bombarded Biaquiri, about twenty miles east of Santiago. . . . Judge Locke, in the United States court at Key West, decides that the cargo of the condemned Spanish steamer *Panama* is neutral property, and orders it released. Congress—Senate: The conference report on the war-revenue bill is adopted by a vote of 43 to 22. House: A bill to enable volunteers to vote at congressional elections is passed. An agreement is reached to consider and vote upon the Newlands Hawaiian annexation resolution. General Blanco denies that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer *Terror* has been sunk.

Saturday, June 11.

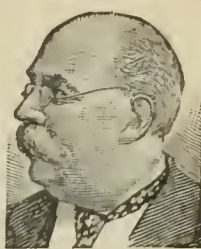
A despatch from Haiti says that the American marines who landed at Guantanamo bay were attacked by Spanish troops and four killed. Spanish losses are said to have been heavy. . . . The British steamer *Trickenham*, laden with coal for Cervera's fleet, is captured by the *St. Louis* off Kingston. . . . The War Department denies the truth of the reports of unprepared conditions at Tampa, and friction at army and supply headquarters. Congress—House: Debate on the Hawaiian resolution is begun, speeches in favor of annexation being made by Messrs. Hitt, Walker, Alexander, and Gillett, and in opposition by Messrs. Dinsmore and Champ Clarke.

The Japanese diet, having rejected the Government's land taxation proposals, is dissolved. . . . The Spanish Foreign Minister reports as to the progress of his conferences with the ambassadors of the powers; it is understood that nothing definite has been arrived at.

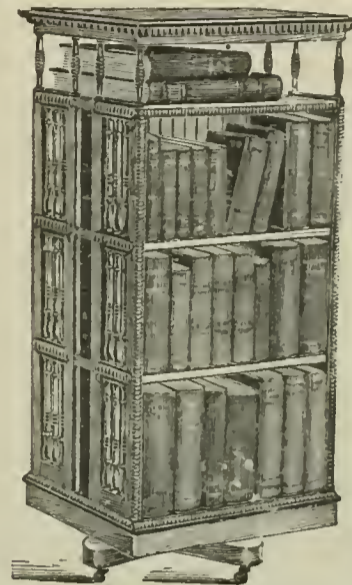
Sunday, June 12.

The Spanish torpedo-boat *Terror* is reported at San Juan with her boilers broken down. . . . The marines at Guantanamo bay are engaged for thirteen hours by the Spanish guerrillas, who are finally forced to retreat. Rear-Admiral Beresford issues an appeal for an increase of the British navy. . . . An imperial edict provides for the establishment of a university at Peking on European models. . . . It is announced that the Anglo French Niger boundary dispute is practically settled; France gets two outlets for trade, and England gains some territory on the "Gold Coast."

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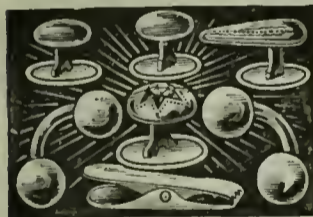
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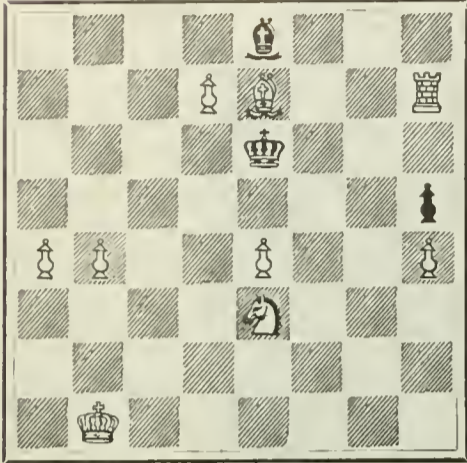
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 292.

BY H. W. SHERRARD AND H. F. L. MEYER. (A most remarkable composition.) Black—Three Pieces.

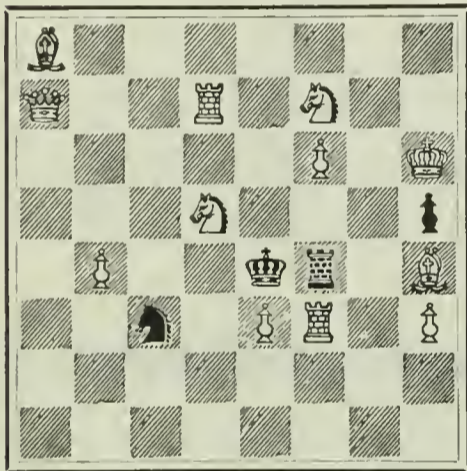


White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 293.

BY M. ANDREW. A First-Prize Irish Problem. Black—Four Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

NO. 286.

- 1. Q-K 8 Kt-Q 3 ch B-Q 5, mate
2. K x R K-B 6 must
3. Q-Q Kt 8 B-B 8, mate
4. K x P K-Q 3 Q-Kt 6, mate
5. Any other
6. Q-K 6 Kt-Q 3, mate
7. R-B 6 K x R
8. Q x Kt 6, mate
9. K x P
10. Q-Q 5, mate
11. R x R
12. Q-B 6 Q-Q 5, mate
13. P-B 5 P x R
14. Kt-Kt 4, mate
15. K x R

Other variations depend on those given. Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C.

R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; R. Toomer, Dardanelle, Ark.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia.

Comments: "A fine, difficult problem"—M. W. H.; "On close examination, one sees the solid worth of this composition"—H. W. B.; "A royal dose of Jamaica ginger"—I. W. B.; "A first-class problem, but hardly what I expected"—C. F. P.; "A first-class piece of work"—F. H. J.; "Deep and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A beauty, and entitled to the prize"—R. T.

This problem received for Ideas 14 1/2 points, for Method 13, for Economy 13, for Difficulty 13, out of 20 points for each. For Original of Arrangement 8, and Correctness 8, out of a possible 10 points for each, or a total of 70 points out of a possible 100. The Judges speak of it as "A very fine massive problem of marked Teutonic type."

It will be seen that the large majority of our solvers are conspicuous by the absence of their names in the list of those who mastered it. Very many, evidently, did not attempt to solve it, or gave it up as too difficult. Several went astray with Q-K 7, which is defeated by P-B 5.

NO. 287.

- 1. Kt-K 4 Q-Q 2! ch B-Kt 8 mate
2. K-Q 4 B x Q
3. Q-R 2, mate
4. K-K 3
5. Q-B 3 ch Kt-B 5, mate
6. K-Q 6 B x Q
7. Q-B 3 ch Q-B 2, mate
8. K-Kt 6 K x R
9. Kt-B 5 mate
10. B x Q
11. Q-Q 2 Q-R 2, or B-Kt 8 mate
12. P-B 6 Any

Solution received from those who got 286, and C. W. C., Pittsburg; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.

Comments: "Superb"—M. W. H.; "A great flight-squarer"—H. W. B.; "A thoroughly ripe and juicy Lemon"—I. W. B.; "I found it more difficult to solve, and think it a more brilliant problem than 286"—C. F. P.; "Good. We'll take this Lemon without sugar"—F. H. J.; "Very neat and interesting"—C. R. O.; "One is likely to overlook the power of the Rook and be confused as to second move"—R. T.; "An elegant composition"—C. W. C.; "A good idea, well worked out. Courtenay Lemon is one of the growing men"—F. S. F.

T. H. Varner, Des Moines, and H. V. Fitch, Omaha, were successful with 284. Medora Darr, Finleyville, Pa., got 282 and 283. Prof P. H. Crafter, Plattsburg, Mo., sent solution of 279, and W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla., 282.

National Correspondence Chess-Association.

One year's play shows that six of the eight divisions have finished the preliminary play. In the Eastern Division, the players who will meet in the Finals are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Won. Lost.
T. C. McIlwaine, Plattsburg, N. Y. 7 0
H. Helms, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5 2
E. L. Massett, Manhattan, N. Y. 4 3
J. H. Dahms, College Point, L. I. 4 3
H. Saunders, Manhattan, N. Y. 6 2
Prof. R. B. Lloyd, Trenton, N. J. 5 1/2 2 1/2
S. H. Chadwick, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5 3
Dr. King, Brooklyn, N. Y. 4 1/2 3 1/2
F. B. Walker, Washington, D. C. 6 2
A. E. Swaffield, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6 2
C. S. Taber, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5 3
J. V. Nourse, Elizabeth, N. J. 4 4
M. Lissner, Manhattan, N. Y. 7 1/2 1 1/2
W. E. Napier, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5 1/2 1 1/2
B. C. Selover, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6 1/2 2 1/2
C. S. Wilmarth, St. Mary's, Pa. 5 1/2 2 1/2

In the New York Tribune Correspondence Tourney, Dr. J. T. Wright, Hulmeville, Pa., has finished the preliminary games with a score of six wins and no losses.

The Correspondence Tourney.

We have received several answers to the query whether or not White can win in the 64th Correspondence Game. The bulk of opinion gives a Draw. Mr. E. B. Escott quotes from Mason's "Art of Chess," showing that Black can draw by keeping "the opposition." On the other hand, Prof. Hitchcock, who managed the White forces, believes that White can win by K-B 4, "thus getting," to quote his words, "the opposition" Mr. A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass., send an analysis extending to 12 moves to show that White can win. It is the opinion of the Chess-Editor that the best that can be made of the position is a Draw.

SIXTY-SEVENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

Table with 4 columns: THE REV. H. W. KNOX, THE REV. A. C. KAYE, THE REV. H. W. KNOX, THE REV. A. C. KAYE.
White. Black. White. Black.
1 P-K 4 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3
3 B-Kt 5 P-Q R 3
4 B-R 4 P-K Kt 3 (a)
5 P-Q 4 (b) P x P
6 Kt x P B-Kt 2
7 P-Q B 3 (c) K Kt-K 2
8 B-K Kt 5 P-Q Kt 4 (d)
9 B-Kt 3 (e) Kt-R 4
10 Kt-Q 2 P-Q B 4
11 B-Q 5 B-Kt 2
12 Kt (Q 4)-P-K B 3 Kt 3 (f)
13 B x B Kt x B
14 B-K 3 P-B 5
15 Kt-Q 4 Kt-Q B 4 (g)
16 Castles R-Q B sq (h)
17 P-K B 4 Castles
18 Q-B 2 (i) R-K sq
19 P-B 5 Kt-Q 6
20 P-Q R 4 R-Kt sq
21 R-B 3 Q-B sq
22 P-Q Kt 4 P-Q 4
23 B P x P R P x P
24 R-K R 3 Q-Q 2
25 P x Q P Kt x P
26 B R 6 B x B
27 R x B K-Kt 2
28 Resigns (j)

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) When Black purposes to play the Barnes Defense, which consists of P-K Kt 3, followed by B-Kt 2, he should begin this on his 3d move.
(b) Premature. Castles is the accepted play, but "Hobart," in the B. C. M., gives as the best move for White P-Q B 3, followed by P-Q 4. The text-move allows Black to develop and attack the Queen's side at the same time.
(c) If he had played this on his 5th move, he could have played 6 P x P, with a better game.
(d) The pinning of the Kt accomplishes nothing. Castles is indicated.
(e) A lost move. Should go to B 2.
(f) The attempt to win a piece does not work.
(g) Well played, as he gets on Q 6 and can not be dislodged without trouble for White.
(h) Another good move. Hardly apparent at first sight, but it brings a strong pressure on a weak spot.
(i) Not to be commended. It were better to bring the Q on the K side.
(j) There is no possible hope for White. In opening Black's K R file (23), and in allowing Kt to get on Q 4 (25) White simply committed suicide.

The Vienna Tournament.

At the time of going to press we have received the results of 8 rounds. The game between Schlechter and Pillsbury was adjourned to the following day, the game, however, being much in Pillsbury's favor. The score follows:

Table with 4 columns: Player Name, Won. Lost.
Alapin 6 1/2 1 1/2
Baird 2 6
Blackburne 3 1/2 4 1/2
Burn 5 3
Caro 2 6
Halprin 3 5
Janowski 5 3
Lipke 3 1/2 4 1/2
Marco 3 1/2 4 1/2
Maroczy 5 3
Pillsbury 5 1/2 1 1/2
Schiffers 4 1/2 3 1/2
Schlechter 3 4
Schwarz 1/2 7 1/2
Showalter 4 4
Steinitz 4 1/2 3 1/2
Tarrasch 6 1/2 1 1/2
Trenchard 1 1/2 6 1/2
Tschigorin 4 1/2 3 1/2
Walbrodt 5 1/2 2 1/2

*Adjourned game in hand.

In speaking of the Vienna Tournament The B. C. M. remarks: "We have the curious spectacle of a contest in which nearly all the world's strongest players are taking part, but the world's Champion is not one of them."

Answers to Correspondents.

R. C. S.—There is a difference between what is known as the Scotch Gambit and the Scotch Game or Opening. The moves are 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-K B 3, Kt-Q B 3; 3 P-Q 4, P x P. If White plays 4 B-Q B 4 we have the Gambit, if 4 Kt x P it is the Scotch Opening. This Gambit and Opening was noticed as early as A.D. 1750, and was called the Queen's Pawn Game. In a match by correspondence (1824-1826) between the Chess-players of London and Edinburgh, the Scotch players used this opening with signal success, and since that time Scotland has been honored in Chess literature by this opening.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

THE House of Representatives last week passed a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. The vote was 209 to 91, only three Republican votes being recorded against the resolution. (Speaker Reed, through a friend, informed the House that, if present, he would have voted "no"). This gave a new and definite turn to the general question of annexation that has been pending for several years, and to the policy of territorial expansion by another method than that of treaty, the effort to annex Hawaii by treaty having heretofore failed for lack of a two-thirds majority in the Senate. The resolutions passed by the House provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to Congress such legislation as it may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed \$4,000,000, is assumed, Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is stipulated that until Congress shall provide for the government of the islands all civil, judicial, and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and power is given to him to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands. The enacting clause reads:

"Whereas, The Government of the republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided by its constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said ces-

sion is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

Advocates of annexation claim that the resolutions constitute an administration measure, and that the Senate may choose between annexation by resolution, an extra session called for the express purpose of securing annexation, or seizure of the islands by the President as a war measure. The Hawaiian Government issued no proclamation of neutrality in the present war, and it is understood that United States ships on their way to Manila have the privilege of coaling and provisioning at Honolulu.

"Hawaii is Ours."—"The record shows that 209 members, or more than two thirds of the whole number present, voted for the resolutions, and that 91 voted against them. Of those supporting the measure, 182 were Republicans and 27 were Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans, while in the entire outfit of the opposition there were only three Republicans, not counting Speaker Reed, who sent word that he would have made a fourth if illness had not detained him at home. This extraordinary majority for annexation is the loyal fulfilment of a high obligation which the American Government voluntarily and in good faith assumed during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison.

"So far as the future course of the Administration is concerned, it is of little or no consequence whether the Senate ratifies the action of the House or not. In the vote of the lower branch of Congress President McKinley has a warrant of authority to go ahead and take possession of the Hawaiian Islands whenever he considers it necessary to do so. He will exercise that discretionary power in case of emergency, no matter whether the Senate has acted or refused to act on the annexation resolutions. The people through their representatives have declared that Hawaii shall be taken under American control, and in obedience to that declaration the President will raise the Stars and Stripes over the public buildings in Honolulu whenever he deems it advisable. With that act, regardless of the attitude of the Senate, the islands will become a territory of the United States, a new era of American progress and influence will dawn upon the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen will have been fulfilled. For it is written on the tablets of our national destiny that when the American flag is raised once more in Hawaii it shall never be hauled down again."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.*

Selfish Greed and Public Good.—"The elements of opposition to Hawaii are like the elements of silverism—selfish, contumacious, and unpatriotic when it pleases them to be. They are for selfish greed before they are for the public good every time the line is drawn on such issues, and they are drawn pretty often.

"While it is true that the constitutional way of negotiating treaties prescribes that the Senate shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of the House, it does not prescribe any method for defeating the selfish purposes of unpatriotic members of that body.

"The joint resolution is the only vehicle which can be used to compel a minority of the Senate to recede from a position it has taken in defiance of public sentiment. It was never intended that fewer than half could thwart the will of more than half the members of the Senate, and public sentiment, too.

"Therefore, the constitutional joint resolution has been brought forth to give force and effect to the will of the people and of a majority of Congress. Against it are fewer than 30 members of the Senate."—*The Journal (Rep.), Detroit.*

"Seizing Hawaii."—"It is an alarming symptom of the times that it should be thought possible that in case Congress shall fail

to authorize the annexation of Hawaii, the President will seize the islands as a military act. The very word implies autocratic and arbitrary violence, and the act itself is of the kind authorized by the rescript of a Roman emperor, or the edict of a Russian czar.

"After the Senate had been tried for months and individual Senators had been plied with all the blandishments the Executive Mansion could furnish, it was found that the necessary majority could not be secured by any influences which the lobby or the President could bring to bear. The next resource was a joint resolution, which only needs a majority vote. It is obviously a plain subterfuge. Precedents exist, but until now they were never cited without reprobation, and in no other case had there been previously a direct and unsuccessful appeal to the treaty-making power. The submission of the question to the Senate was a confession that it properly rested with that body to pronounce the decision.

"To accomplish by indirection that which can not directly be done has always been held a breach of law; but to appeal to the Senate and to Congress to sanction what he wanted to do, and then, after their refusal, act in spite of them, would be a more wilful and flagrant violation of law than was ever before perpetrated by a President of the United States, and in the better days of the republic would have been followed by impeachment and removal from office.

"In this aspect of the matter, the merits of the question are wholly irrelevant. It does not matter whether the proposed annexation is wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary. The real question is, whether we are to continue a law-abiding and law-obeying people, patient of the restraints put upon us by those who framed our plan of government, or are to brush aside the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution and of the law whenever they interfere with the whim of the hour. It can not be possible that President McKinley proposes to carry out the design imputed to him, for, sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he will not be guilty of so plain and flagrant a violation of the supreme law. He must have been grievously misrepresented."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

"Jingoes in the Saddle."—"This talk about military necessity, upon which the annexationists now rely so much, discloses the true inwardness of the whole business. There is no military necessity for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, unless it is the purpose to hold the Philippines and whatever else we may get hold of in Asiatic waters. That is too plain for argument.

"It will be seen, therefore, that Hawaiian annexation is only a small link in a great chain. When the Stevens-Dole conspiracy ended in the practical seizure of the islands by the Harrison Administration in 1893 those who were in the plot did not dare disclose their ultimate purpose to the American people. If they had disclosed it then or at any time before the beginning of the present war the American people would have condemned it. The jingoes knew that or they would have told the truth about it.

"They needed a war to get the country committed to their policy without deliberation or sober thought. They had to smuggle in their imperial policy upon the plea of military necessity in a time of public excitement when the people were thinking about something else, just as the Republican Party smuggled in the greed policy of protection as a war necessity on the breaking out of the rebellion.

"The people may seem to acquiesce in the first steps toward imperialism because in the excitement of the times they have not considered what is implied or because they fear that their patriotism will be doubted if they protest against a radical departure not only from the declared purposes of the war, but also from the time-honored and eminently wise policy of the republic.

"But there is a possibility that the tricksters who have foisted their policy upon the country under false pretenses will yet be called to a disagreeable reckoning. When the people fairly get hold of the true meaning of this new departure, and begin to count the cost and to think of the extreme danger to our institutions of an attempt to graft colonial imperialism upon them, and to support the political monstrosity by entering into alliances with countries which are older and more skilled in the ways of imperialism, they may bring up their too ambitious misrepresentatives with a round turn."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

"We do not see that the possession of the Philippines makes the annexation of Hawaii necessary. We already have a coaling-

station in Hawaii, and we can get any concessions we want in the way of territory from the present Hawaiian Government. We can lease whatever land we may need, as the powers of Europe are leasing land in the far East, which we can use for our own purposes without assuming the least responsibility for the government of the islands. Yet it must be conceded that Dewey's victory has weakened the strength of the opposition to the annexation policy. We hope that some arrangement can be made which will give us what we really need, but which will save us from annexation; but we confess that there is now little ground for expectation that this hope can be realized."—*The News (Ind. Dem.), Indianapolis.*

"It is necessary to dive into the depths of congressional politics and commercial diplomacy to know the motive and the strength of the opposition to annexation. But, fortunately, the way is now clear enough for us to see the certainty of the islands being taken in, and it is not necessary to inquire too closely into this opposition. The pity, as well as the wonder, is that it could have so long delayed the inevitable. It will hold the barriers up a few days or a few weeks longer, but Hawaii is coming under our flag, and nothing can stop it. The stepping-stones to the Philippines and to the great trade of the East will be ours, and in that fact is real good fortune for the country."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

IRISH-AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

THE Irish World, New York, has turned its batteries with a vengeance on propositions of an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It asks: "Was there ever hypocrisy to equal that of those British hypocrites" who are "denouncing Spanish oppression in Cuba, while there are Irishmen as political prisoners in English jails, and people in Ireland are dying of hunger by the hundred?"

In the issue of May 21, Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson contributes the leading article on the editorial page, saying:

"Especially we ask America to remember that Chamberlain is the man who was most responsible for the defeat of justice to Ireland, who now asks for unity with America. He did so avowedly, because he thought British interests were imperilled by the Home-Rule proposal, and by British interests the Brummagem statesman meant simply trade interests."

Michael Davitt has a two-column letter in the issue of June 11, explaining that the feeling in the United States "has been worked up to this alliance tune from London" in a way "thoroughly characteristic of these unscrupulous qualities which have enabled England to establish her sway in so many lands":

"The Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg correspondent of a London paper sends on a few words or a paragraph from a French, German, or Russian journal containing some show of friendliness toward Spain. The London editor expands this into 'a hostile view toward America,' and the words are cabled across to the news agencies in the United States. Then there comes back the following morning the comment of some organ of American opinion in which Russia, Germany, or France, as the case may be, is told what the United States thinks of this animosity, etc. In turn this is despatched from London to Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and in this way the perfidious propaganda is carried on until the London pressman boldly declares that nothing stands between the United States and an organized European coalition save the one true and only friend of America—England! Then, as a consequence of this manufactured menace to America, the moral follows: Why will not 'the Anglo-Saxon race' stand together against this threatened combination of Latin peoples?"

"Of course there never was, for a single moment, any danger of any such combination. It was absolutely and entirely a London fabrication; forged and fashioned with the sole object of making use of America's difficulties in order to snatch some kind of an arbitration agreement from the republic which would serve England in her contest with Russia in China or her competition in West Africa with France.

"You can not receive the advantage of such an alliance—whatever that may be—without paying for it in the loss of friendship

and prestige with such countries as Russia, France, and Germany. Is the suggested bargain worth the price?"

The Irish World further says of "this Anglo-Saxon business":

"John Bull has been kicked out of the councils of Europe, and we are to undertake the job of protecting him from the enemies he has made in every part of the world.

"To the Anglomaniacs, who believe that patriotism of country should give way to patriotism of race, it is a matter of indifference that, in attempting to establish the sort of relations they want to exist between America and England, we should make an enemy of every nation outside of England. To true Americans, who believe their first allegiance is due to America and American institutions, the proposal to estrange all the world for England's sake will appear in quite a different light from what it does to the faction that are ready to place England's interests above those of their native land. A hostile Europe would create a necessity for a great navy and a large standing army, and in the course of time we should become a military nation, with all that that implies. Such is the price we should have to pay to enable the Anglomaniacs to manifest their love for England."

A signed statement by Patrick Egan, formerly United States Minister to Chile, published in the *New York Journal* (June 14) contained the following sentiments:

"Anglo-Saxon America will, no doubt, in the future, as it has always done in the past, turn a deaf ear to every prompting not overwhelmingly in favor of British interests; but can it be possible that Mr. Chamberlain is ignorant of the fact that the English blood in the United States amounts, on the most liberal computation, to only about 10 per cent. of our entire population, while the Anglo-Saxon stream, embraced in the English, would not exceed 3 per cent?"

"Or do he and others not know that every time they speak of this as an Anglo-Saxon nation they misrepresent and insult 90 per cent. of the American people, who are no more Anglo-Saxons than they are Hindus?"

"The patriotic old-time American element, who have no banking or mercantile ties with England and no large fortunes to swap off with their daughters for tinsel titles, the Irish, the Germans, the French, the Hebrews, the Italians, and all others that go to make up about 90 per cent. of our people, can calmly afford to have their promptings ignored by Mr. Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon America, which is made up out of the other 10 per cent."

"The several elements antagonistic to an English alliance are going to be heard from next fall in a manner that may bring to our Choates, Chauncey Depews, and other jingoes, Tories, Mugwumps, and Anglomaniacs, and to the Republican Party generally, if it does not adhere more firmly to its patriotic American moorings, a somewhat rude awakening."

CONTINUED CRITICISM OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CHARGES of incompetence in the army administration (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST* last week) continue to make one of the chief war topics in the press. General Alger, the Secretary of War, issued a long statement, June 12, giving some statistics showing the work done by the bureaus under the quartermaster, commissary-general, chief of ordnance, and chief of engineers. The nature of the report is shown by the following extracts:

"The figures run into vast amounts; for instance, the subsistence department showing that it has, since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight-cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 29,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds, or, altogether, 32,180 tons."

"The Ordnance Department worked under peculiar difficulties, as the supplies required are not articles of commerce, and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture, involving as it does the installation of new machines and tools, and the education of workmen in special lines. Still, the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing and are now about sufficient to meet demands. Prior to April 21, in anticipation of the present emergency, this department had been accumulating small arms and cartridges for some time and had about twenty millions of all kinds on hand. There have been

procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21, and the manufacture and delivery of small-arm cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds, and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants. Issue of all equipments and arms has been interfered with by delays in obtaining information in regard to what of these stores the regiments have brought with them from the States, and the determination of exactly what was required to complete the armament and equipment and by the necessity for so making the issues as to provide for future settlement between the States and the United States for the part furnished by the States. . . . Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns, altho the first supply sent was sphere-hexagonal black molded powder, except that for the field mortars, which was of the smokeless variety. A supply of field and siege ammunition has also been issued, and new supplies have been ordered, and are being delivered rapidly. The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time."

"The transportation branch of the quartermaster's department took precautions in advance to secure steamers to carry the troops to Cuba. . . . The policy was to divide the call among the various coastwise lines in order not to interfere seriously with their commercial interests. Consequently, the department has been able to make, without friction, the most reasonable charters that the Government has ever secured.

"Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast; four water-vessels, one tug, three steam-lighters, and one steamer for the Signal Service. All these had to be fitted for troops, animals, and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens, and putting in extra tanks for water. In addition, extra contracts had to be made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulated. The Government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah, and Fernandina, and also for coal afloat to follow the transports to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"It has been more difficult to secure ships on the Pacific Ocean, not because of unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available, because most of the companies were trading across the Pacific Ocean and as far south as Panama, and we could only get the vessels as they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that it was necessary for the Government to have. American registers were required for a number of ships, but there will be no difficulty in eventually getting all the vessels necessary for transporting the troops to the Philippines. Because of the long distance these ships had to go, some delay was caused in fitting them out as transports. So far, ten vessels have been chartered. The procurement of the coal for the expedition has been left to the quartermaster on General Merritt's staff, favorable offers by dealers on this side of the continent being declined, as the distance was too great."

"The movement of the troops to rendezvous points was a vast undertaking. On May 13 the adjutant-general sent to the quartermaster his first order for the movement of volunteers, and the order was quickly passed along to each of the subordinate officers, its execution being reported by wire. In no case has unnecessary delay been reported, and the volunteer troops have gone to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. Extremely low rates for transportation were secured, generally not exceeding one and a half-cent per mile for passengers, and about half the prevailing tariff for freight. In some cases a rate as low as one-half cent per mile was given by the railroad company. The regular troops were assembled with the most satisfactory despatch and entirely without accident through the chief quartermasters of the army departments.

"Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 34 regiments, battalions, or troops of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. Some of the things shipped by the quartermasters out of the long lists were: 8,810 cavalry horses, 12,802 draft mules, 2,109 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,090 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,052 single harnesses, 1,500 saddles and bridles, 1,497 pack saddles, 3,100 halters, 1,755 artillery horses, and 544 draft horses for siege trains, 106,382 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,739 canvas coat and trousers, 55,580 cotton-flannel drawers, 123,905 summer drawers, 121,709 campaign hats, 23,950 canvas hats, 92,844 leggings, 104,287 ponchos, 130,785 flannel shirts, 192,656 leather shoes, 300,399 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,830 hammocks, 8,125 helmets, 3,820 mosquito bars, 2,000 head-nets, 6,006 common tents, 141,562 shelter halves, 3,562 wall tents, and 1,250 conical tents."

This statement has failed to satisfy the critics. *The Baltimore News* (Ind.) says that:

"Mere floods of big figures, however copious, are entirely futile in determining the merits of the case. . . . Nobody was idiot enough to suppose that the army supplies did not weigh a great deal, and whether it was 64,000,000 pounds or 32,000,000 pounds makes not the slightest difference to the imagination of any ordi-

nary human being. It is not a question of how much was handled, or a question of showing that the task of starting up a military field organization and arranging for land and water transportation and for supplies is a very difficult one. Everybody knows it is; and nobody knows any more after an army of big figures has been deployed in support of that position than he knew before."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), (owned by Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General), says:

"In the nature of things, new staff appointees could do little, and there are in this country no men who know staff duties. Inevitably congestion, confusion, and delay have taken place. But the country, instead of frothing in criticism, ought to look matters in the face and insist on reforms which will prevent a recurrence.

"Secretary Alger's statement of the work done by the War Department reveals the large labors asked of the staff departments. No one doubts that the job of preparing 200,000 men for war is a colossal one; but what the country wishes to know is not the aggregate accomplished, but the extent to which wants were supplied on time. The Commissary Department has handled 32,180 tons of rations since May 14. But figures like this are comparative. The Chicago eastward shipments of dead freight in each week have never been less than twice this the current year. The average for three weeks has been 90,000 tons, and in some weeks shipments have been fivefold this amount. If, as reported, there has been a congestion of freight-cars and rations have been irregularly delivered, it is plain that it is not because this amount of freight is extraordinary, but because it was not well managed.

"The Ordnance Department was, as every one knows, altogether depleted by insufficient appropriations when the war broke out. It is gratifying to know that it has made large supplies; but the country would be glad to know how many stands of small arms and rounds of ammunition have been delivered. A great advance has undoubtedly been made. Exactly, what is it? Clearly, the transportation of troops has been well done. Economy is much insisted on by Secretary Alger, and economy is always praiseworthy; but it is plain that routine requirements, as in accounting for state arms, have hampered speed in supplying arms. The law as to advertisement has been another cause of delay, particularly in uniforms. The simple fact is that the country went to war unprepared and is reaping the result, and the real culprit is Congress and the country, which brought on war with an army and staff departments utterly unequal to the work."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) thinks that "the fact that the Secretary of War has felt obliged, under a fire of criticism from every quarter, to make explanations in the public press is a bad feature of the situation." The Detroit *Tribune* (Sil. Rep.) says that the statements "reveals in part the wonderful resources of this country, and it also betrays how perilously unprepared we were while the war talk was at its height." The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), in discussing the result of the Oregon election, declares that the conduct of the war had little to do with it:

"It has been, indeed, in the conduct of the war that the unworthiness of Secretary Alger to hold his high and responsible position has been most clearly demonstrated. The Klondike relief fiasco was annoying, but not as serious as the miserable incompetence which has characterized the mustering, assembling, arming, and equipping of the volunteers. The difficulties under which General Merriam has labored from the time of his assignment here, the extremity from which General Merritt escaped only by an appeal to the people, the distresses at Tampa of which Mr. Poultney Bigelow writes, the present awkwardness of having to enlist men to fill up inadequately formed companies—all these evidences of Alger's incompetency are understood as well in Oregon as elsewhere."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"Recriminations as to responsibility are barren. Probably it should be shared among cheese-paring legislators who have denied appropriations and staff officers who have become slaves of routine. The remedy is a secretary of war who will make the best of the inadequate preparation Congress has given him, lash bureau heads out of routine and rouse them to an energy as fierce as his own. The department needs a Stanton. Nothing else can help much. There is no sense in criticizing subordinates when the head is not only feeble and incapable but surrounded with influences which hamper their efforts by compelling double vigilance against extravagance and corruption in purchasing and forwarding army supplies. There is no complete remedy for the demoralization of the army till the next war. There is a large palliation, and it is in the hands of the President."

The New York *Times* (Ind.), keeping up its call for Secretary Alger's resignation, says:

"Of course the long statement given out from the War Depart-



ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
Who sank the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor, June 3.



THE LATE CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY,
Who commanded Dewey's flagship *Olympia* at Manila.

ment, . . . is the Secretary's official defense to the charges that have been brought against him. These charges have been brought in private by almost every officer of the army who has knowledge of the facts. They have been brought in public by a number of observers who have had opportunities of seeing what result the labors of the War Department have actually produced in the mobilization of the regular and volunteer armies. Finally, they have been brought by the major-general commanding the army in despatches arraiguing the three principal chiefs of bureau in the War Department—the quartermaster-general, the commissary-general, and the chief of ordnance—for inefficiency. And this arraignment General Miles made after seeing the actual result at Tampa of the labors of these officers.

"It is immensely characteristic of the administration of the War Department by that chief that he should imagine that he is defending his administration against the criticisms made upon it by showing the specific things that his subordinates have done. . . . Without an intelligent coordination of the efforts of these officers it is evident that the more abundant provision was made the more hopeless would be the chaos that resulted. This was what resulted at Tampa and excited the indignation of General Miles, as it has excited the indignation of every other competent observer who has witnessed it. There was no adequate system for distributing the supplies as they were needed. There were no adequate railroad facilities for handling them, and no attempt seems to have been made to provide such facilities. Everything came on higgledy-piggledy, and every fresh consignment of commissary stores, ordnance stores, or quartermaster's stores made the confusion more hopeless. We have heard of one train-load of dressed beef in refrigerator-cars which was stalled along with miles of other needful supplies at Tampa until the ice melted and the natural results followed. They became so pestiferous that the whole load was dumped into a canal to get rid of it, but it was there so much more offensive and dangerous than it was before that it had to be fished out and destroyed or disinfected at a considerable expense."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, admits that:

"in justice to the military administration, large allowance must be made for the fact that the construction of a great army out of raw materials is a task of huge proportions and infinite complexities. The President and Secretary of War can not possibly be familiar with the qualifications of proposed officers. The highest executive talent does not usually volunteer. The War Department must take what it can get, and must depend upon the indorsements of various advisers."

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* (Dem.) declares that "the statement made by Secretary Alger of what has been accomplished by the War Department in the last two months ought to satisfy even the most vicious and irresponsible of his newspaper critics." And taking direct issue with the New York *Times* for its attacks on the Secretary of War, that paper says:

"We doubt that one of the civilians who has been commissioned through Alger's influence has been assigned to any important station. The regular army officers have directed the distribution and movement of troops, the location of camps, and the purchase of munitions and supplies for the army. In view of 'the appalling unreadiness with which we entered into the conflict,' it is really remarkable that we have done so well in so short a time.

"We do not care a copper for Alger. He is not of our way of thinking on any public question; but he is the head of the War Department and has done as well as any other man could have done. He must depend, in large measure, upon the counsel of the experienced and competent army officers he has gathered about him, and it is time to stop political caterwauling until the ends of patriotism have been served. The President could make no worse mistake than to yield to the pressure of the interested press, which would run his Administration to suit their selfish purpose."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) asserts that Chickamauga has been made the central point of attack by sensationalists, where Gen. H. V. Boynton has shown that the conditions make the camp an ideal one, and that accounts of short rations are manufactured lies. *The Inter Ocean* pitches into the critics in these terms:

"The yellow journals have made it a rule to attack the War Department on the slightest possible excuse. If the railroads leading into Tampa were blocked, the Secretary of War was accused of incompetence. If there was delay in loading the transports at Tampa, the War Department was charged with inefficiency. If the weather was warm at Jacksonville Secretary Alger was vilified for locating a camp there. If the Government declined to pay exorbitant prices for ships to carry troops to the Philippines, the yellow journals urged the removal of Secretary Alger. If the correspondents at Washington could not uncover the secrets of the Government, Secretary Alger was held responsible. There was a concerted effort to make it appear that the old-soldier member of the Cabinet was a failure, and that the army was unequipped and not ready to go to the front because of the dilatory and unbusinesslike methods of the officials of the War Department.

"These criticisms have brought about the publication of extracts from the various bureaus of the War Department giving a complete *résumé* of the work done and the results accomplished since war was declared. The contracts made for transportation, the ordnance ordered to be manufactured, the rations furnished, the operations of the engineer corps, and the records as to all classes of work necessary for equipping an army are set forth in detail. The object of this publication is to give the people information as to what has been done. This is the best possible answer to the misrepresentations and abuse of the curbstone critics.

"Nothing could be worse at such a time than the sniveling and fault-finding of small-minded sensationalists. Fortunately we have not had much of it, but some newspapers supposed to be controlled or conducted by men of average patriotism have stooped to the lowest and most contemptible misrepresentation. In other cases the spirit has been that of the reckless adventurer seeking to create a sensation. It suited the purpose of both classes to misrepresent the situation at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Tampa."

COLLAPSE OF LEITER'S WHEAT DEAL.

A MONTH ago the market price of wheat was nearly \$2 a bushel; the price is now between 65 and 80 cents. Joseph Leiter, the young Chicago speculator, whose "corner" in wheat had supposedly netted him five or six millions of dollars in profit, comes out of his deal a loser, it is supposed, by two or three millions; and his financial collapse affords the newspapers a chance to moralize on the effects of such operations on society at large and the operator in particular.

Lesson to Populists!—"The one underlying principle, disregard of which has brought swift and deserved ruin to a long series of ambitious speculators, is the rule that 'corner prices' in any market attract new supplies, the existence of which had never been suspected.

"One would suppose that the most obtuse Populist might be led to reason by such a dramatic episode as this. The desire of the Populists is to punish those who speculate in the great staples of human consumption, and to attain this end they enact laws that greatly impede the transaction of ordinary business and thus greatly increase the opportunities of speculators. But no punishment ordained by legislative fiat can exceed that which such attempts as that of Mr. Leiter almost infallibly bring on those who engage in them. There are more potent laws than any that Congress can pass, and they are more beneficent in their operation. Time and again these 'corners' of the supply of great staples have been engineered, and time and again have the engineers been hoist with their own petard. There have been several corners in wheat within a few years, and not long since a very powerful syndicate thought to control the supply of copper, but the final result of these operations was not only the impoverishment of those who undertook them, but also the enrichment of a large number of people at their expense."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Nature or Providence?—"There is really no need of legislation to curb large operators in wheat. Nature is the great restrainer. No one, it is said, has yet successfully for a long time cornered the staff of life. Whether it is because there is always too much to corner, the wheat-fields being almost continuously prolific, or

whether Providence watches with efficient carefulness over such operations against the great food necessity of life, has not been fully demonstrated to all. The fact is, that altho wheat is a necessity, when the price goes up consumption goes down. The people eat something else. This increase of price also brings out new hoards and helps to flood the market, keeping the operators very busy raising funds to buy the wheat, and tending gently, but irresistibly, to break the strongest corner that can be attempted. A pleasant reflection it is that we can buy our flour somewhat cheaper than we could a month ago, and that it will be a long time before another Leiter arises to dash his financial brains against the impossible. But the young man can rejoice in the fact that, this side of Pharoah's time anyway, he is the first person to push cash wheat to the enormous figure of \$1.85. But \$9,500,000 is a great deal too much to pay for that 'bubble reputation.'—*The Post, Hartford.*

The "Natural-Condition" Theory.—"Cash wheat has dropped \$1 in thirty days, July wheat 50 cents, of which 11½ cents represents the fall since Saturday, and September 25 cents. The market reports are full of rumors of disaster to speculators, and the Napoleonic Leiter is reported as having lost his big profits on May wheat, and is even pictured as on the verge of bankruptcy.

"All of which throws curious light on the theory so valiantly set up and defended that Leiter did not influence the price of wheat, but merely foresaw the high prices which natural conditions would produce and took advantage of them.

"The collapse shows the whole enterprise to be merely a colossal gambling game, with the food supply of the world for counters and the people as the inevitable losers. The sordid phases of gambling are not lacking. Leiter's 'pals' in Minneapolis are said to have sold him out by dumping their wheat on the market without warning to him. There is a grand snarl of recriminations and objurgations. The men who a fortnight ago were blandly saying that not they but 'natural conditions' made wheat dear are now bitterly accusing each other of having let it become cheap.

"Whether Leiter won or lost is immaterial. His apparent collapse makes all the more complete the evidence that by monopolizing wheat he has spread starvation and misery throughout the world. It is fit punishment if his tainted wealth has been swept away now, but his guilt has in no wise been carried off with it."—*The Journal, New York.*

Wheat, Poker, and Craps.—"The situation may be a trying one for the young man, but it is not a public calamity or matter for general regret, as it is when a merchant or a manufacturer doing a business as large goes down. There is just as much wheat in the country as there was before, and it will get to the mouths of the hungry just as rapidly as if Mr. Leiter were still the 'Young Napoleon of the pit.' Gambling in wheat is regarded by many people as more respectable than poker, just as poker is more respectable than craps or policy, but the moral distinction between the four is fine enough to pass through the eye of a needle without the preparatory use of a compress.

"Indeed, such moral advantage as there may be in the case lies in favor of poker and craps. Men and boys do frequently play those games for the incidental excitement, but no man who plays with the ticker for any length of time is actuated by any other desire than to accumulate money which he has not earned. When such a man goes down, the heavier his loss the more impressive the warning. The effect on the real business community which grows and sells and buys and manufactures wheat and supplies flour is trifling. The lesson of the case is for other adventurous speculators who would have been tempted by Leiter's success to attempt to 'corner' the market. They will now, perhaps, reflect that the market has the same tendency to remain open that water has to run down hill."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

"The Western Farmer."—"It is the old lesson and the old moral. No comment on that score is needed. 'But he put millions of dollars into the pockets of the Western farmers.' That may be, but he held prices so far above their legitimate level for a time as to draw upon the world's markets the sweepings of every granary on earth, and to bring forth at the end of a season of scarcity a visible supply larger than that of a year ago to pound upon the market and depress prices unduly at the very beginning of a world's harvest which promises far to exceed any ever before grown. It is safe to say that the American farmer will sell his 1898 crop for considerably less than he would have sold it had the Leiter speculation never taken place."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE VICTORY FOR GOLD IN THE OREGON ELECTION.

UNOFFICIAL returns from the state election held in Oregon, June 6, show a plurality of about 9,000 for T. T. Geer, the Republican candidate for governor, on a platform which declared as follows:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debts; we declare that the interests of all classes and all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system."

The opposition combined on a free-silver fusion ticket, and the press in general compares the result to that of the Presidential year. McKinley's plurality in 1896 was only 2,040, and, altho the Republican candidate for judge of the supreme court had a plurality of 14,316, the vote for the Democratic and Populist candidates together exceeded McKinley's by 4,300. At the gubernatorial election in 1894 the Republican candidate had a plurality of 15,001, but a minority of 5,000 in the total vote cast. Two Republican Congressmen are returned by increased pluralities, and the legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Mitchell (Sil. Rep.), will contain 67 Republicans to 23 opposition, whereas the present legislature contains 64 Republicans to 27 opposition. Some Western comments on the result are appended.

The Money Issue.—"If we send to Congress demo-Populists, silverists, and currency fiatists, they will join in the attack on the basis of the money system of the country, and will do their part to increase the menace of change from the gold standard to the slough and mire of an inflated and debased currency. The only security against this at the present time lies in support and success of the Republican Party. It was the sense of this danger that brought to the support of McKinley the hundreds of thousands of Democrats whose votes saved the cause in 1896. The issue is still the same, exactly the same; and it appealed in this election with even more force, because the country is at war."—*The Oregonian (Rep.), Portland.*

A Straight Fight.—"The victory is a notable one and was gained in a straight fight for protection and sound money. The people of Oregon had around them proofs of the prosperity which comes from a protective tariff, and they could easily recall what different conditions prevailed in the years when the Wilson-Gorman tariff was on our statute-books. They had convincing evidence that the maintenance of the gold standard did not prevent a return of good prices, good wages, and abundant work for all, and with this evidence before them they were not to be misled by the vain clamors of calamity howlers demanding the overthrow of the existing monetary standard and a venturesome experiment with free silver, greenbacks, or fiat money of any kind."—*The Call (Rep.), San Francisco.*

"The Oregon election returns show that the war is turning public sentiment strongly toward the Republican side. In rural precincts where Bryan got a majority there are large Republican gains, and the whole State indorses the Administration in its gubernatorial and legislative vote. Should the Democracy make the blunder of opposing necessary war measures in Congress, including those of revenue and annexation, we shall look for a tidal wave of Oregon enthusiasm to sweep through all the States next fall and give the Republican Party the most comprehensive indorsement of recent years."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

"Senator Mitchell's position in favor of silver caused his downfall in the last session of the legislature. The issue was fought out this year on the most emphatic gold-standard issue, and a grand victory was won on that issue, notwithstanding Mr. Mitchell's opposition and work with the silverites to defeat the Republican ticket and platform. If the election in Oregon means anything it is that no free silverite or fiatist will be even an important factor in that State hereafter, much less Mitchell. He is dead, politically, than Pennoyer."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Tacoma.*

Rout for Fusionists.—"The full returns are not in from Oregon, but enough is known to show that the Republican victory

has been complete, brilliant, and immensely instructive. The state ticket is successful by large majorities, the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and both Congressmen are returned; and, not the least important and significant, a Republican mayor is elected in Portland, and the doom of Pennoyerism, with all its attendant infamies, is sealed.

"The victory in the Webfoot State must be ascribed primarily to the force of an irresistible public sentiment favorable to the Republican Party, to the decay of Bryanism, and to the inharmony and friction among the several allied silver parties. The campaign was waged on national issues, and the line between the opposing parties and their respective platforms and principles was closely and clearly drawn. The Republican campaign was embarrassed by a serious schism in Multnomah county and the fusion organization by a bolt of middle-of-the-road Populists. These handicaps may fairly be said to have offset each other, and the issue was squarely determined between the advocates of the gold standard and the silver standard, between sound money and half-fiat money, between the honest dollar and the dishonest dollar. A collateral issue was the conduct of the war by the McKinley Administration, and the result is in a certain sense a test of the popularity of the war and an emphatic indorsement of the President's measures and methods."—*The Post-Intelligencer (Rep.)*, Seattle.

Evil Effects of Fusion.—"Not much attention has been paid to the result of the Oregon election, but the *Helena Independent*, in the course of some comments upon it, has this to say:

"The failure of the union of forces, in the form of fusion, will have its influence in the forthcoming campaign. It will direct attention to the fact that the natural tendency of fusion is to destroy party organization, and that the best results are obtained, when a common purpose is sought, by making the fight under the banner of the strongest organization. Referring to the situation in Montana, *The Independent* has had frequent occasion to offer this view of the case, and to insist that the battle for bimetalism can be most successfully waged under the leadership of the Democratic Party, inviting to its support all who believe the free and unlimited coinage of silver is the paramount issue of the day."

"There is no doubt but that the first and strongest tendency of fusion is to destroy party lines, and this very fact weakens the cause for which fusion is invoked. Attempts have been made to bring about fusion in Utah, but they have met with nothing but discouragement, and should meet with nothing but that. The fight for silver in this State should be made under the banner of Democracy. So far as fusion is concerned, it would be suicidal for the Democrats of Utah to consent to it for a single moment, or for any cause."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Salt Lake City.

Artificial Prosperity in Oregon.—"But there will be no rejoicing among the hungry hordes in Eastern cities; none among the stranded cotton-spinners of New England or the cotton-planters of the South; not one man whose home has been sold by a mortgage foreclosure; not one who can not obtain work to feed his hungry children; not one who sees that his property is worth 2 per cent. less this year than it was last, will rejoice. The Oregon victory for a further appreciation of gold, which is not 100 per cent. above its natural price measured by anything that the farmer, the fisherman, or the artisan produces, is chiefly due, we take it, to *The Oregonian*. It is a strong paper, and there was no journal to effectively combat its sophistries, that could at the same time reach its patrons. It preached the inviolability and the justice of the gold standard; it impeached either the sense or the integrity of all who opposed it, and the causes named above, the misfortunes of the outside world and the Klondike boom, gave a specious semblance of truth to its arguments. It speaks well for the power of the great newspaper; it is not a high compliment to the thinking ability of its patrons. Again, the war was on, and to vote for the right this year in Oregon would have had a look of repudiating an Administration in the throes of a war.

"There was no surprise in the result, for really Oregon is very prosperous this year, and prosperity is an argument which the average man does not care to combat. That it is a prosperity as artificial as it was unexpected does not matter. It is sufficient to the average web-foot that it exists."—*The Tribune (Ind.)*, Salt Lake City.

Oregon's Latest Shame.—"Once more the one-man power has triumphed in Oregon.

"By virtue of hard, red gold, supplied by a rich banker who, almost a wreck in mind and body, had fixed his eyes on a seat in

the United States Senate, and who commanded the services of the boss who has controlled the politics of the State for many long years, a Republican majority has again been counted. The people of the Webfoot State must bow to the yoke for another term, while the goldbug banker goes back to the Senate and the creatures of State Senator Simon fatten from the public crib.

"There is no State in the Union wherein the one-man power is so potent, where the ballot-box is so boldly tampered with, or where votes are so openly marketed as in Oregon. The methods of the ring of that State are worse than those of Tweed or Croker. Oregon is the blackest black sheep in our flock, thanks to the gold of Portland's biggest bank and the machinations of Boss Simon."—*The Times (Sil. Rep.)*, Denver.

THE WAR IN THE MAGAZINES.

THREE papers in the June magazines, written by experts, Captain Mahan, Professor Hollis, and Captain Parker, afford substantial help to an understanding of the factors that enter into modern naval strategy and military effectiveness. The general reader, unfamiliar with the technicalities of construction of sea-fighting machines and the handling of armies may find profit in comparing his views of warfare with the statements contained in these articles, which we review below.

Popular Naval Fallacies.—Capt. A. T. Mahan, writing in *Harper's Magazine*, gives quietus to several "Current Fallacies upon Naval Subjects." He dwells upon two thoughts, namely: That effective defense does not consist primarily in power to protect, but in power to injure; and that a powerful navy is as often a preventive of war as a cause of victory. The "fallacies," which, in defense of his position, he takes up and replies to one by one, we reproduce in the order in which he gives them:

"1. That the United States needs a navy 'for defense only.'"

This error arises from a confusion of the political idea of defense with the military conduct of a war begun in defense. A war for defense, once begun, must be carried on just like any other war, and will need a navy of the same sort. "Among all masters of military art, it is a thoroughly accepted principle that a mere defensive war means military ruin, and therefore national disaster," because it leaves the enemy "at ease regarding his own interests and at liberty to choose his own time and manner of fighting."

"2. That a navy 'for defense only' means for the immediate defense of our seaports and coast-line; an allowance also being made for scattered cruisers to prey upon an enemy's commerce."

If we depend upon forts and coast-defense ships, an enemy might harry our coast with a small squadron; but if we have, say twenty battle-ships in commission, no European nation except England could spare twenty-five battle-ships, which would be needed to meet our fleet. No nation would attack us hastily if we were able to strike back, which we could not do with coast-defense vessels. Commerce, too, is destroyed, not by picking off ships here and there with light cruisers, but by placing a fleet directly across the lines of trade. In enforcing the Monroe doctrine, every war will have to be one of aggression, not defense.

"3. That if we go beyond this, by acquiring any territory over seas, either by negotiation or conquest, we step at once to the need of having a navy larger than the largest, which is that of Great Britain, now the largest in the world."

Our navy would need to be only larger than the fleet which the enemy could spare. In the Monroe doctrine we already have a contract on our hands as large as if all South America were a United States colony.

"4. That the difficulty of doing this, and the expense involved, are the greater because of the rapid advances in naval improvement, which it is gravely said make a ship obsolete in a very few years; or, to use a very favorite hyperbole, she becomes obsolete

before she can be launched. The assertion of the rapid obsolescence of ships of war will be dwelt upon, in the hopes of contravening it."

This is only a half-truth. Ships a trifle out of date may be far from useless.

"5. After this paper had been written, the calamity to the United States ship *Maine*, in the harbor of Havana, elicited, from the mourning and consternation of the country, the evident tokens of other unreasoning apprehensions—springing from imperfect knowledge and vague impressions—which at least should be noticed cursorily, and if possible appeased."

If the explosion was internal, it does not prove that a battle-ship is liable to blow itself up at any time. Railroad disasters and collisions at sea do not prevent people from travel. The fact that the *Maine* disaster was unprecedented is an answer to the fear that battle-ships are unsafe. If the explosion was external, it can only be said that no such widespread explosion would be likely to occur in battle.

"Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts."—A great battle-ship is often thought of by the landsman as a big, intricate machine, full of explosives, which can be blown up or sunk with its hundreds of lives, by a single well-placed shot or torpedo from the enemy. Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis contributes to *The Atlantic Monthly* an article in which he aims to dispel this idea. He says:

"The ill-fated *Captain* which capsized in the British Channel, the *Victoria* sunk by collision, and lately the *Maine* have partly destroyed our faith in every floating thing made of iron or steel. People forget that about the time the *Captain* was capsized the English wooden sailing-vessel *Eurydice* suffered the same fate off the Isle of Wight; that her sister-ship left the West Indies never to be heard of again; that altho the *Victoria* was sunk by a ram, so also was the wooden frigate *Cumberland* when struck by the *Merrimac*; and that the end of the *Maine* was paralleled by that of the *Albemarle*."

However much we may distrust the floating steel machines, they are the best we have:

"One thing we know well, and that is the absolute uselessness of wooden hulls as opposed to iron and steel. One large battle-ship of the latest construction would have been fatal to the whole of both fleets at Trafalgar, and one modern commerce-destroyer could probably have swept from the sea the entire commerce of England during Nelson's time."

The much-feared torpedo and ram are fatal when they strike, but actual experience has shown that vigilance and prompt action are good protections from their attack. No ship under headway has ever been sunk by a torpedo.

Mr. Hollis's article deals almost entirely with the battle-ship, as that is the only craft designed to stand up against modern guns. The boilers, engines, steering-gear, and other vital parts of the ship are below the water-line, protected by heavy armor:

"The forward and after parts of a battle-ship contain nothing of vital importance above the water-line, and therefore are not protected by armor. A three-foot thickness of iron pith is packed in along the sides to prevent the entrance of water in case the metal be riddled. No great damage could be done, as the ship could use her guns even tho the ends were converted into pepper-boxes."

As to the fear that the multitude of new and untried machines may fail in the actual shock of battle:

"All these constructions have proceeded along the line of theory, as our naval officers have pictured in their minds the contingencies likely to arise in action; but it is hard to believe that practical experience will justify any very vital changes. . . ."

"For a generation we have designed steam-boilers, bridges, ships, and buildings upon theory, and few great disasters have followed when the laws of science have been faithfully observed. Technical men are not more afraid of a boiler which carries two

hundred pounds of steam than of one which carries only twenty. The same factor of safety is provided in both cases, and both boilers are reliable in service. In fact, we have found high-pressure boilers the more reliable, as greater care has been taken in their design and construction. The same thing may be said of the higher power guns, and we can fire a shot weighing half a ton with as much safety as our forefathers could fire a shot weighing twenty-four pounds. Hence it would seem unreasonable to expect such disastrous results as we are sometimes led to anticipate. The battle of the Yalu showed that an armored ship could go into action, suffer a terrific fire, and still have the ability to steam out of action and proceed to a place of safety."

"It is almost certain to be the small things," says Mr. Hollis, "which give trouble under stress." The layman has heard so much about the telephones and speaking-tubes, that the whole system of directing the ship appears very delicate and fragile. But the ship can fight without them:

"The cutting of one of these tubes or wires would bring another, or reserve, into use, and the cutting of them all would throw the conning-tower out of action. But even this would not necessarily impair the fighting efficiency, as the central station below the conning-tower would still be available. If worse came to worst, a system of communication could be established by stationing a line of men along the berth-deck."

But, at worst, the American battle-ship would have only another battle-ship to contend with, and one would be as liable to derangement as the other. This reduces the problem to one of men:

"It is an axiom to say that with equally good ships on both sides the result of a fight will depend upon the steadiness, the intelligence, and the training of the men. After all, it is they who form the chief factor in these days as they did in the past, when our weapons and ships were of a more elementary type. The ability and bravery of our seamen can not be questioned. One of the finest episodes in history is the sinking of the *Cumberland* at Hampton Roads. Her crew went down firing the guns until the ship was submerged, and the flag was never lowered. In calculating the chances of victory we must take into account the dispositions and character of our opponents. Any deficiency in their mechanical knowledge and skill is certain to invite defeat. Bravery goes for naught in the presence of machinery, if a people be hampered by tradition and methods belonging to the Middle Ages. Evidence for the present case may be gathered from the behavior of the descendants of the Spaniards in South America. The machinery of their ships has always suffered except in the hands of foreign engineers, principally Scotch and English, hired for the purpose."

The battle-ship's effectiveness, rather than its vulnerability, is the really unknown quantity.

"In conclusion, it may be said that the machine is not an untried factor in warfare. Its possibilities are really the unknown quantity to be determined in practise. Our guns will probably do just what they are expected to do, and unless a new weapon, more certain and deadly than anything we now have, be devised, a single naval battle is likely to affect only the arrangement of details in the future. The qualities of the men must, after all, remain the determining element, and we have no cause to think that they have changed."

Officering and Arming Volunteers.—Capt. James Parker, United States Army (*North American Review*), believes that in case of attack or invasion a volunteer army of at least 400,000 men is needed in addition to the regular army and the active militia. This body would require 16,000 competent officers, and to secure them Captain Parker would have three military academies instead of one, the graduates, organized as a reserve, to be always at the service of the Government by law. He would get instructors of volunteers also from the regular army, by means of an order which the War Department already has power to issue, providing for the examination of the non-commissioned officers, and the issuance of certificates which would go far toward securing them commissions in the volunteer army. He would also have the

United States improve the National Guard as a school of instruction.

Captain Parker thinks that there has been improvement in our army staff department, in providing general army equipment, and in the supply departments; but he thinks the nation should have a reserve stock of half a million rifles and carbines, and that there is no excuse for the failure of the Government to make effective provision for obtaining field arms and small arms, or refusing to keep large quantities of ammunition on hand.

A New Labor Commission.—To the recent enactment of an interstate-railway-arbitration law, Congress last week added another piece of labor legislation, providing for the establishment of an "industrial commission." The commission is to consist of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice-President; five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and nine other persons, who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments, to be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and business, and to report to Congress and suggest such legislation as it may deem best on these subjects. It shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States, in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer, and the consumer. The commission shall give reasonable time for hearings, if deemed necessary, and if necessary it may appoint a sub-commission or sub-commissions of its own members to make investigation in any part of the United States, the expense not to exceed \$50,000 a year. The commission may report from time to time to Congress, and shall at the close of its labors submit a final report. The term of the commission shall be two years. The measure has received considerable commendation, altho little attention had been called to its progress by journals of any political party. The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the commission can collect most valuable data. "But experience shows that Congress gives as little heed to the reports of such commissions as to the messages of the President of the United States. Sixteen years ago a competent commission, impartially selected by President Arthur to revise the tariff, made a report recommending a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on imports, and Congress responded immediately after receiving the report by increasing the duties. The most careful deductions of political economy have small weight in Congress against the doctrines and interests of party. The philosopher Hobbes long ago discovered that men would dispute the axioms of geometry when they had a strong interest in so doing."



WILL THE BIG SENTINEL LET HIM SLIP IN AT LAST?

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AGUINALDO.

We rather like your style,
Aguinaldo.
You are at it all the while,
Aguinaldo.
You step right out and fight,
And you hit with all your might,
And you make the Dons a sight,
Aguinaldo.

And when all's said and done,
Aguinaldo.
We'll remember you, my son,
Aguinaldo.

You're the friend of Uncle Sam,
And you'll find he's not a clam
When he hands around the jam,
Aguinaldo.

—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

A NEW ten-million dollar Austrian brewery is to be set up in Milwaukee. This looks like Austrian intervention.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

IT seems to be something of a question with the Spanish Government whether it can live through either peace or war.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

THE Oregon election goes to show what the Administration can do when it has fifteen months in which to put an army in the field.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

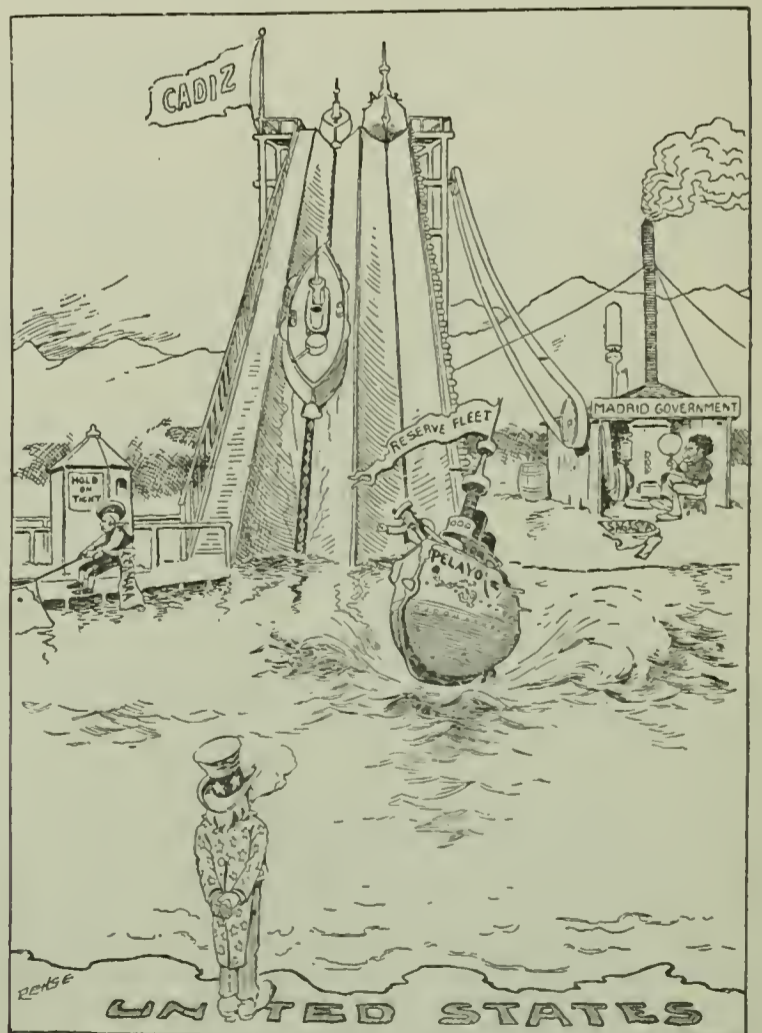
THERE is a good deal of heroism and romance in the present war—the Americans doing the heroic and the Spaniards the romancing.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

"THE boy King of Spain has thirty-seven titles."

"Is that so? If he can hang on for a few years he may be able to pay off Spain's debts by marrying an American heiress."—*The News, Chicago.*

WHAT the *Chicago Tribune* calls "a typical American regiment" is the 2d Illinois volunteers, which is made up of 792 American-born men, 71 natives of Germany, 28 of Canada, 27 of Norway, 24 each of Sweden and England, 15 of Ireland, 8 each of Scotland and Denmark, and one or more each of Russia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, Bohemia, India, Palestine, Poland, South Africa, Belgium, Serbia, and Cuba.

"AND now, Johnnie," said the Sunday-school teacher, "tell me the fourth commandment." Johnnie hung his head. "Dear me," said the teacher, "can't you remember it?" Johnnie evidently couldn't. "What is it about?" Johnnie couldn't tell that either. "Well, I'll help you," said the teacher. "I'll tell you a word or two, and may be then it will come back to you. Now listen carefully. Don't lose a word. 'Remember the——'" "Hold on," cried Johnnie. "Remember the *Maine*."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*



SUMMER AMUSEMENT AT CADIZ—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SONGS FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE history of the American navy ought to furnish, it would seem, plenty of inspiration to the American ballad-maker. Yet our more noted poets have been singularly chary of tributes to our naval heroes, and one looks almost in vain in the pages of Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, and Poe for commemoration of the deeds of Decatur and Jones, Hull and Bainbridge, Lawrence and Perry. George H. Boker has not unworthily sung of the naval exploits of the Civil War, and now we find that Dewey's exploit has, among other more momentous consequences that may be attributed to it, called into existence a little volume of breezy and virile ballads from Wallace Rice and Barrett Eastman.

Not that anything is said about Dewey; but the ballads (entitled "Under the Stars and Other Songs of the Sea") are about the American navy, and are dedicated "To the Wider Patriotism." The Anglo-Saxon alliance comes in for a song, and, under the title of "The First American Sailors," the deeds of Gilbert and Drake and Raleigh and Grenville and Hawkins are celebrated.

John Paul Jones put to sea in the *Ranger* flying the first naval ensign of America, the device of the coiled serpent with the warning, "Don't Tread On Me." But off the coast of France the flag came down and another was flung to the breeze:

When daylight came and the lips of the sky were red on the lips of the sea,
The bos'n piped, "All hands on deck!" and upon the deck came we;
There stood the Captain with folded arms as we ranged ourselves in line,
And said not a word that ever we heard, but we saw his eyeballs shine.

We looked at him and he looked at us and, silent still, he laid
His hand on the halliards and lowered straight the flag we so proudly displayed.
"What is this?" we asked. "Has he traitor turned? By God! it shall go
right hard,
But we stretch his neck from the quarter-deck to the end of yonder yard!"

The Captain read our thoughts and smiled, then raised his hand, and said:
"When I am false to my land, my men, may lightning strike me dead!
I have lowered the flag, 'tis true; but see! another its place will take—
The Stars and Stripes of the Thirteen States shall fly in the place of the
Snake."

And when the flag at the mainmast top was floating free and clear,
Captain and crew their voices joined three times in a thunderous cheer—
Cheered till the echo came back to us from out of the rocking shrouds,
Cheered till it seemed the sound of our cheers would pierce the purple
clouds.

Decatur, with seventy-five men, in the *Mastico*, stole by night
alongside the *Philadelphia*, in the hands of the Algerines, lying
at anchor near Tripoli, boarded her, and set her afire:

Then close to the frigate's side we came,
Made fast to her unforbid—
Six of us bold in the heathen dress,
The rest of us lying hid.

But one who saw us hiding there,
"Americano!" cried.
Then straight we rose and made a rush
Pell-mell up the frigate's side.

Midshipman MORRIS was first aboard,
DECATUR and LAWS came then,
And the rest of us with our cutlasses,
Nearly a hundred men.

Less than a hundred men were we,
And the heathen were twenty score;
But a Yankee sailor in those old days
Liked odds of one to four.

Some we found in the black of the hold,
Some to the fo'c's'le fled,
But all in vain; we sought them out
And left them lying dead.

Till at last no soul but Christian souls
Upon that ship was found;
The twenty score were dead, and we,
The hundred, safe and sound.

And, stumbling over the tangled dead,
The deck a crimson tide,
We fired the ship from keel to shrouds
And tumbled over the side.

Then out to sea we sailed once more
With the world as light as day,
And the flames revealed a hundred sail
Of the heathen there in the bay.

All suddenly the red light paled,
And the rain rang out on the sea;
Then—a dazzling flash, a deafening roar,
Between us and Tripoli!

Then, nothing behind us and nothing before,
Only the silence and rain;
And the jaw of the sea took hold of our bows
And cast us up again.

Bainbridge in the *Norfolk* runs across a French privateer off
the Cuban coast, burns her to the water's edge, and finds that a
sister-ship to the Frenchman is fitting out in Havana:

SO WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE turns about,
Lays for the Havannah a course straight out,
And says to the Spaniard, loud and clear,
"I want that other French privateer!"
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

The Spaniard laughs at the *Norfolk* brig,
For she is little, and Spain is big:—
The *Norfolk* is of the good old sort,
And, single-handed, blockades that port,
Sing hey, for the Yankee cruiser!

They can't get in, they can't get out,
For BAINBRIDGE stands there sure and stout,
And when he aims a Yankee gun
Its bullet straight to the mark will run,
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

A Spanish ship puts out to fight,
A Spanish ship puts back in fright;
She learns, from the weight of the *Norfolk's* ball,
If not so big, she is not small,
Sing hey, for the Yankee cruiser!

With a flutt'ring sail the word's sent out
That Spain has turned to the rightabout;
She wishes to do what we think fair,—
And won't we meet her half-way there?
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

We meet her at the privateer,
The which we burn, like her sister dear;
And then the *Norfolk* puts to sea,
After teaching the Spaniard a thing or three,
Sing hey, for the Yankee cruiser!

All this was in the good old days
With naught to blame and much to praise,
And, now we've come to days quite new,
The self-same thing is just as true,
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

And now again America's ships are sailing the seas ready for
action:

*Tell me what sail the seas
Under the stars?
Ships, and ships' companies,
Off to the wars:*

Steel are the ship's great sides,
Steel are her guns,
Backward she thrusts the tides,
Swiftly she runs;

Steel is the sailor's heart,
Stalwart his arm,
His the Republic's part
Through cloud and storm.

*Tell me what standard rare
Streams from the spars?
Red stripes and white they bear,
Blue, with bright stars,*

Red for brave hearts that burn
With liberty,
White for the peace they earn
Making men free;

Stars for the Heaven above,—
Blue for the deep,—
Where, in their country's love,
Heroes shall sleep.

*Tell me why on the breeze
These banners blow?
Ships, and ships' companies
Eagerly go*

Warring, like all our line,
Freedom to friend
Under this starry sign,
True to the end:

Fair is the Flag's renown,
Sacred her scars,
Sweet the death she shall crown
Under the stars.

AMERICAN CHARACTER IN AMERICAN NOVELS.

FIFTEEN notable novels of American life and by American writers are bunched together by a critic in the *The Edinburgh Review* (April) and, examined critically as to the revelations they make of American character. The list begins with "Democracy," published anonymously in 1882, and includes works by Miss Wilkins, Harold Frederic, Gertrude Atherton, Henry B. Fuller, James Lane Allen, Stephen Crane, Richard Harding Davis, Alice Brown, R. J. Stimson, Clinton Ross, and Charles G. D. Roberts. All these, the critic thinks, belong, in a certain



MISS MARY E. WILKINS.

sense, to a single school, since none of them are romance writers, narrating incident for its own sake, but all narrate incident for the purpose of displaying character. They are all realists, or naturalists, trying to portray life precisely as they see it, and for this fact Mr. W. D. Howells is to be credited:

"... the delicate and fastidious art of Mr. Howells has been admired, decried, ridiculed, eulogized, but always studied, till it has ended by compelling a tribute of widespread imitation. Even Mr. Bret Harte in these latter days has come under the spell, abandoning to inferior artists his own province of six-shooters, mining-camps, and gentlemanly ruffians, in order that he, too, might detail the innumerable futile reasons why a certain young man does not propose to a certain young woman, or why a certain young woman does not accept a certain young man. But he, like all the others, has totally failed to catch that gentle, pervasive, yet evasive, humor, which never deserts Mr. Howells, except when he is vindicating the claims of some American writer to rank with Æschylus and Homer. This humor is the special distinction, the saving grace of Mr. Howells, and it enables him to cope successfully with the problem of naturalism, which he has set to himself in its severest form."

The result of Mr. Howells's influence has been "an extraordinary concentration of intelligence upon the task of portraying not merely individual character but the character of communities," and "no country in the world's history has ever offered a better chance for such works of art," by reason of the varieties of community life to be found within our borders.

What, then, are the impressions of American character to be

gained from these novelists? The critic takes up the novels separately and analyzes the plot and the characters for light on this question. Here is one of the generalizations which he evolves from this analysis:

"The American people are above all nonconformist; one feels that in Mr. Harold Frederic's merciless study of their religious phases; one feels it in Mr. Fuller's sketches of Chicago, with its riches won since yesterday, conscientiously endeavoring to invent social forms and adopt luxuries, yet ill at ease among them. The old Puritan breaks out in spite of deep carpets piled over him and butlers sitting on his head. One sees nonconformity even in Mr. Stephen Crane's sketches of American war, where every soldier in the ranks is a critic; but one sees it most of all in Miss Wilkins, and one realizes from her that New England is the true matrix of the American type. Americans may have got from elsewhere their versatility, their calculating power, and their passion for novelty; but they took from New England the quality which they themselves call grit."

Here is one of the types common to many of the novels:

"We do not know if Mr. Frederic meant to draw a prig [Celia, in 'The Damnation of Theron Ware'], but he has drawn one; and the type recurs endlessly in these novels. A girl or boy goes away from home, acquires a culture that is not granted to the home circle, returns home, and takes upon herself or himself most intolerably on the strength of it. Celia has her quarter of the Maddens' house set apart for her and furnished after her designs. She treats her family with the profound contempt that is born of conscious superiority. This mad worship of a little knowledge, this willingness to constitute class distinctions even in the bosom of a family, seems to us the least attractive feature of American life. These young people take blandly the chances offered them as a right, and, having taken them, they accept the resulting separation as a natural and by no means deplorable consequence. The education which they get does not teach them how to behave, and Celia certainly behaves as badly as a young woman can do."

And again on the same point:

"But the main point is that Patience ['Patience Sparhawk,' by Gertrude Atherton] is a prig, like Celia and the rest of them. The same intellectual intoxication produced by a very small draft of culture breeds the same sense of elevation to a higher plane, and the same contemptuous pity for the less illuminated. Illumination seems working over the whole continent of America very much as it worked in the respective instances of Mr. Ware and Miss Madden."

Here is still another type of character, from Mr. Fuller's "With the Procession":

"Mrs. Bates, David Marshall's old flame and Jane's friend, has a house whose glories rival Solomon's Temple; but she lives her real life in two little rooms hidden away at the back, and furnished with ugly old carpets and papers like those familiar to her infancy. Yet Mrs. Bates is not a snob at all, but a very charming woman; she merely has the misfortune of living in a society which has not been able to assimilate all that is poured into it, in the way of ideas as well as of money. She knows that she ought to have certain ideas as well as certain furniture and upholstery; and her life goes in a pathetic struggle to live up to both of them."

Two characters from Miss Wilkins's "Pembroke" are given as revelations of human nature in New England:

"For years he [Richard Alger] had been coming—for years the village had been asking, When will Richard Alger marry Sylvie Crane? For years she had been hoping and palpitating while youth faded, but his life had grown 'set' in its mechanical continuance, and he had never been able to depart so far from his habits as to speak. So when she gets back late, and finds that Richard Alger has come and gone, she knows that this is the end. On the last evening he had got almost out of his track; for the first time in all those years he had come to sit by her on her sofa; he had half begun a declaration; but the clock struck ten, and that was the invariable signal for his departure. So her absence on the next evening was an insuperable rebuff—he gave up coming.

"Have these people blood in their veins at all? one asks one-

self. Sometimes, it appears. Rebecca Thayer was in love with William Berry, whose father kept a grocery store, and a charming scene describes how the girl goes to make her purchases there, shy and half unwilling. Then comes the day when William's miserly old father authorizes his children to invite the neighborhood to a cherry party; and when the cherries are eaten the old man—it is a study of mania—comes to the guests asking payment for them. William Berry is nearly beside himself with shame, till Rebecca goes to him and throws her arms about his neck in a tumult of pity."

As to Miss Wilkins's characters in general:

"She has studied her New England folk to the marrow of their bones, and she portrays them, as an artist should, unsparingly, yet lovingly; perhaps, in her artist's desire for unity of effect, insisting almost too much upon certain leading qualities. Yet the essential features of her New England folk are not merely local: one recognizes behind the New England farmer that hard foundation upon which is built up the most composite of all types—the modern American. Will and conscience are the qualities which dominate in her stories like passions; they run to tragic or grotesque excesses, as in other races love or the fighting instinct will do; they merge into one another, and the passion for self-assertion becomes only another form of dogged resolution in carrying out a purely individual conception of duty."

Some of the opinions expressed by the critic relative to various novelists will be of interest. Bret Harte's stories of the Western life "at their best rank among the world's masterpieces." "Democracy" is the one political novel which shows us life in Washington "sketched once and for all by the hand of a master." Harold Frederic's "Theron Ware" is "the strongest American novel of recent years and the most fully representative." Miss Wilkins has "founded a school." Allen's "Choir Invisible" is "a beautiful work," "a real effort of the creative imagination, a real addition to the literature of its country, and one which should serve as a fruitful and permanent example." Mr. Crane is notable for what he promises rather than for what he has performed: "We set Mr. Crane's promise beside the performance of Mr. Frederic, Mr. Allen, and Miss Wilkins as the best that modern American literature has to show."

Finally, of "the American school" as a whole—including, with those already named in the beginning of this article, Thomas Nelson Page, Hamlin Garland, and F. T. Clark—we are told:

"Altogether, the school of American novelists actually existing is rich in widely varied excellence of manner and widely varied range of interest. It is essentially conscientious in its workmanship and serious, even scientific, in aim; upon the whole, a body of literature which is not marked out by any commanding achievement, but which, by its high average of power and vitality, might do honor to any age and any country."

"THE IDEAL TRAINING OF THE AMERICAN GIRL."

THIS is the title which is given to a thought-provoking article (*The Forum*, June) by Thomas Davidson; but the title is misleading. It treats of the education rather than the training of the American girl, and Mr. Davidson himself makes very clear the distinction between the two. Training is that part of education which is designed to fit one for the vocation of life, which has for its aim business or professional success. Education is the broader term that includes development of the powers for the sole purpose of culture—the making of a life rather than the making of a living. This latter aim, the aim of culture, should be the sole aim, Mr. Davidson insists, of the college, while erudition and professional training are the aim of the university; but "it seems impossible for our college faculties even to distinguish" between them.

In what respects should the education of the American girl differ from that of the American boy? This leads to another inquiry: What are the special functions of women in the institutions

of moral life—the functions which they alone can perform, or can perform better than men? Mr. Davidson admits that it is almost impossible to name a career for which women have not shown themselves in some degree suited; but for some careers they are less well suited and for some better suited than men. In searching for a general principle to guide us, he concludes that women are wont to respond emotionally to individual and concrete cases more quickly than men; while the latter are more apt, through reflection, to base their actions on consciously recognized general principles. He says in support of this statement:

"This comes out curiously in school-life. If, when a theme for an essay is set to a mixed class of young men and women, distinct directions be given as to form, method, and length, and the sources of information named, the young women will do best. If, on the contrary, no directions or references are given, and the pupils are left to shift for themselves, so that research and originality are called for, the young men will do best. I have often made this experiment.

"We may say, then, that, while men are best fitted for those occupations that call for reflection, original thought, and the discovery of new principles, women are best fitted for those that call for the ready application of old and well-known principles. This is attested in numerous ways by the facts of history. Women cling to old habits, customs, and fashions—not to speak of superstitions and religions—much longer than men; while they rarely show themselves inventors, even in their own sphere of activity."

Applying this general principle to the subject of education, we find that three things are to be steadily kept in view in the education of girls:

"(1) They must be educated as free beings, as beings who are ends in and for themselves, and whose relations to institutions are to be freely entered upon, not imposed from without; (2) they must receive such instruction as shall enable them to maintain this attitude toward the domestic, economic, social, political, and religious worlds; and (3) they must be prepared to fill the positions of wife and mother, should they freely decide to place themselves therein."

So far as the first of these aims is concerned, there need be no very great difference between the education of girls and of boys, and here the writer puts in a few vigorous words in defense of coeducation. So far as education for culture is concerned—that is, precollegiate and collegiate education—everything is gained and nothing lost by coeducation. "There is no country in the world in which the relations between the sexes are so simple, natural, free, and healthy as in the United States, and this, it can hardly be doubted, is largely due to coeducation." The exclusion of women from our older colleges is a mere remnant of medievalism and of a barbarian view of woman.

The elective system in our colleges comes in for some equally vigorous condemnation. From the standpoint of spiritual culture, it is "almost unqualifiedly evil." "It is a tacit admission on the part of the authorities of such colleges that they have no clear ideal of culture, and that they, therefore, think it best to leave their students to grope about in a staked-off chaos as best they can. The result is that 'marks' usually replace culture, as the aim of study."

In this connection, also, Mr. Davidson expresses his preference for education of children, up to the time of going to college, "under the direction of parents in private kindergartens and schools, or under tutors and governesses." One of the advantages of this is that it makes possible a good deal of home and foreign travel—an element essential to an ideal education.

A college culture-curriculum will not neglect the natural sciences, but it will occupy itself chiefly with the cultural sciences—those that deal with human nature and history. Such a curriculum is especially adapted to women, and for this reason among others, that, by giving scope to their emotions and at the same time furnishing them a sane philosophy, it goes far to save them from two dangerous influences to which they are especially liable:

"unreflecting belief in some form of religious dogmatism, and devotion to some crude species of materialistic mysticism." The writer is on rather delicate ground here, but he plunges boldly ahead as follows:

"Since science has been at work on the records and material of the old faiths, the religious world has more and more tended to divide itself into two camps—one determined to cling to the old creeds and to close its ears against all arguments, proofs, and facts conflicting with them; the other prepared to follow the truth wherever it may lead. Between these is a vast number of half-educated people, consisting largely of women, who, having for very insufficient reasons abandoned the old beliefs, and yet not being strong enough to follow the path of free inquiry, or to accept what it leads to, have found refuge in some form of gross superstition, such as 'Christian Science,' 'Mental Science,' 'Metaphysics,' 'Theosophy,' 'Astrology,' etc. As a matter of fact, the very large majority of American women, even in good society, are to-day the dupes either of a blind, *unreasoned* faith in traditional dogmas, or of crass superstition—in either case victims of intellectual despotism and spiritual slaves. Now, the only way in which the women of the future can be saved from such conditions is by being thoroughly trained in the method of scientific proof, in logical reasoning, and in the history of thought."

In a couple of footnotes the writer adds:

"The number of women, even in cultivated circles, ay, and in cultured Boston, who devote themselves and their money to the absurdities and duperies of astrology is truly surprising, nay, incredible."

"Against *reasoned* faith there is, of course, nothing to say; but this [unreasoned faith] is widely dreaded as the worst of heresies. Not long ago the head of a prominent ladies' school in New York told me that a very large number of his pupils came to him 'all covered over with padlocks'; which he explained to mean that they entered the school with a host of provisos on the part of parents, that nothing should be done to make their daughters think independently on any of the great questions affecting life—religion, ethics, class distinctions, society, etc.—lest they should disturb the dead level of unreasoned beliefs and prejudices in the respectable circles in which they hoped to move. Is it any wonder that such girls fall a prey to superstition?"

When we pass from the college to the university, from culture education to professional training, Mr. Davidson does not think all the courses should be open to both sexes alike; nor when pursuing the same courses—in anatomy, for instance, in some phases of sociology, perhaps in biology and physiology—should they pursue them together. But the university should provide courses which are now not arranged for. No kind of professional training ought to be excluded—not even cookery. In their present limitations, due to blinding distinctions between "liberal" and "illiberal" professions, "our American universities are half-medieval, half-monastic, and wholly unsuited to the spiritual, social, economic, and political needs of a democracy." Another of the relics of "scholastic barbarism" is the conferring of degrees. "No degrees ought to be given; . . . but every student who has successfully pursued any study should receive a certificate to that effect." Just what distinction should be made between the degree and a certificate Mr. Davidson does not indicate.

He closes his article with an earnest appeal:

"It is the disgrace of disgraces that here in democratic America, whose ideal of civilization is the highest in the world—theoretically the highest conceivable—any citizen, male or female, should pass through life without being able to realize that spiritual development, that unfolding of insight, affection, and will which are the sole aim and purpose of life, and which alone give it significance. Nor will this disgrace—far blacker than that of negro slavery, as extending to a far greater multitude, and implying a worse slavery, the spiritual slavery of ignorance, unsympathy, and weakness—be removed from us, until some great patriot of the type of Garrison and Phillips shall come forward and, with a persistent voice that shall compel a hearing, say: 'Fellow citizens, men and women of education, let us be truly patriotic, true to

the ideal of America and of democracy. Let us consign to the second place our merely personal interests, our devotion to wealth, comfort, show, and position; and let us raise to the first place the public interest, a loyal devotion to the true, the spiritual well-being of our fellow citizens, all and each, male and female. Let us think more lightly of fine houses, fine clothes, fine carriages, fine horses, broad acres, and all the other worldly and material things that minister to a mere animal and temporal satisfaction, and let us seek to surround ourselves with fine men and fine women, broad-minded, deep-hearted, strong-willed beings who, to all eternity, may, through their wisdom, love, and energy, be a joy to themselves and to us."

"Could some potent voice come with authority and impress sentiments like these upon the cultivated portion of our people, there might soon arise, over the length and breadth of the land, real American, democratic universities, beside which the poor, drivelling, medieval institutions which we now call universities—and in which about 1 per cent. of our citizens, for a few years in their raw youth, receive a chaotic instruction destitute of ideals and, to a great extent, of relations to real life—would be glad to hide their heads. Then young women, as well as young men, might realize an ideal education."

NOTES.

A NEW edition of Cable's "Grandissimes" is to be published, and Barrie has written a preface to it, telling of his own adventures in New Orleans.

THREE fellowships in classical archeology, yielding \$600 each, will be awarded by the American School at Athens, upon an examination to be held March 16, 17, and 18, 1899, at Athens, at Rome, and at the various American colleges interested in the school. A fellowship yielding an income of \$1,000 a year has been established recently by three friends of the school, to be awarded to any woman who, in the opinion of the committee, shall seem from her previous record to be worthy of receiving it, without the requirement of an examination.

KIPLING will never return to this country. Such, at least, is the inference which *The Criterion* draws from this stanza in Kipling's "Songs of the English," which was expunged from the edition printed for the American market:

"QUEBEC.

"From my gray scarp I view with scornful eyes
Ignoble broil of freedom most unfree.
Fear nothing, mother; where the carrion lies
That Unclean Bird must be."

DAVID BELASCO'S "The Heart of Maryland," which is being performed in London, leads a critic in *The Speaker* to draw this comparison between American and English military dramas: "If an English military drama depresses me—and now and then it does—that is owing, not to the subject-matter, but to the manner of the performance, the heavy-handed and slow-footed methods of our melodramatic actors, our native turn for melancholy maundering. And that is just where the American actor of the same class knocks ours (in his own idiom) endways. He never maunders. He gets through his work with the rapidity and neat adaptation of means to end of a Chicago express 'elevator.' He is always 'on time.' He 'pushes it along.' Evidently his pulse is a little more rapid, his nerve a little more tense, than ours. And, while they are individually more 'spry,' these American players are collectively better drilled by the stage-manager. The whole performance goes like clockwork. This comparison that inevitably suggests itself with a piece of mechanism of course implies defects as well as qualities. The American performance is a little hard, metallic, sharp at the edges. The fine shades—so dear to the three Miss Poles—are lacking. The tone of the whole thing is best expressed by that untranslatable word *criard*. You are never coaxed, soothed, charmed—but you are from first to last exhilarated."

THE heralded "Byronic revival" will find some unwilling to receive it. Among them will be the critic who reviews, in *The Literary World* (Boston), "Chambers's Biographical Dictionary." The critic confesses to a secret satisfaction in this dictionary's short, sharp, and summary judgment of Byron: "The English estimate of his literary genius has sunk ever since his death. Every competent critic admits Byron's power. For passion of a certain kind and for picturesqueness of a certain kind he is almost unequalled. But his work fails utterly when he portrayed anything besides his own personal emotions and experiences, and displays insincerity and theatricality when, in default of actual emotion and experience, he endeavored to simulate them. The monotony of the Byronic hero is universally admitted. A second great defect is Byron's extraordinary weakness as regards poetic form. Hardly a long passage, certainly no long poem, can be cited which, after brilliant images, forcible expressions, and melodious verse, does not break down into commonplace thought and phrase, inharmonious rhythm, even into sheer bellman's rime. This strikes one less in his satirical work. Byron had no humor; but he had a keen and versatile wit. His letters, tho somewhat artificial, are of singular excellence. His poetical influence in his own country for a time swept all before it, but it gradually declined, and is now almost non-existent."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SIMILARITY OF ELECTRICITY AND THE NERVOUS CURRENT.

THE likeness between the electric current and the impulse that travels along a nerve has long been noted, and still holds good, in spite of the discovery of some striking points of dissimilarity. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 28), Dr. E. Branly, an eminent French electrician, notes some special points of likeness between the conductivity of the nerves and that of masses of metallic particles or dust, called by him "radioconductors." These are especially interesting at present, as the sensitiveness of these "radioconductors" to electric waves has led to their use in "wireless telegraphy." Dr. Branly's article is as follows:

"Progress made in one branch of science often throws light on obscure points in entirely different branches. Thus it is that the so-called radioconductors in electricity seem likely to aid us in understanding the phenomena of nervous currents.

"Nerve-currents have long been compared to the electric currents that circulate in metallic wires. This analogy became inadmissible after the discovery that the nerve-elements are anatomically discontinuous; but it has been reestablished by the knowledge of the method of propagation of electricity in discontinuous conductors.

"Radioconductors are discontinuous substances consisting of metallic particles in an insulating medium, the quantity of insulating material being very small. They are insulators under ordinary circumstances, but become conductors under various electric influences, as when a spark is caused to pass in their neighborhood, even at a considerable distance, or when a condenser or transformer discharge, or a current from a battery of numerous cells is passed directly through them. This conductivity often persists a very long time. Certain physical circumstances, such as a rise of temperature, and particularly a sudden shock, hasten the return of the insulating state. When conductivity has once been established and the return to a state of resistance has taken place, an action weaker than at first is sufficient to reestablish conductivity.

"There is no sharp distinction between continuous and discontinuous conductors; the discontinuous conductor of separate particles in an insulating medium is the type of all conductors. In a metallic block, compression has greatly reduced the insulating medium that surrounds each grain. In substances that are visibly discontinuous, insulating matter keeps the conducting particles clearly separate, and when the insulator is in a sufficient proportion, the increase of conductivity, instead of lasting some time, disappears immediately after being caused, while with a yet greater quantity of insulators finite conductivity no longer appears, even with the direct application of violent discharges.

"The nervous system is made up of 'neurons,' or independent elements, not fastened together, and connected only by their branched extremities, and by contiguity, not continuity. The nerve-current is stopped when this contiguity ceases. Its passage occurs again whenever the force of the current is increased or whenever the contiguity of the extremities of the neurons becomes more perfect. Is this discontinuity at the extremities the only kind, or can the constituent particles of each nervous conductor also offer—at least in pathologic states—a form of discontinuity that makes the passage of the nerve-current still more difficult?

"Certain nerve phenomena are analogous to the phenomena of radioconductors. Just as a shock weakens and even stops the conductivity of radioconductors, so a wound may produce anesthesia and paralysis, due to a suppression of the nerve-current, and consequently to a defect in the contiguity of the nerve-elements.

"On the other hand, just as the oscillations of the electric discharges establish the conductivity of radioconductors, so we see that these discharges act most effectively in the cure of anesthesia and hysterical paralysis.

"The parallelism between the effects of shock and of electric sparks on radioconductors and on the nervous system in hysteria extends also to its susceptibility to feeble action after a powerful action has produced a primary effect.

"Discharges of high frequency are eminently fitted to make

radioconductors conductive, and we see also, according to the observations of D'Arsonval and Apostoli, that they exert a curative effect on affections due to retardation of nutrition. If these affections can be attributed to imperfect transmission of the nervous current, we are justified in supposing that the discharges act by reestablishing between the nerve-elements a contiguity that has become insufficient.

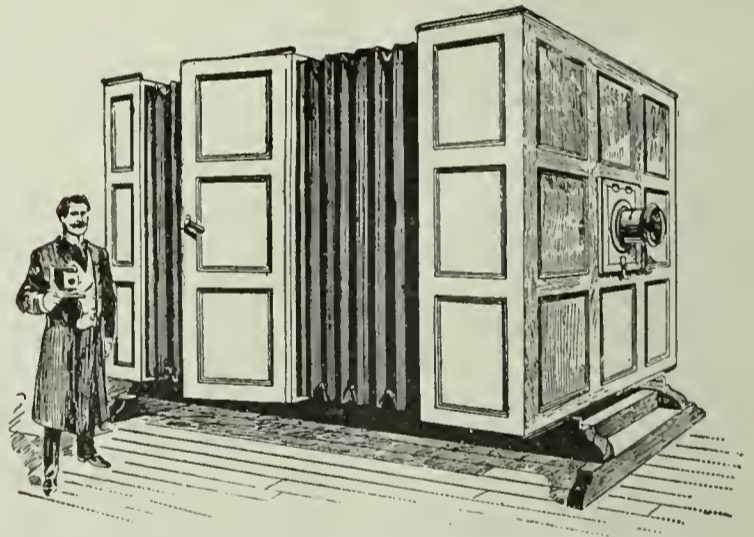
"If we compare the propagation of a nerve-wave in the nervous system to the propagation of the electric current in a radioconductor, we may assert that a neuron behaves like a metallic particle. In the case in which the intervals that separate the extremities of two contiguous neurons can not be crossed, because they are too wide, or because the nerve-current is not strong enough, an electric discharge will reestablish the broken communication, and this communication will remain for some time. The therapeutic rôle of electricity can thus be explained. It would not be substantially altered if it should be found that not only the extremities of the neurons, but the elements of a simple nervous conductor were themselves too far apart to transmit a nerve-wave.

"The facts seem to me to be important enough to form the basis for hypotheses and experiments from which electrotherapeutics can not fail to receive much benefit." — *Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A MONSTER CAMERA.

WHAT is probably the largest camera in the world formed part of the recent International Photographic Exhibition in London, having been built expressly for the occasion by the exhibitors, an English firm. The following description is from *The Practical Process Worker* (New York, March):

"It is not a camera of pasteboard and matchwood after the style of theatrical 'properties,' but a solidly constructed article of the



MONSTER CAMERA.

best mahogany, highly polished and furnished with massive leather bellows and proportionately heavy metal fittings. It is, in fact, all in working order.

"This enormous camera is believed to be the largest ever made, at any rate for process work, and it is intended to . . . show that there is no limit to the size which cameras can be built, except for the size of the sensitive plates that can be made and handled, and the covering power of the lenses on the market.

"The camera stands about 9 feet high over all, and will take a plate 5 feet by 4 feet, but the full size can only be utilized for line work and ordinary copying, as the Levy screens necessary for the half-tone process can only be obtained up to about 40 by 30 inches.

"It is intended that the back part of this camera should be built into the partition wall of a dark room, so that the latter would really form the dark slide. Otherwise a holder of sufficient dimensions would be extremely heavy and cumbersome. By enclosing the back part of the camera as a dark room the plate would be placed direct into the back part of the camera, being held in position by adjustable bars which take any size from

a whole plate up to the full capacity of the camera. Another pair of adjustable bars are provided for holding the screen.

"The full extension of the camera is 12 feet, so that when using a lens of about 60 inches principal focus it is possible to copy same size as the original. By using lenses of shorter focus enlargements may be made. To provide for the use of lenses of shorter focus, the middle body of the camera is provided with a plate-holder, and this part of the camera forms a little room about 7 by 7 by 3 feet, in which at least two persons can stand and watch the operation of focusing the image and exposure.

"During the exhibition visitors have been allowed to enter the camera and view the interior."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MUSICAL TONES.

MUSIC and chemistry seem far enough removed to have absolutely no points of contact, yet the chemical constitution of a vibrating body determines the tone that it gives out, and when that vibrating body is a column of air in an organ-pipe, the pitch of the resulting sound may be used as an indication of the purity or impurity of the air. How this has been done practically by a French engineer, M. Mardy, and to what uses his process may be put, are told in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 21), in an article from which selections are given below in translation. Says the writer:

"The method of acoustic analysis of mixtures of air with a gas of different density and, in general, of mixtures of any two gases of different density is not intended as a substitute for chemical analysis, and to use this method we must know beforehand what are the gases in the mixture to be analyzed.

"But, with this reservation, acoustic analysis presents, in certain cases, valuable advantages due to its great rapidity and its exactness. By it we can find and record at every instant either the proportion of carbonic acid thrown off by a factory chimney, or the quantity of formene ['fire-damp'] that exists at a given moment in a mine-gallery.

"The pitch of the sound of an organ-pipe depends:

"(1) On the length of the pipe: the longer it is, the lower the pitch;

"(2) On the speed of the current of air or gas that is sent through it: the pitch rises when this speed increases;

"(3) On the density of the gas that is contained in the tube: the pitch is more acute when the gas is lighter.

"We know, also, that:

"(1) When two organ-pipes tuned to unison are sounded together by means of two currents of pure air of equal velocity, we hear only a single pure sound.

"(2) If, for any cause, the sound of one of these organ-pipes is slightly modified, the pipes, being no longer in unison, no longer produce the same number of vibrations in a second, so that there is alternately coincidence and non-coincidence between the vibrations; the vibrations are said to 'interfere.' To these interferences the name of 'beats' has been given.

"If now we sound at the same time two organ-pipes tuned to unison in pure air, by means of two separate bellows, both supplied with pure air, the two pipes will give the same sound and we shall hear only one pure tone, without beats.

"But if one of the bellows has been supplied with air that contains a quantity, however small, of a foreign gas of different density, the sound is modified in the corresponding organ-pipe, so that the two pipes are no longer in unison, and beats are produced.

"The more of the foreign gas there is, the more the sound is modified and the more frequent are the beats.

"All other things being equal, the number of beats is proportional to the quantity of foreign gas (when this quantity is not too great), so that we have only to count the number of beats in a given time (ten seconds, for instance) to find out the proportion of foreign gas mixed with the air."

The formenophone, we are told, is an instrument for the practical application of these principles in finding the proportion of fire-damp in the air of a mine. To quote the author's description:

"This apparatus is composed of two separate bellows and of two organ-pipes that have been tuned to unison in pure air.

"One of the bellows and its corresponding pipe are enclosed in an air-tight case containing pure air; this does not leave the case and accordingly it requires no renewal.

"The other bellows is supplied with the air in which the apparatus is working."

As explained above, when this air is impure, "beats" are at once heard, their number depending on the degree of impurity. "If there is a thousandth part of formene, there are about two beats in ten seconds. If there are two thousandths of formene, we have about three to four beats in ten seconds."

The author describes numerous details of the process, including the precautions that have to be taken to eliminate all possible sources of error. The instrument is fitted with an acoustic receiver enabling the operator to detect and count the beats with great exactitude, and there is also a separate electric registering apparatus by which the state of the air in a given place may be registered continuously at a distant spot, so that the superintendent of a mine, for instance, may have in his office an indicator that will show him at once when a dangerous mixture of fire-damp with the air of any particular gallery is taking place.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW DOES A DOG UNDERSTAND SPEECH?

THAT intelligent dogs understand much of what their masters say, no one can doubt who knows and loves dogs. All such will be interested in an analysis of the mental processes by which the animal attains such a measure of knowledge. M. A. Acloque tells us in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 14) that the dog probably does not understand speech as we understand it; he does not combine words into phrases, but he connects the phrase as a whole with an idea. Says M. Acloque:

"From the standpoint of intelligence, the dog holds good rank in the zoologic series. He is well endowed by nature, and his relations with our species have aided in developing a happy disposition in him. Stories of dogs that have showed ingenuity, sensibility, or devotion, such as would have done credit to man in the same circumstances, are innumerable, and often—even leaving out of account these heroic or exceptional cases—when we see what attention a dog gives to the words or acts of his master, his desire to make himself agreeable, his regret at having misbehaved, his astonishment at injustice, we easily believe that only speech is lacking to such an intelligent animal.

"He does lack speech, and he is not able to acquire, any more than any other animal, the gift of articulate utterance that constitutes man's characteristic prerogative. But altho he can not speak, the words that we pronounce do not always fall on his ears unheeded."

After a number of anecdotes, of a type familiar to our readers, which show that dogs may understand some spoken words very well, the author goes on to say:

"The dog can, then, in a measure, regulate his acts by the spoken words of man. . . . How can an animal, whose sole resources are those of a rudimentary intelligence, attain this degree of perspicacity? The solution of the problem is not impossible, and rests, in my opinion, on an essential difference between the intrinsic signification of words and the mnemonic value of the sounds that correspond to them. It would be an error to suppose that the dog can get an exact notion of the precise meaning of a phrase, of the idea that it expresses. He can not analyze it or decompose it. The syllables correspond in his mind to the obligation of an act, but only when they are assembled in a certain manner, always the same, and are carefully registered by his memory.

"From this point of view, his brain is a musical string that vibrates only when in perfect tune with another string of the same kind. If we modify the juxtaposition of the words with which he is familiar he will be confused and will no longer com-

prehend. He has his own language, composed of interjections and cries, sufficient to make known his own doggish impressions to his friends and to get their own, and also to show in an exaggerated way his feelings of joy or sadness. But his vocabulary is limited to a few very simple sounds, which he can not even combine; as to his syntax, it is non-existent, and he would have to cross an abyss before he could even get an inkling of the secrets of the mechanism of the most rudimentary proposition, composed only of subject and verb. When the dog obeys a command of his master, he has no comprehension of what is said to him; but his memory makes a series of comparisons resulting in a correlation between a necessary act and a given assemblage of syllables. It is a particular application of these sensation-memories that are often found to be specially active among the higher animals, and whose classic example is that of the cat, who never returns to places where she has been badly treated. A scalded cat dreads even cold water, says the proverb, and the animal that has been taken in a trap or that has been beaten with a stick preserves in its memory the images of the various circumstances, topographic and otherwise, that have accompanied its misadventure. If one or another of these circumstances is met with anew, it makes haste to fly to escape the result whose disagreeable features its earlier experience has shown.

"The interpretation given by the dog to a phrase which, when pronounced, determines on his part an act corresponding to the meaning that it expresses, is the product of a sensation-memory, just like the wholesome fear of the rod or of the trap shown by the animal that has suffered from one or the other. His ear has become accustomed to the sounds of the phrase, which becomes a signal, an indication, a familiar landmark. The great difficulty for his struggling brain is to get at the real meaning of the phrase; evidently he gets at it only by steps, guided and corrected by encouragements, by reprimands, or even by blows. When this initial effort has once been crowned with success, the animal's memory does the rest.

"It is probable, besides, that the task is facilitated, in the first place, by certain circumstances that perhaps escape our notice, altho they are valuable for the dog's intelligence, and to which we give little attention because they produce their effect on us almost unconsciously. When the dog is young, for instance, his master encourages him to answer to his name by offering him something to eat or by a caress. If afterward this corollary is suppressed, and the name be pronounced alone, without the offer of any reward for obedience, the animal will understand none the less what is wanted of him.

"Likewise, an order that is given may be, at the outset, accompanied by a gesture that betrays its nature. The dog gets used to obeying this gesture, and if the order is always given in the same words, he soon understands that the gesture is always accompanied by the same phrase—by a combination of sounds always pronounced in the same order. The necessity of a given act is imposed upon him by two correlative signs—one addressed to his ear, the other to his vision.

"Whenever, by inadvertence, his master forgets one of these signs, the dog has already accumulated in his memory sufficient elements of recognition to do without it, and even if the sign is not given to his eye, the spoken phrase, which ordinarily accompanies it, will not be without meaning for his ear."

"It is thus that the dog comes to understand the meaning of certain words and even of certain looks, of his master—a result which would appear marvelous if we considered it apart from the mechanism by means of which it is brought about. Thus the efforts of intelligence that are necessary for the dog to obey or profit by human words can be reduced to their scientific elements. Altho limited, they are nevertheless considerable, and all those who are familiar with the animal, especially hunters, know well that he is very skilled in their use."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Natural Bridges in Utah.—The illustrated account quoted by us from *Science* of a curious natural bridge in Utah, supposed by the author of the account to have been chiseled out by wind-driven sand, has brought out the following note by F. S. Dillenbaugh, who writes to the same journal from New York, under date of May 3, as follows: "There are in the great arid region a large number of these natural arches. In the Canyon of Desolation, on Green River, they are particularly common, and

from the surface of the river some of them seemed of huge proportions. All I have seen occur in formations exactly similar in kind—homogeneous sandstones with tendencies toward conchoidal fracture—and my observations are against the wind-erosion theory as a prime factor. The beginning appears generally to be in some natural crevice or cleft on the face of the bare cliff wall, where water is able to penetrate and allow frost to start operations by throwing out a fragment that leaves a cavity almost a miniature of the final perforation which marks one further period in the demolition of the cliff. This fragment is followed by many others, till the cavity presents the appearance of an alcove with arched top, and a talus floor. The arch gradually deepens into the cliff, and I have seen one so deep that its floor was a lake, with a grove of trees at the opening. Frequently, if not generally, the deepening is assisted by water percolating from above. At a certain depth, if the cliff is a thick one, the arch begins to protect itself, and the excavation proceeds more slowly. It becomes a cave with floors of various character according to circumstances that vary with other conditions. But if the cliff is comparatively thin the wearing finally cuts through to the opposite side, and then wind erosion becomes a more potent factor. I have seen many examples of every stage of progress, and I have seen at least one beginning where a rain torrent was in active operation, and made a sketch of it. Frost, and the disintegrating and dissolving power of water combined with structural tendencies, appear therefore to be the chief causes of these natural arch forms."

DUST-PROTECTORS FOR FACTORY WORKMEN.

MODERN industrial conditions are in many cases decidedly injurious, and not enough has been done along the line of preserving the workman's health, the inventor's attention being devoted almost entirely to bettering the quality of the product or cheapening its production. But in some cases the right direction has been followed, and we translate below a description of a French device for enabling men to work with impunity in an atmosphere laden with poisonous dust. The article translated is contributed by M. L. Leroy to *La Nature* (Paris, March 19), and is accompanied by pictures which we reproduce herewith. Says M. Leroy:

"The ravages made in the workshops by the dust produced in industries of various kinds have long been known. Some kinds,

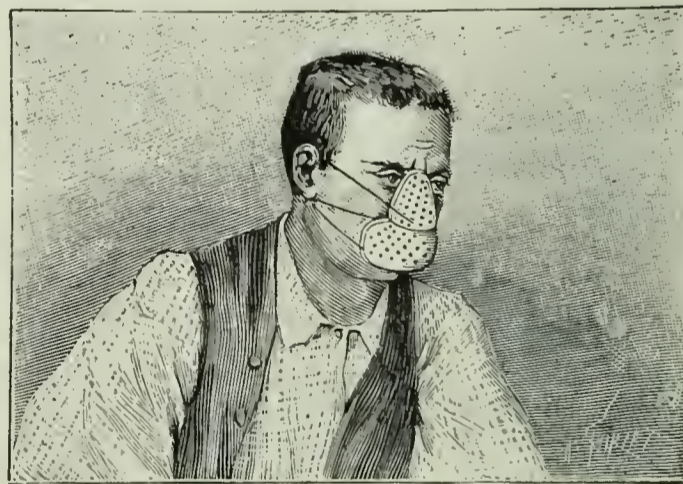


FIG. 1.—WORKMAN WEARING COMPLETE DETROYE RESPIRATOR.

like those containing lead, copper, arsenic, etc., produce toxic action and constitute actual poisons; others, like the powders of glass, silica, etc., penetrate into the tissues, which they lacerate, causing dangerous inflammations. Other kinds still bear with them the germs of infectious maladies, such as tuberculosis, which they transmit to those that breathe them.

"To prevent in some degree all accidents of this kind, the French Association of Workingmen held a competition some time ago, open to inventors, of a respiratory mask to protect the wearer against dust. M. J. V. Detroye, a veterinary surgeon of the city of Limoges, who has made very interesting anatomo-pathologic and prophylactic investigations on the dusts of porcelain factories and their action on the organism, offered in this competition a model

of a mask that can be used in a great number of industries and that received the prize as giving the best results. M. Detroye has still further improved his device, and we illustrate herewith his latest models. The Detroye respirators are made of separate protectors for nose and mouth. M. Bellot, the maker of the apparatus, has devised for certain purposes a new type in which the two masks are united. Fig. II. shows us, in Nos. 1 and 2, an interior and an exterior view of the nasal respirator, and in 3 and 4 the same views of the mouth respirator. These are both of

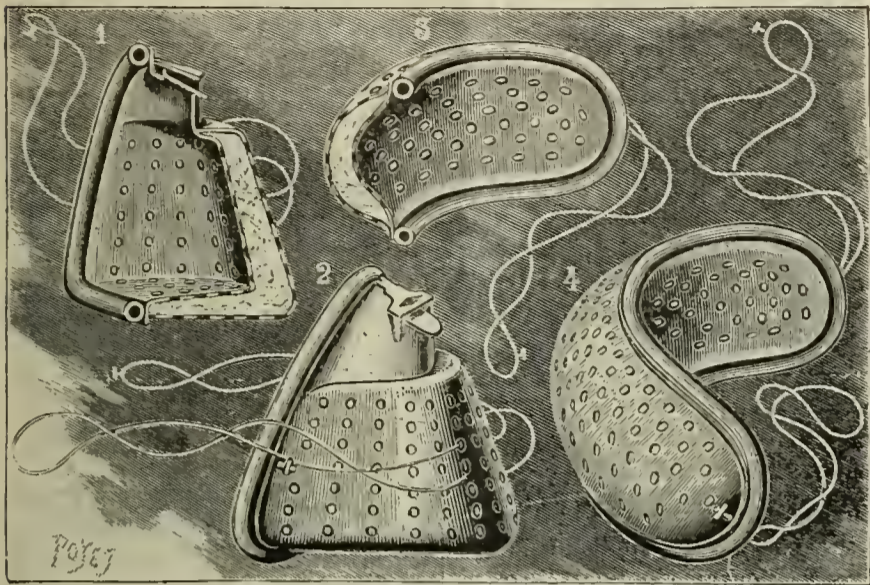


FIG. 2.—DETROYE NOSE AND MOUTH RESPIRATORS.

malleable aluminum 5 millimeters [$\frac{1}{5}$ inch] thick, and very light. The flexibility of the metal allows of adapting it to different faces, and a light pressure suffices for this. The filtration of vitiated air and the stoppage of the dust are obtained by means of a layer of pure absorbent cotton placed in the walls of the apparatus. It is very easy to put this cotton in place. It is only necessary to raise the outside covering by turning it over and to insert the cotton underneath. Then the wall is replaced, making sure that all the holes are stopped with the filtering substance. The edges of the apparatus are made of pneumatic tubes that allow it to be fitted closely to the face; they are kept in place with elastics that pass over the ears (see Fig. 1).

"The nasal respirator may or may not have a hinged cover for removing the products of respiration. This cover is necessary if the device is to be worn for any length of time. These devices cover only about two thirds of the nose and allow the wearer to use spectacles.

"The respirators are substantially made and can be used daily in factories. The cotton must be removed often enough to obviate the penetration of dust into the interior through the layer. We should add, finally, that the price is very small.

"Experiments and trials have already been made in shops with these respirators, and have given the best results. Workmen have been able to work several hours in an atmosphere full of dust of all kinds, while others, by using the respiratory masks, have recovered health after losing it."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Another Attack on Tobacco.—A violent attack on the use of tobacco, both from a social and a sanitary standpoint, is made editorially in *The Health Magazine*, June, in the course of comment on some recent investigations on the effect of the "weed" upon the eyesight. The writer begins by calling hard names on a somewhat extensive scale, but soon settles down to pure physiology as follows.

"Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, gave the results of careful investigations made by him respecting the influence of tobacco upon the eyesight. It has long been known that tobacco, when used in considerable quantities, lessens the acuteness of vision and produces color-blindness. Dr. Dowling proposed to determine whether the ordinary or so-called moderate use of tobacco does not, to some degree, impair the eyesight. He personally tested the vision of one hundred and fifty men employed in a large tobacco-factory. He found that vision was very greatly dimin-

ished in nearly one third the entire number. In thirty cases there was very serious impairment of vision, and the men were almost absolutely color-blind. In seventy-five, or one half the total number, there was a persistent contraction of the pupil and accompanying defects in vision. Other statistics equally convincing might be quoted.

"This effect of tobacco-using upon the eyesight is very insidious, and progresses so slowly that it is not appreciated until after great, and perhaps irreparable, damage has been done. It is for this reason that men go on for so many years blindly indulging in this poison habit, without awakening to the fact that they are slowly but surely undermining their constitution. What tobacco does for the nerves of sight it does to every other nerve in the body; it has not the power to select out a single nerve and injure it to the exclusion of all others, but spreads its mischief throughout the whole vital domain. Not only the nerves, but the muscles, glands, and indeed every cell and fiber of the body, are brought under the baneful influence of this disease-producing drug."

Alcohol Everywhere.—To a correspondent who asks whether it is possible for pigs to get drunk by eating fodder preserved in a "silo," as he has seen in a newspaper clipping, the editor of *The National Druggist* (St. Louis) answers as follows: "We think it very probable. Müntz, several years ago, showed the almost omnipresence of alcohol in nature. He found it in the air, the cultivated soil, between the paving-stones of the streets, in sewers, rivers, and the sea. Only the waters of certain springs were found to be absolutely free from the substance. After the astonishment experienced on first hearing such a statement, reflection will convince any one that nothing is more natural. Decomposing organic matter is everywhere, and decomposition is but one of the forms of fermentation, and the products are carbonic acid and alcohol—and the diffusion of these is but a sequence or corollary. The process employed by Müntz was so delicate that the presence of alcohol in the proportion of 1 part in 1,000,000 was easily revealed. Another curious fact is that the alcohol was frequently found in the state of iodoform, especially near the sea. This, too, is rational. When iodine and sodium carbonate are brought into the presence of alcohol, iodoform is formed. The proportion of alcohol in nature is very variable. Cold rains and freshly fallen snow are richer in it than warm rains. Sewage water is especially rich in the substance, and cultivated soil yields really appreciable quantities. As siloed fodder is simply green fodder stuff, wilted and exposed to a form of fermentation, nothing can be more natural than that alcohol in very appreciable quantities should exist, and that sometimes there should be sufficient to affect animals that eat the fodder."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE DEEPEST MINE-SHAFT IN THE WORLD.—"It is claimed, and with reason," says *Industries and Iron*, London, "that the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper-mine is the deepest in the world. It has taken nine years of day and night work to sink, and has cost \$2,500,000. This shaft is vertical, but all the other shafts of the Calumet and Hecla follow the dip of the lode. Work on it was started in 1899, immediately after the last of the three great underground fires in the older workings of the mine, which did damage of more than a million dollars. Work has been continued upon it night and day since that time, and the shaft stands without a parallel in mining. It is 4,900 feet in depth, or 380 feet less than a mile. It contains six compartments, each equal in size to an ordinary mining-shaft, four of which are used for hoisting rock and lowering timber. One shaft is utilized for the ladderways, and the sixth and last compartment carries the wires and pipes for telephones, light, power, water, and compressed air."

In a paper on the recently introduced electric light baths, Dr. Below, of Berlin, says, as reported by the correspondent of *The Medical News* in that city: "Considering the well-known influence of light upon plant life, it is surprising that so little attention has been paid to it in medicine. Experiments have shown that under the influence of light, animals discharge carbon dioxide and take up oxygen more rapidly than they do if kept in the dark. Furthermore, strong light is known to be possessed of marked bactericidal power. Koch has shown this to be true of sunlight in connection with the tubercle bacilli. Kitasato, in connection with the recent epidemic plague in India, found that the plague bacilli were destroyed in three or four hours by direct sunlight. The effect of the light bath is different from that of an ordinary sweating, such as that caused by steam. It is accomplished even without a high temperature of the chamber and with far less excitement of the heart than is the case in an ordinary Turkish bath. The freedom of dark races in tropical countries from many of the diseases to which fairer-skinned people easily fall prey, is attributed to the favorable influence of the sunlight extending over many generations."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LAST autumn Mr. Joseph T. Mannix, an American newspaper correspondent, was in Manila making inquiries into the conditions of the country. His investigations were, he says, limited in scope by reason of the hostility of the Spanish authorities, but he contrived to go secretly beyond the city walls and mingle with the natives at Malabon and elsewhere. In the June *American Monthly Review of Reviews* he contributes an interesting account of the conditions at that time. As the religious situation is represented in the daily press as an important factor in the insurrection, we extract from Mr. Mannix's article what he has to say on this phase of the subject, and add thereto quotations from an article in *The Missionary Review* (July) by Rev. F. De P. Castells, and from an article in *The Independent* some time since by Professor Worcester, of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Mannix, himself a Catholic, represents the natives as ordinarily of a kind, religious disposition and devoted to the Roman Catholic Church. The number of monastic friars is about three thousand, and "the church and state are so inseparably linked together that no important action is taken by Spain's political representatives in the islands until the archbishop has first been consulted." While a great many of the friars attend strictly to their duties, "many more are greatly concerned in political matters, have acted as agents of the Government in imposing arbitrary and burdensome taxation on the natives." Mr. Mannix is decidedly of the opinion that "there is no foundation for the theory advanced by some Spanish officials that the revolt has a religious significance," and he predicts that, tho the friars try to terrify the natives by telling them that the Americans will protestantize their country, the attempt will fail. There is a good deal of Free Masonry in the islands, but there is no evidence that the Masons have contributed a dollar to the revolutionary fund.

Rev. F. De P. Castells, now of Guatemala, claims to be the only Protestant Christian now living who ever tried to preach in the Philippines. He was haled to prison and, he says, persecuted until he was compelled to leave. This was ten years ago, when Weyler was governor-general. He writes on "The Friars in the Philippines," and he asserts that the Catholic clergy derive from the islands a yearly revenue of "nearly \$24,000,000 in gold." The power of the friars he thus explains:

"The Spaniards wonder at times that the priests should have gained so much influence over the natives. How has this come about? It was simply through the king lending them his authority and military power, and allowing, what we find even now in Spain, a servile subordination of the civil to the spiritual power. The maxim underlying all their 'mission work' was this: *All the king's subjects shall be Catholics*. And no territory was considered altogether conquered until its inhabitants had been baptized. When once the friars had obtained control of the islands, they were careful not to let their power be lessened. Orders came, indeed, from the Spanish Government for the establishing of schools and the teaching of Spanish to the natives, but these laws were disobeyed. It was proposed that the Mohammedan populations of the South should be subjugated, but the friars invariably hindered this by turning the expeditions into a sort of religious crusade. In spite of all the precautions taken, however, some of the natives have learned to read Spanish, and have imbibed Western ideas. It is this class which started the revolution—and their attitude to the Church of Rome is shown by the fact that, whenever they capture convents, the inmates are ruthlessly butchered."

Professor Worcester draws a dark picture of the moral character of some of the friars. He writes:

"The great power in every native village is the *padre* or village

friar. Friars belonging to orders not allowed to hold parishes in any other part of the world, have no difficulty in securing them here. Recruited as they are from the lower classes in Spain, their ignorance is, in many cases, almost beyond belief. Once settled over an out-of-the-way parish the friar becomes a demigod. He is regarded with reverential awe by the native members of his flock, who kiss his hands whenever he appears in public, and obey implicitly his every order, while Spaniards living near him learn to know and fear his power, and, as a rule, act upon his suggestions. In spite of their vows of poverty and chastity, two or three of these orders of friars constitute the wealthiest, as well as the most shameless, class in the islands."

Of the political power of the friars, Professor Worcester writes:

"Nominally, the highest power in the Philippines is the governor-general. Actually the controlling power is vested in the clergy, and wo betide the official, be he civil, military, or religious, who attempts to interfere with Philippine monastic life as it exists. One of two results has invariably followed any vigorous attempt to correct the crying evils which I have enumerated. The too ambitious official has found that money would procure the recall even of a governor-general, or he has met a sudden and mysterious death."

EXISTENCE IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN DEATH AND RESURRECTION.

IGNORANCE of the life beyond the grave is inexcusable. Such is the view held by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, and he proceeds briefly to set in array some of the evidences bearing on the character of the future life. The Scriptures are the main but not the only source from which Professor Briggs derives this evidence; the other source is the reason. His method (in several articles in *The Church Union*) of determining the nature of our future life is to find how many and what faculties we shall carry with us when we leave the body. He treats of life in the "middle state" only, or the existence between death and the day of resurrection, and he finds that we will retain (1) a sufficient resemblance to our present appearance to be recognized; (2) we will retain our personality; (3) our character; (4) our reasoning powers; (5) our affections; (6) our moral energies and our will.

Retaining all these faculties, our life will be much the same as it is here, except that we shall not be hampered by material limitations. The infinite possibilities of the spiritual and eternal, therefore, will allow only the development and expansion of powers we already possess.

As to outward form and appearance, it will be much the same as on earth:

"This is the opinion in all religions where there is a belief in the future life. It is also taught in Holy Scripture. It may be sufficient to refer to the ghost of Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 13-20); the appearance of Moses and Elijah on the Mount of Transfiguration (Mark ix. 4, 5); the appearing of the saints after the resurrection of Jesus (Matt. xxvii. 52, 53); the words of Jesus as to Himself at His own resurrection (Luke xxiv. 36-40); and the teaching of Paul (2 Cor. v. 1-10).

"There is no valid reason on which to base a doubt as to recognition of friends in the life after death. Nothing is more reasonable, if there is any such life. The admission of this recognition opens up infinite possibilities of new acquaintances. First of all, every Christian desires, above all things, to come face to face with his Lord and Savior. There can be no reasonable doubt that he will have this unspeakable privilege. Then there are the patriarchs, the prophets, the heroes, and the sages of the Old Testament and of the other religions of the world. . . . When we begin to think of the possibilities of acquaintanceship and friendship and the glories beyond the gate of death, there springs up within us, as in Paul, a longing to depart and be with Christ, which is infinitely better than anything this world can offer us."

The departed soul does not become a new being, a new personality. The argument for this denial rests on the continuity of

the memory. There is found in this continuity, too, something as to the soul's future reward and punishment :

"The continuity of his existence is in the records of his memory. All these records go with him into the new life : records of knowledge and of experience, records of sin and of holiness, records of love and of hate, and of all manner of affections and passions ; all the life he has led up to the moment of his death he carries with him to determine his future weal or wo in the middle state. On these records of his memory all his future acquirements will be built. The scholar will not forget his scholarship ; the ignorant man will not be filled in an instant with the stores of learning. The scholar can not forget, unless his faculty of memory should be destroyed. But that would seriously impair his being and faculties for the future life, and is inconceivable in a higher and better life. The ignorant man can only be filled with knowledge by learning in the future life from those who know. Friends and relatives can not be forgotten, unless the memory is destroyed. But, in that case, how could new friends take their places ? Friendship is impossible except by the gradual recognition of new relationships and the accumulation of these in the memory. We can not think that the memory will be impaired or weakened. It will rather be strengthened and stimulated. Good deeds and evil deeds will not be forgotten ; they will plague us or comfort us there, as they do here. And men can not get the comfort for good deeds, even in the new life, until after they have done them there. So far as continuity of existence is concerned, the person who lives after death lives with the memory of all that he has lived through in this world, and, on that memory, his whole future depends. He is chained to his entire past. It may be a bondage to sin. It may be a chain of grace."

It naturally follows that the character will remain unchanged. "It is inevitable, therefore," says Dr. Briggs, "that every one will go to the place where he belongs" :

"Nothing can be more false and misleading than the opinion that death will work any change in one's character. Just as surely as the man who rises up from his bed in the morning has the same character as he had when he went to sleep, will the man who awakes from the sleep of death have exactly the same character that he had the moment he dies. Death will not make any one either better or worse in his character. Men enter the life after death in precisely the same moral and religious condition in which they died. A man may repent shortly before death and begin a Christian life, and so enter the future life as a child of God and a lamb of Christ's fold ; but such a person will be, on the other side of death, a babe in Christ—at the same stage of religious experience as if he had continued to live in this world. Men may receive sacramental grace from the holy sacraments shortly before death, and gain unspeakable comfort thereby ; but that will not give them much, if any, more advancement in the divine grace than if they had received sacramental grace and continued to live in this world."

The claim that man will take his reasoning powers with him into the future life rests upon the fact that the reason is an intuitive faculty, and man can not exist as man without it. Professor Briggs dwells upon the great possibilities that will be thrown open to man's reason in the world to come.

The affections of the higher nature, he argues, will not only persist, but become more active :

"Love will especially dominate the redeemed. Those who have learned to love in this world will love with more intensity, purity, and comprehension in the life after death. Those once loved in this world will never cease to be loved. How can any one suppose for a moment that the unquenchable flame of love, once kindled during life in this world, should ever be quenched by the experience of death?"

Our moral energies and our will we will also carry with us :

"Paul distinctly states that he would have the same aim, the same definite purpose in the middle state as he had in this life ; namely, to be well-pleasing to Christ (2 Cor. v. 9). The purpose to serve and glorify God, the determination to worship and bow before Christ, as crowned and exalted above all, is not by the Apostle confined to those on the earth, but extended to those in heaven and in Hades as well (Phil. ii. 10)."

Is it rational to pray for our friends and enemies who have died ? Following the above line of thought, one anticipates the professor's affirmative reply. If the soul's life in the "middle state" is practically a continuation of earthly life, then spiritual progress is possible, and prayer is as beneficial as when the soul was still in the body. Professor Briggs handles this question, in a separate article, in part as follows :

"There is an unreasonable prejudice among most Protestants against prayers for the dead. This prejudice practically destroys communion with the saints in the other world. But the practise of prayers for the dead goes back to the most primitive times among the Christians, and still earlier among the Jews, and all antiquity is in its favor.

"If there is any progress in holiness for our friends who have gone into the blessed life, it is a privilege and it is a duty for us to pray for them that they may make that progress in the divine grace. Such prayer for the departed friends is a wholesome religious exercise, which enables us in a simple and natural way to commune with them. As we pray for their advancement we feel reasonably certain that they are joining with us in prayer for our mutual advancement. Since my attention has been called to the matter, I have observed a considerable amount of such prayer for the dead unconsciously, yet logically and no less truly offered, in funeral addresses and prayers, even among the most radical Protestants.

"A Christian who thinks that the initial stage of salvation must begin in this world before death, will limit his prayers for the dead to their growth in grace and holiness ; but a Christian who thinks that salvation may begin after death, will naturally extend his prayers so as to include the conversion and regeneration of the dead. In his prayers for the dead, each Christian will make his practise of prayer conform in a measure at least to his theory of salvation.

"Thus prayer for the dead is a privilege and a duty for all who practise prayer for the living ; and sacrifice for the dead is a duty for all who practise sacrifice for the living. The dead saints and the living saints are so united in one holy communion that in all religious activities all saints share alike."

ATTITUDE OF CHRISTIANITY TOWARD DUMB ANIMALS.

THE example of many Christian teachers, says an editorial writer in *Our Animal Friends* (New York), has given color to the belief that the attitude of our religion toward animals is not as kind and protecting as that of some Oriental faiths. The writer thinks that this is a mistake, and that the Christianity of such teachers is false in this regard ; but he is sure that the failure of our clergy to teach kindness toward the animal world is a grievous mistake, and he appeals earnestly to them not to fall behind Buddhists in making Christianity a religion of the most advanced humanity. He says :

"To the historical observer the century which is now drawing to a close has been signalized, as no other ever was, by a simultaneous advancement of material science, the progress of an agnostic antagonism to positive religious belief, and an unexampled spread of the gentler and more humane sentiments among civilized mankind. Thus, the advance of science has made new intellectual difficulties in religion at the very time when the ethical power of the Hebrew and Christian revelations has been most signally triumphant in molding and governing the modern spirit. Yet, while there can be no kind of doubt that the humane instincts of modern civilization are the fruit of ages of religious culture, and while the connection of a religious cause with an ethical effect has been obvious in many particulars—such as the enactment of laws for the protection of childhood and womanhood, the increased care of the orphan, the sick, the insane, and the destitute, the reform of penal institutions, and the abolition of slavery—and while we can not doubt that the growing horror of cruelty to animals is of like origin, it is a fact that Christian teachers who have been among the noblest leaders in every move-

ment for the rescue and uplifting of human beings have not been equally conspicuous in their care for other creatures of God.

"This is not a new thing upon the earth. It was long ago remarked by Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, who said: 'It would seem as if the primitive Christian, by laying so much stress upon a future life in contradistinction to this life, and placing the lower creatures out of the pale of hope, placed them at the same time out of the pale of sympathy, and thus laid the foundation for an utter disregard of animals in the light of our fellow creatures.' Just in so far as the primitive Christian, or any Christian, may have laid such 'stress upon a future life in contradistinction to this life' as to obscure any duty of this life, he must have marred his own Christianity. . . . Just so far as any Christian places any of God's creatures 'out of the pale of sympathy,' just so far does he delay in himself the manifestation of a child of the God whose love is universal. If anything in Judaism or in Christianity is to be held as settled, it is that God is one, and that His universe is one, not only in the order of its constitution, but in His care for every part of it. If modern criticism permits us to learn anything whatever from Holy Writ, it is that God, who is 'over all, blessed forever,' has nearly associated the lower creatures with man himself; and if we may gather anything whatever of God's purpose from the teachings of science, it is this, that man and beast are near of kin to each other; nay, that in their physical nature they are of the same order, only that the one has outgrown the other.

"Looking to the future, Bishop Butler has said that 'we can not find anything throughout the whole analogy of nature to afford us even the slightest presumption that animals ever lose their living powers.' The sublime theological philosophy of certain Roman Catholic teachers opens the way to a belief in the possibility and actuality of a future life for animals by distinguishing between the natural and the supernatural order, in both of which there may be survival, and even a growth in perfection, without confounding the natural with the spiritual or dreaming that any mere animal can ever attain to the beatific vision of the face of God. Seventy years ago, Dr. John Barclay urged the probable immortality of the lower animals as almost necessary to a true continuity of the universe, and he maintained the opinion that in the life to come these humble kinsmen of ours are 'reserved as forming many of the accustomed links in the chain of being, and by preserving the chain entire, contribute in the future state, as they do here, to the general beauty and variety of the universe, a source not only of sublime but of perpetual delight.'

"We do not pretend that these ideas are certainties of revealed religion; we do not even pretend that they are certainties of logic; but we do contend that they are lawful and reasonable opinions; and we strenuously maintain that whatever moral obligation they include or imply on the part of man to the inferior animals is of the highest authority, independently of the validity of the opinions themselves."

In the present civilized age, the writer says, no religion that is not humane is possible; and he warns his readers that a religion is now being taught in this country that lays stress on the very features of kindness to animals in which Judaism and Christianity have been, in practise, vitally defective. He says:

"No doubt there are many to whom the pretensions of Buddhism, whether exoteric or esoteric, are attractive, merely because of the marvels which they include; but it is not the marvelous which makes the great Buddha, Sakyamuni, an object of adoration to four hundred millions of human beings; it is his mildness, his sweetness, his gentleness, his tenderness to 'all creatures great and small'; and we can not help believing that it is this same quality which lends to him and to the mythical religion which bears his name the charm which it undoubtedly possesses in Eastern lands, and which fascinates even such men as Lafcadio Hearn. Is it not possible that this moral sweetness of the Buddha, as exhibited in his tenderness for everything that lives, is the true secret of the charm of Buddhism for many of our American countrymen? And is it not possible that the silence of our own religious teachers on a matter to which our age has come to be increasingly and even exquisitely sensitive, gives a needless reason for the belief that the great religion of the Orient is more humane, and, therefore, more truly moral, than our own?"

Some of the most conspicuous Christian saints have been noted

for kindness to animals. St. Francis of Assisi, for instance, called the birds his brothers and the swallows his sisters:

"It was this overflowing spirit of love which disdained nothing, but included everything that God has made, which made Francis the greatest preacher of the gospel of love who has ever blessed the Christian Church since the times of the Apostles, and in an age of universal conflict and confusion brought back to religion something of the Spirit of Jesus Christ. Truly, love is lord of all, but the love that does not extend to all, and cherish all, and defend all that the love of God embraces, and cherishes, and bids us protect, is something less than it ought to be."

IMMORTALITY IN THE THOUGHT OF TO-DAY.

A HISTORY of the thought of the race on the subject of immortality would be likely to fill a fair-sized library. Mr. William Henry Johnson has endeavored to compress into a magazine article a general survey of that history, his especial aim being to bring out the attitude of present enlightened religious minds. The mental attitudes of various grades of humanity, he says (*Arena*, May), are three: "The lowest, a mere animal existence, without thought of anything beyond; the next, that in which man's experiences, rightly or wrongly interpreted, lead to a conviction of continued existence; the last, that in which he reviews and questions this conclusion."

The first attitude is held by only a few degraded tribes; the second, by the majority of savages and barbarians; the third, by the civilized races. Dismissing from mind the first class, and taking up the second, Mr. Johnson finds that, among ancient peoples, the underlying idea of immortality was always the same, that of the soul as an entity, in general shadowy and impalpable, but under certain conditions becoming visible. The origin of this idea he finds in the fact that all movement suggests to the untutored mind an active principle, life; and in the inability of the savage to distinguish between facts of consciousness and outward occurrences:

"He sleeps. In his dreams, he hunts, fights, meets his friends, some of them long since dead. He awakes and finds himself in the same place in which he lay down. But these seem to be real experiences. The belief inevitably arises that the spirit with him can go out of him and act for itself. The difference, then, between a living man and a dead man is simply that the former breathes and moves, by reason of the spirit inhabiting the body, while the latter is still and breathes not, because the spirit has finally gone out of him."

Out of this idea of the soul as a distinct entity came the funeral customs of the ancients, their flights of fancy into the unknown realm, and priestly domination. And the traditional Christian eschatology has come down to us, through the Hebrews, from these primitive ideas as developed by the Persians:

"'The chosen people' are the most striking example of a race, by no means in abject savagery, remaining for centuries devoid of a belief in a future life. For hundreds of years, if there was any trace of such an opinion, it was of the faintest, for it finds no place in their writings or laws. The earliest reference to a disembodied state, the story of Saul's visit to the witch of Endor and of the apparition of Samuel, shows that the notion existed only in a very crude form, the basis of necromantic practises. To whatsoever extent it was held, it certainly did not go beyond the Homeric conception of a dark, cold, and cheerless under-world, where the dead wandered about inactive, without pleasure or hope."

This was all changed by the exile in Babylon, where the Hebrews came under the influence of Persian notions, and where, in consequence, a new hope dawned on the captive nation:

"From this period dates the theological development of the Jews. The same people whose hopes and dreams of glory had been so exclusively earthly, became zealous expositors of the

mysteries of futurity. They had come to Babylon a band of broken exiles. The 'remnant' returned to Jerusalem a church. A graded priestly caste, living at its ease and ruling the state by spiritual terrors; a sacrificial system; ornate ritual services; the elaboration of a code in which the present life was subordinated to a future; legions of angels and demons, ministers of grace or of doom—all these followed as matter of course. Not the least noteworthy part of their achievement was the success of the Jews in delivering to the world this product of natural causes as a revelation from God. As such it has been accepted by all the generations of Christians, who have inherited the ideas of the race among whom their religion had its rise."

The writer expresses his wonder that this product of Orientalism should have obtained such a hold on the rest of the world, and thinks its hold is now broken by science and biblical criticism. He says:

"The spectacle of the Western mind, with its naïve literalism, affirming in hard-and-fast dogma, as the very and eternal truth of God, poetic images and dramatic pictures evolved long ages ago from the rank growth of the Oriental mind speculating on things unseen and unknowable, is one of the curiosities of history. Dreams of the old, old East, glorified by the genius of Virgil, Dante, and Milton, have taken deep hold of the Christian consciousness, and, stiffened into rigid tenets, have bound in fetters the lusty limbs of the young West. What poets saw in fancy theologians have proclaimed as fact; and the affirmations of creed-makers on a subject lying beyond all human ken have been as robust as the bitterest enemies of religion could have desired.

"Now the inevitable reaction has set in. The traditional belief is undergoing rapid attenuation and, in some quarters, disintegration. Forces are at work which have affected the old dogma more seriously in twenty-five years than all the thought of all the ages since man began to think. Science has entered the field—not merely physical science, but the scientific method applied to everything; and, as a consequence, what men believe is called on to justify itself to the reason."

As one result of this new view of religion that is coming into vogue, revivalism is disappearing, and a more intelligent religious faith and practise are becoming manifest.

And what place in this new order does the thought of immortality occupy? In answer, Mr. Johnson refers to a symposium which a religious periodical (name not given) in England published in 1887. In this symposium a number of "the most eminent scientific men in this country and England" expressed opinions on the bearing of science on the doctrine of personal immortality. Mr. Johnson classifies these opinions, giving brief quotations from each.

Those who more or less unequivocally affirmed immortality were: James D. Dana, LL.D., of Yale; Asa Gray, LL.D., of Harvard; Edward D. Cope, Ph.D., of Philadelphia; Josiah P. Cook, LL.D., of Harvard; John William Dawson, LL.D., of McGill University; T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.; Benjamin Apthorp Gould, LL.D., Cambridge; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-president of Harvard College; Asaph Hall, LL.D., Washington, D. C.; Elliott Coues, M.D., Ph.D., Washington, D. C.; Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., of Johns Hopkins University.

Those who were agnostic on the subject were: Herbert Spencer; Charles S. Peirce, of United States National Academy; T. H. Huxley.

Those who thought the question wholly outside the pale of science, tho personally they believed in immortality, were: Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., president of Columbia College; Alfred Russell Wallace, England; Charles A. Young, LL.D., of Princeton College; J. P. Lesley, state geologist of Pennsylvania.

Those who denied immortality and considered science as supporting their position were: Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D., of University of Pennsylvania; Simon Newcomb, LL.D., of the Naval Observatory, Washington; Lester F. Ward, of Smithsonian Institution; Edward S. Morse, Ph.D., Salem, Mass.

Mr. Johnson thinks that "the most enlightened attitude of religious minds at the present time" can be no better expressed than in the course of lectures given in 1894 by Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter, of Oxford, before the Harvard Divinity School, "in which he [Professor Carpenter] treated the subject of immortality from every conceivable point of view and with the most exhaustive research into the beliefs of all races, with the conclusion that there is no ground for dogmatic statement, since immortality is not capable of proof, but is a subject of personal hope or aspiration. He quoted with disapproval a saying of Miss Cobbe, that man must be immortal, or God is unjust. We are not warranted, he said, in resting our conviction of the moral order of the universe on such an assumption."

A Mistake in Punctuation.—*The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian, Louisville) tells an amusing story of an incident caused by the misplacement of a punctuation mark. It occurred at the recent meeting of the Southern General Assembly at New Orleans, and the occasion was the reception of a telegram of fraternal greetings from the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, in session in another city:

"It [the telegram] expressed the cordial feelings entertained for our assembly, and emphasized them by a Scripture reference, 'See Acts twenty three two.' As the message was read, some member asked what the text was. The clerk read Acts xxiii. 2, 'And the high priest Ananias commanded them that stood by him to smite him on the mouth.' An exclamation of surprise and then a roar of laughter swept through the house. What could the Cumberland brethren mean by sending such a message? The following verse, Acts xxiii. 3, 'Then said Paul unto him, God shall smite thee, thou whited wall,' suggested a very sharp response. But the impression was general that the telegraph operator had made a mistake, and a resolution was offered directing the clerks of our assembly to inquire what text the Cumberland Assembly intended to quote.

"Further examination showed that the operator had made no mistake, that he had only failed to put in punctuation marks. Acts xx. 32, reads: 'And now, brethren, I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.' This is a sentiment to which our assembly cordially responded.

"If you are ever tempted to get angry with a person who has insulted you, before making a hasty answer, examine carefully to see whether you may not yourself have wrongly punctuated his conduct or his remarks."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE rabbis of Baltimore, Md., have united in an effort to secure a better attendance at synagog and temple by agreeing not to solemnize marriages between Jews and Jewesses who do not attend divine worship at some Jewish house of worship, and also not to officiate at the funerals of those who fail to go to the synagog.

AT the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore in May, a rule was adopted to the effect that evangelists may not hold meetings in charges where the pastor objects. Two bishops were elected, the Rev. Warren Aken Candler, D.D., of Georgia, and the Rev. Henry Clay Morrison, D.D., of Tennessee.

"It is an exceedingly pernicious idea to get into the head of a minister," remarks *The Watchman*, "that he is not responsible for failure in his calling. The minister, of course, is dealing with supernatural forces in a peculiar sense, but a supernatural force is not therefore capricious. There is as much certainty that the Christian minister will be blessed in his spiritual work as that the farmer will be blessed in his efforts to secure a harvest. A minister is under just as much obligation to succeed in his calling as other men in their occupations."

A CORRECTION.—The alleged address "To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United States," published in our issue of May 28 as having been issued by the American archbishops and approved by Mgr. Martinelli, seems to have been a much less important document. *The Outlook*, which was also misled in the matter (it appeared in some of the most reliable newspapers in the country and excited considerable editorial comment), states that it has since ascertained that the address was issued by a Roman Catholic bishop in some Western diocese, and was not indorsed by Mgr. Martinelli. Some of the Catholic papers have called attention to the matter, *The Church News* taking us severely to task for the mistake.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE REST OF AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICAN sympathy with the United States in the present war is almost non-existent, and where it does exist it is based upon the assumption that the United States will not annex Spanish territory but will leave the Cubans to work out their own salvation in perfect independence as soon as the Spanish colors have been hauled down. The *Prensa*, Buenos Ayres, which before the war considered the good-will of the United States of some value to Argentina in her quarrel with Chile, fears that the Cuban war is one of Latin against Saxon. The Valparaíso papers pay off old scores by siding unreservedly with Spain. An exception in Chile is the *Lei*, Santiago, a widely circulated free-thought daily, which welcomes the defeat of Spain as a blow to the Roman Catholic Church. The *Lei*, nevertheless, admits that its heart is with its own race, and urges Spain to establish the republic to remedy her sad plight. It says:

"The republic would give new vigor to Spain. It is the Catholic monarchy with its recent Austrian origin and its popish sponsorship that is responsible for the sorry condition of Spain. The republican government would inaugurate its rule by declaring Cuba free and independent, thus confirming what the insurgents had already practically achieved. With Cuba's independence, all cause for the war would cease. But even if the Yankees should be unreasonable, which we deem unlikely, Spain would be better able to continue the struggle if the monarchy were abolished. Republican France was much more successful in her wars than the monarchy of the restoration. Moreover, republican Spain would have the moral support of all South America."

Even in Venezuela our sympathizers are half-hearted. The *Tiempo*, Caracas, thinks the best Venezuelans can do is to remain neutral. The *Pregonera* believes that Latin America should side with Spain, as the United States evidently means to lord it over Spanish-speaking America.

This aversion of South Americans to such an extension of the Monroe doctrine is not displeasing to many Canadians, who, as time goes on, show increasing distrust in the project of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, while other Canadians who defend the project, do so on the assumption that Britain's influence on this continent will be thereby strengthened. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"The idea that the Spanish-Americans look to the United States for protection would be laughed at by any one familiar with the people of Mexico, Central America, and South America. The Spanish-Americans look on the people of the United States with suspicion and dislike. They have never asked for the protection of the Americans and they do not want it. . . . More than once American subjects in those Southern countries have had to take refuge under the British flag, because the American flag could not protect them from outrage. . . . The Spanish-American republics are well aware that they have nothing to fear from Britain in the way of annexing territory, but they are justly afraid of the United States. A considerable part of the United States was taken from Mexico, and other annexations are dreaded. Some of the American papers are already advocating the annexation of a portion of Nicaragua in order that the Nicaragua canal may be within the United States. . . . One of the possibilities of the future is an alliance of the Spanish-American republics against the United States."

The *Toronto Telegram*, referring to the assertion of some United States editors that the recognition of Great Britain as an American power is impossible, says:

"It will certainly be quite impossible for Great Britain to forget that considerably more than one half of this continent is refreshed by the shadow of the Union Jack.

"Anglo-Saxon unity based upon Great Britain's withdrawal from responsibilities and privileges imposed by her destiny on

this continent would be no great boon, and Great Britain will probably be able to worry along without an alliance on these terms."

This Canadian fear of being sacrificed on the altar of Anglo-Saxonism is gradually understood in England, and it is taken into account. "Canadian traditions, it must not be forgotten, are violently anti-American," says the London *Speaker*. "Canada is willing to make a far compromise, but she is not willing to offer up her material interests on the altar of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, nor does England expect her to do anything of the sort."

The Home News, London, thinks the people of the United States will be sensible enough to see that they can not bag all creation, and that they must relinquish some claims to make good others. It says:

"In the past the United States have played fast-and-loose with the aspirations on this side toward an Anglo-Saxon alliance. America, however, has embarked on a policy of adventure which may carry her farther than she intended to go. In proportion as her over-the-sea interests increase, the Monroe doctrine will lose its force even among Americans, and in proportion as that elaborate piece of diplomatic pretense disappears, Great Britain and America will find it possible to be close friends, if not allies."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that Canada need not stand in the way of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, as the Dominion is practically independent, and can make her own terms.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

DURING the first days of June the war had lasted long enough to warrant a retrospect, and the European papers review what has been done. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says, in the main:

Spoiled by the energy and celerity of European forces, we all expected a succession of decisive engagements; but if we except the—purely local—affair at Manila, where the not very modern American fleet destroyed the antediluvian tubs of the Spaniards, no progress has been made. The Spanish merchant-vessels do not sail in waters in which the Americans cruise, and the latter no longer make captures. The Americans waste a tremendous lot of powder and shot in bombardments which mean precious little; for if we remember that even the bombardment of Paris was of little value compared with its cost, and that Strasburg was only partially destroyed, we may assume that the Spaniards have not suffered much. Moreover, the Spaniards have now become accustomed to the shooting; one gets used to bombardments. They are useless, unless they are followed by an attack, and for this the Americans are not prepared. Whether they will be able to create a passable force within the next few weeks remains to be seen. Perhaps they have learned that Europe's "militarism" is not without its good points. They have boasted that they would beat their weak opponent in less time than it takes to tell; perhaps they have begun to wonder what would have been their state now if they had tackled a first-class power.

This war is a repetition of the Greco-Turkish war as regards finances. It is impossible to make war without money; but Spain proves that even an apparently quite empty exchequer contains a few sweepings.

The Speaker, London, thinks naval proceedings in the West Indies "have shown little capacity on either side." *The Spectator* declares that "the little fleet of Spain in the West Indies has rendered the larger fleet of the United States temporarily useless," and predicts a long war, as even the taking of a port or two in Cuba does not mean the expulsion of the Spaniards. *The St. James's Gazette* speaks about "Spanish wind and American brag," and something of this tone is observable in many of our European contemporaries when they comment upon the fighting at Santiago. "The latest 'battle' of all, that of Santiago de Cuba, seems to have been only a little less serious than the bombard-

ment of Matanzas where the mule was killed," says *The Saturday Review*. "There has been no great battle, but there has been a considerable consumption of American powder and shot, with what good result is very doubtful," remarks *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The one fact which stands out is that the Americans did not get into the harbor. So far the forts and mines succeeded. The next question which arises is that as to the damage suffered by the forts. . . . But guns behind earthworks are very difficult to silence, and the Americans were hardly at work long enough to dismount the numerous heavy guns which are said to have been in position on the heights commanding the harbor mouth. The stories as to the shelling of the anchorage may be discredited; the Americans would scarcely waste ammunition on so indefinite a mark."

But if we in the United States are accused of claiming victories in battles that were never fought, the Spaniards are not denied an equal amount of this species of enjoyment, especially in the colonies. According to the *Heraldo*, San Juan, Dewey was beaten at Manila, and the *Liberal* hopes for a speedy landing of Spanish troops on American soil. The story that a Havana paper told its readers of the bombardment of American ports, we have not been able to verify.

Spain suffers much inconvenience from the war. *The Temps*, Paris, says:

"It is impossible to believe that Spain can hold out very long. She will be forced to use the most extraordinary means to obtain money, and has already begun by the prohibition of the export of silver. Already silver is worth 5 per cent. more than paper, the probably much is held back for purposes of speculation."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Poor Spain is finding the war a terrible nuisance. Yesterday the Chamber passed a law prohibiting the export of silver—it is becoming so scarce. They might just as well have passed a law for its compulsory import; for, according to the best opinions available, the new law will have no result. One deputy remarks that 'the law is quite unnecessary and can not possibly produce the desired effect; but as it will remain a dead letter it can do no harm, and may tend to prevent a panic.' That has yet to be seen. But the inconvenience that the Spaniards are suffering is incontestable. It is already difficult to get change for a 25-peseta note."

Many people seem to think that the United States, too, would be glad to end the war, since we must have found that our preparations were not adequate. The *Toronto World* thinks Americans will be more civil to other nationalities in future, and remarks that, "these poor, shoeless, half-starved American soldiers may be able to fight Spaniards, but what would happen to them if they ran up against well-fed, properly clothed Canadian volunteers!" *The Illustrated News*, Edinburgh, thinks the delay will make the attack on Cuba more and more difficult. The *Montreal Herald* takes a very different view:

"On the American side there has been plenty of energy displayed; on the Spanish side, none at all. While gallant old Admiral Cervera lies with his crippled squadron in the harbor of Santiago without hope that the Cadiz division of the fleet will bring him any assistance, the Americans are strong in men and ships, and, according to latest reports, are pushing forward a large contingent of seasoned troops in addition to knocking to pieces the defense batteries at fortified ports. It is the very ease with which Spain suffers herself to be beaten that must be taken as certain indication that peace can not be much longer delayed."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the Americans are somewhat disappointed, and says:

"In Washington people thought the battle would be short and the victory speedy. Now public opinion is for peace, for trade and industry begin to feel the hardships of the war, which promises to be long and tedious. Cervera must be got out of Santiago, if any progress is to be hoped for. But Cervera can not be driven

out without land forces. It is hoped that the latter will succeed with the help of the insurgents, but can the insurgents be depended upon?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOLLAND'S MODEL COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

IF the United States secures possession of the Philippines and finds that it does not care to retain possession of the islands after the war, the suggestion is made that we turn them over to Holland, as a country well versed in colonial affairs, yet not strong enough to excite the jealousy of the great powers. This has led to many favorable comments upon the administrative talent of the Dutch. A correspondent of *The Spectator*, London, points out that Holland is still the greatest colonial power, if her own limited area and population is compared with that of her possessions. Moreover, justice is administered nowhere better than under the Dutch flag. We make the following summary of an article in the French part of *Cosmopolis*, London:

The Dutch have made it their business to understand the natives. For a long time, indeed, their policy was one of mere worldly wisdom. During a period of one hundred and fifty to two hundred years the Dutch governed their colonies well because they wished the colonies to be a paying venture. During the last generation, however, they have become *touchés de la grâce*, they are conscientious. The *kleine man*, the man of the people, who has little or no influence, the small tenant, the laborer, all these are specially cared for and protected. The administration protects them against the Chinese money-lender, against their own proud chieftains, against the foreign capitalist. The taxes are gathered in so scrupulously honest a manner that even a fraction of a cent is always accounted for. Justice is administered with due regard to the views of the natives. The result is obvious. The Dutch have not lost by their policy. Java is happy and her people are in comfortable circumstances. Were it not for the war with Atchin, the Dutch colonial budget would be without debt. That the Dutch are slow in adopting reforms is quite true, but they wish to be sure. Their work does them honor, and it may be truly said that nowhere is the white man more respected than in their possessions, because nowhere is the native better protected.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL FRANCE AND ENGLAND COME TO BLOWS?

THE *Figaro*, Paris, claims that the Niger conference at present sitting in Paris has decided upon the following: France relinquishes her claims to Boussa, and receives Nikki; from Nikki the boundary is to run northward to Ilo on the Niger. Thus France has given up everything between Ilo and Boussa. But the English are not satisfied. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"To ask Great Britain, as a return for the extreme kindness of the French in evacuating certain posts in British West Africa (Boussa, to wit) which they had illegally seized, to surrender to France all territory north of a line drawn from Nikki to Ilo on the Niger, can only fittingly be described in language more forcible than diplomatic. . . . In other words, we insist on the control of both banks of the Niger to the whole of its navigable course from the sea, and also such farther stretches of the river north of Boussa as are ours already by treaty. . . . This is not a time, just after the Russian score in the far East, for allowing Russia's ally to obtain 'concessions' from us, with no substantial return whatever, in Africa. On the contrary, it is the precise moment to be absolutely unwavering in the upholding of British rights; and we trust that Lord Salisbury will make that quite clear to M. Hanotaux."

The above, with variations, is the general tone of the British press, and the French make sure that England means to pick a

quarrel—if not the English Government, at least the English people. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

“What France has occupied, she will retain; it is ridiculous to think that England threatens war in such a cause. The French Ministry has no business to recognize treaties made by half-clad negroes in the name of the Niger Company. . . . We have made great sacrifices to connect Dahomey with our possessions in the Sudan and to reach the navigable part of the Niger. Our neighbors must learn to understand that we can not give up the results of our labors merely to please them. *Beati possidentes.*”

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, implores the English to think twice before they persist in their aggressive policy, but fears that the English really think the earth belongs to them and that other nations are afraid of them. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* also believes that the English, who read nothing but their own papers and regard themselves—as did the French twenty-five or thirty years ago—as the most civilized people on earth, are ready for an attempt to make good their claim as the world's masters. “Ignotus,” the German reviewer of politics in *Cosmopolis*, London, hopes the British Government will be able to curb the British people. In a long article he expresses himself to the following effect:

The United States and Great Britain are always threatening war because the people of these countries know nothing of the art of war or of its effects. Luckily the British Government is aware that its power as a peace-disturbing element is very limited. Lord Salisbury knows that Great Britain is powerless against France and Russia, especially since the friendship of Turkey has been alienated. He knows, too, that circumstances may cause Germany to join France and Russia. The disturbing circumstance is that public opinion in England is less educated than the Government.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COUNT CASSINI, THE NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

THE appointment by the Russian Government of Count Arthur P. Cassini to the ambassadorship at Washington has been widely commented upon. In Russia the count has the reputation of an astute, resourceful, and brilliant diplomat, and it is supposed that the far-Eastern complications and the recent talk of Anglo-American union have had no little to do with the selection of the count for the Washington post. He is credited with most of Russia's successes in China, and the defeat of Lord Salisbury on the Port Arthur and Talien-wan question is believed to be the result of his carefully planned work. In the *St. Petersburg Novoye Vremya*, the following sketch of his career and comment upon his appointment appeared recently:

“In 1854 Count Cassini entered the service of the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1864 he was attached to the Dresden mission, and soon afterward he was promoted to the office of the first secretary of legation. The same position he subsequently held at Copenhagen and Hamburg. It was in 1891 that he was appointed to the highly important post of ambassador at Peking.

“Our constant and watchful rival in the far East, England, was at that time still at the very height of her political supremacy in that quarter, and she used her predominance to secure every advantage and create for our Government new difficulties. At the same time our diplomacy had already outlined those broad historical questions which it was necessary for us to solve in connection with our plans in Asia and the construction of the Siberian line. The credit of thoroughly preparing the ground in China for the recent and current events unquestionably belongs to Count Cassini. Having studied the Chinese character and followed the policy and needs of the Chinese Government—taking advantage, moreover, of every failure and blunder of English diplomacy in that sphere—the count, in his six-year term at Peking, succeeded in displacing England step by step and entirely removing her from her position of vantage.

“Most strikingly is this state of affairs shown in the Anglo-

Chinese press, which has almost continuously betrayed irritation and intense dislike of Russia's representative at Peking and attributed to him and his Government all sorts of aggressive designs.

“To-day, at Washington, it will devolve upon Count Cassini to meet and grapple with a new and peculiar political situation. The Government of the United States has lately entered upon a new line of activity which will affect all international relations. The new policy was ushered in by the treaty of Hawaiian annexation, and found most palpable expression in the war with Spain and its complications.”

In view of these facts the paper feels that Russia ought to have a man at Washington thoroughly familiar with the Eastern situation and English diplomacy. The selection of Count Cassini is generally hailed with satisfaction.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND BRITAIN'S ISOLATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S open bid for an Anglo-American alliance has been received abroad with rather mixed feelings. The majority of Britons seem to think that the time is not ripe for it. On the Continent it is regarded as an aggressive move, but as they profess to regard neither Great Britain nor the United States as a strong power outside their own domains, less importance than might be expected is attached to Mr. Chamberlain's project. The Germans think Mr. Chamberlain has acknowledged the island empire's weakness. Sydney Low, in *The St. James's Gazette*, describing the feelings of America, says:

“Americans are penetrated by the idea that England, by her action, has saved them from a great danger; and everywhere you hear expressions of gratitude and approval. ‘Johnny's all right,’ says the man in the street. ‘John Bull is stronger than the whole lot of Dutchmen and Dagoes, and he will see that we are allowed to put this thing through.’ It is a fact, which we do not always realize in this country, that in his heart the American believes profoundly in the strength of Great Britain. The British fleet impresses him ten times as much as all the conscript regiments of the Emperor of Russia or the Emperor of Germany; indeed, it is part of his stock and standing grievance against England that she is too brutally, blatantly, overbearingly strong. . . . If the United States fleets can win a naval battle or two, and the army reap some laurels in Cuba, the historical primers of the future may be trusted to make the most of these successes; there will be another string of military glories to dangle before the rising generation, and it will be less necessary to insist on the surrender of Cornwallis and to dwell on the frigate actions of 1812. This may seem a small matter; but it may go far to accentuate and emphasize that change in American public opinion toward England without which it is hopeless for the statesmen of either country to contemplate a regular alliance, or even a solid and permanent working understanding.”

The Home News, London, says:

“Great Britain stands alone, and is liable, in the colonial secretary's view, to be confronted at any moment with a combination which even the most hot-headed of jingoes would regard with misgiving. He indulged in some especially significant reflections with regard to Russia. In such circumstances, he says, the first duty—a duty which he at any rate has not neglected—is to draw all parts of the empire more closely together; the second, to meet the Americans half-way in their desire for an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Little cause tho the Americans have given us to love them, an Anglo-Saxon league would be of too vital a character not to be eagerly welcomed. If there is any reality in the movement we must agree to let bygones be bygones.”

The Speaker, London, says:

“Things have come to a pretty pass if we are to be told that all these efforts and sacrifices have left us in such a state that we can not hold our own unless we have help from outside. We refuse to believe it. No doubt, if we are going to embark upon some great foreign adventures, we may be unable to attain our ends without allies. But we know of no foreign adventures that are

likely to tempt us to depart from our traditional policy; while we do know that alliances can only be bought at a price, and that not a light one."

The Spectator welcomes "anything that makes for the strengthening of the Anglo-Saxon race, not as a security merely for the English or the Americans, but as a security that the best tendencies in social and political life shall be given full play." *The Saturday Review*, true to its long-established policy of expressing contempt for everybody outside of the "tight little isle," thinks we on this side would merely make use of the alliance to humbug Great Britain. *The Westminster Gazette*, comparing Mr. Chamberlain to a drummer, says:

"It is he who dresses our shop-windows, exploits our markets, and cries up our stock. To what a state, then, argues the foreign observer, must we be reduced, when our great commercial drummer is compelled to admit the depreciation of his own wares, and to proclaim that necessity compels him to look out for a partner. . . . We hope ministers may be encouraged to take heart from the consoling comments of some German and French newspapers. 'Cheer up,' say these journals, 'you really aren't quite a second-rate power yet. If you get into difficulties, we all expect you to do rather better than Spain.' We hope also that if Mr. Chamberlain has been dallying with the thought of a German alliance, he will take note of the almost universal reply which comes from the German press. The Germans, it is declared, only enter into engagements for value received. What has England to offer which could compensate Germany for embroiling herself with Russia in behalf (as Prince Bismarck's paper puts it) of 'English insolence and of interests that are exclusively English.' . . . If that is the talk in Germany, the talk in America is hardly more satisfactory. For the general friendly feeling expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, there is sufficient gratitude. But there is an obvious disinclination to be rushed into a definite compact."

In the above excerpt European opinion is well sketched. It need only be added that the continental papers do not regard the Americans as more British in descent than anything else, and think an alliance between the United States and Great Britain possible on grounds of expediency only, not for sentimental reasons of race affinity. *The Neue Freie Presse* thinks England wants help for her anti-French policy in Africa. The French papers are wrathful because their friend and ally, Russia, and especially the Czar, got a dose of the treatment hitherto reserved by the British press for Germany and Emperor William. *The Journal des Débats* wants to know if Mr. Chamberlain wants to be an English Boulanger in a dress-coat.

The Handelsblad, Amsterdam, says:

"We have always maintained, and still maintain, that nothing worse could happen to the world than a crushing, humiliating defeat of England. But how she is courting it! Instead of concentrating her forces, she continues to extend her already unwieldy, loosely jointed empire. She leaves her defense to hired soldiers, yet continues to arouse the animosity of more powerful nations.

"There is only one country whose help could have rendered Britain safe, and that country is Germany. Had England been less selfish, had she acted in an honest, honorable manner toward Germany, she would not now be forced to look into the future with fear and trembling."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CABLE PERIL IN WAR.

THE English Government or English syndicates own four fifths of the cables of the world. These cables are the nerves of the empire, and their destruction in a war would practically paralyze the Government. The war now going on between Spain and America has brought home to every one the great strategic value of the cable in war, and some of the London press have pointed out the extreme peril that may soon overtake the British empire, without better protection of its cable service.

The Outlook (London) points out that the Government should

hasten to seize all cable lines now in the hands of English syndicates, notwithstanding the fidelity these companies have shown to the empire. It declares the situation is too grave and the national interests at stake are too great to permit of silence. Commodore Dewey's cutting of the cable at Manila, and the destruction of a number of cable lines in the West Indies, all belonging to English syndicates and upon which the Government would have to depend in a great war for the mobilization of its fleet, have suddenly shown Englishmen how vulnerable the empire is in this respect.

The Outlook further points out that the best reason for the Government's seizing the cables is not so much to prevent their destruction, for, in a war in which England was engaged the adversary would most certainly cut cables; but the Government should in every instance own the cables to prevent leakage of its secrets and prevent other belligerents from destroying them:

"Hongkong is the British naval base and telegraphic center, and what is the telegraphic situation at Hongkong? Every cablegram must pass through an office tenanted jointly by the British (Eastern Extension) and Russo-Danish (Great Northern) telegraph companies. From the point of view of commercial economy the amalgamation is well enough; but from the point of view of British strategy, it is worse than foolish. It is pointed out that the manager of the Hongkong office is British, but the controller is a nominee of the Russo-Danish Company, and in the course of business every message passes through the hands of the Russo-Danish official. Talién-wan was lost to this country because of a leakage of the news of the negotiations between Lord Salisbury in Downing Street, Sir Claude McDonald in Peking, and the Yamen. This leakage gave Russia the cue for her bullying of the Yamen, which resulted in the failure of Lord Salisbury's contemplated loan. This leakage of course occurred in Peking, but under precisely the same conditions that exist at Hongkong. Hongkong is British, and every cable office there should be in the hands of the British Government.

"But the state of our cable lines generally to the far East is nothing short of appalling. Suppose Lord Salisbury had stiffened his back when Russia first broke faith at Port Arthur, and suppose war had ensued. What would have been one of the first tasks of Russia or France? We are spared superfluous conjecture by the frankness of the semi-official Russian *Novoye Vremya*. 'In the case of an armed conflict between this country and England,' it declares, 'our first task would be to block England's communication with India and Australia.' There is Russia's first deal in the game of war, and a very natural deal too; for we can measure the paralysis it would bring to British interests in the far East and the antipodes alike.

"And how easy a task it would be! France has, as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out the other day, a number of telegraphic ships attached to its navy department with appliances for picking up and laying cables. It would not be necessary to even cut the cables. It would be enough to fish them up in the shallow waters of the Mediterranean and hold and use them for their own purposes as the United States are holding and using the cables between Cuba and Florida. England would then be completely cut off from the scene of conflict and from her possessions, while Russia, having her own lines across Siberia, would, whatever happened, be in hourly touch with Peking and the whole far East. Here is a peril which no British government, jealous of British interests in the far East, should allow to continue."

The Outlook contends that the cipher system of code offers no protection whatever to the secrets of the Government. There was never a code invented that could not be deciphered, where there have been inducements enough to decipher it.

The Outlook finally draws attention to what would have occurred had President Cleveland's bellicose Venezuela message been followed by war. England would have been cut off from a great deal of her American possessions, and she is still at the mercy of the United States in nearly all her communications with her naval bases in this hemisphere.

The Paris *Temps*, the *Indépendance Belge*, and the Berlin *Tageblatt* concur in the opinion that all international cables should be neutralized and controlled by a joint commission of all the great powers. The cable is too important a factor in war to allow any one nation to have a monopoly of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOULD THE INCURABLY SICK BE HELPED TO A SPEEDY DEATH?

SHALL the life and the suffering of people afflicted with incurable disease and doomed beyond all hope be prolonged by the resources of science? Or shall the resources of science, instead of being applied to the prolongation of their agony, be applied to making their death as painless as possible? These questions are discussed by Percival Pickering (*Humanitarian*, April), and he not only cries out against the modern custom of fighting off death to the last, but suggests methods by which it may be hastened. The standpoint from which he views the subject is indicated in the following sentence:

"Those very discoveries of science which, wielded with common sense, are a boon to humanity, misapplied, may be calculated to become as great a terror; and while by their means the art of living is being simplified, that of dying is being rendered needlessly hideous and complicated."

To bring us still more impressively before the problem, Mr. Percival gives us several cases in point out of his own experience. One of them is as follows:

"A friend of mine was dying from cancer of the face. Life had not been very palatable to her at the best of times, and under these conditions there was nothing to make her cling to it. She was a woman well past the prime of life, alone in the world except for distant relations whose attendance upon her was a matter of duty rather than affection. It devolved upon these relations to insure that she was provided with nurses and medical attendance, ostensibly to alleviate the pain which it was impossible to cure, and to prolong the life which it was impossible to save. But the former consideration had to give way to the latter. Every device was resorted to, to maintain an existence which had become intolerable to the patient personally and useless to the world around. Anesthetics were given to her, but their action was practically counteracted by the fact that she was roused from sleep or insensibility every half-hour, day or night, in order to have nourishment or stimulants forcibly administered. Thus her existence for weeks alternated between all-too-brief periods of insensibility when she lay brainless, useless, a mere breathing corpse, and the constantly recurring intervals when she was forcibly restored to consciousness and pain. More than once, I implored the nurses not to rouse her from a state of blessed forgetfulness, but they pointed out that they were forced to do so, lest she should sink into what was apparently a still more desirable escape from torment. Not only were their orders on this point stringent, but also they should enter the fulfilment and the result of such orders half-hourly in a book, for the doctor's inspection. It is difficult for those who have never been eye-witnesses of such a course of treatment during long terrible weeks, to realize the torture which it represents. To me it appeared almost diabolical in its misplaced kindness, and I remarked upon this aspect of it to the doctor. He acquiesced, admitting that had his duty been merely that of alleviating the patient's suffering while dissolution followed its natural course, she would have died painlessly weeks previously. 'Such a system is not only useless in a case like this, it is actively cruel,' he said, 'since it is in direct opposition to the patient's own clearly expressed wishes. But what can I do? The kindness which we exercise toward animals we deny to our own species. We are willing to recognize when members of the brute creation are "happier out of their misery," but when sufferers of our own species accept the individual application of that fact we will not permit them to follow the dictates of common sense. We illogically speak of their approaching death as a "merciful release," while we forcibly exert every means to combat nature and to prolong their torture indefinitely. In this instance, it was the duty of the relations of the patient to see that she was provided with suitable medical attendance; and my duty, being so provided, is to extend her life thus to the utmost limit which science can contrive; not by so much as one brief half-hour may I allow nature to take its course.'

"Later, I saw this same friend when she was actually dying. She was propped upright into an apparently uncomfortable position by means of three pillows. I suggested that she would be more comfortable lying down. 'She wants to lie down,' the nurse informed me, 'but if I were to take one pillow away, the action of the heart would fail.' As the patient was rich and could afford to pay for close supervision, even the moments of death were to

be spun out with a cruelty which, one is thankful to reflect, is not always rigidly adhered to in hospitals."

The argument usually brought forward from a religious view of the subject is treated by Mr. Percival with scant respect. That argument is, we are told, that, existence being a divine gift, we dare not assume to shorten it by one brief hour, lest we be interfering with the divine Will. But this argument would, if logically followed, tell against combating the course of nature by the use of artificial means to prolong life. The really serious and weighty arguments for the present course come from the practical side of the question—the necessity for mutual protection. These practical arguments run as follows:

"Except in public and just retribution for crime, to admit any conditions under which it is permissible for a man to tamper with the life of a fellow creature would at once open the door to all manner of grave abuses. Do away with the legal and even the theoretical sacredness of individual life, and no man would be secure. Illness would acquire an added terror, and every death-bed be haunted by the dread of murder. The love of life, too, is strong, and even acute physical torment will often fail to make death desired. Also, and apart from the abuses to which such a system would give rise, it is not always possible for a physician of the widest experience and the most undoubted integrity to be infallible in pronouncing what is or is not incurable."

Without treating these arguments lightly, Mr. Pickering insists that the evils they suggest can be guarded against, just as similar abuses of power are guarded against in connection with the commitment of insane persons. And he makes the following suggestions along this line:

"First, it should be criminal that the life of a dying person be shortened unless legal and incontestable proof be procurable that such an act is done by his individual wish. Secondly, it should be necessary that such a desire, attested by himself and corroborated by disinterested witnesses, be proved not to have been extorted from him by compulsion or intimidation. Special officials whose integrity was above suspicion might be appointed by government (like commissioners in lunacy), and the certificate of one or more of these should be necessary to prove the validity of the patient's desire for death, or even, it might be, to satisfy the scrupulous that the grounds for such a desire were medically justifiable. Further, and on this I lay particular stress, all publicity should be given to such cases of proposed self-destruction; it would be advisable that they should be previously announced in the papers, and it should be compulsory that they should only take place in a lethal chamber provided by government, and yet more, that such a chamber should be supplied with government attendants to whom, even at the last moment, the patient could appeal if desirous to be removed thence. Such precautions would at once preclude the possibility of foul play and the danger of death-bed murders."

Other objections to changing the present course of treatment are touched upon by the writer, and he follows up his argument as follows:

"It would be mere sentiment to argue that we never know when our life ceases to be useful to our fellows. Of what use to humanity could my friend's life be when existence alternated between a drugged torpor or the forcible administration of sustenance? Of what use to humanity were the sufferings of the other cases which I instanced? Of what use is the leper, eaten away by a loathsome and contagious disease? Of Oswald in Ibsen's play? Surely, when we are so far advanced along the valley, we may reasonably consider that we have paid our debt to humanity and have become free agents.

"And it is then, I repeat, that science should aid us. As it has taught us the art of living—of improving our race, of bettering the conditions of humanity—so it should teach us the art of dying. In that lethal chamber which I advocate, its discoveries should be brought to bear upon the terrors of death to defeat them. Its knowledge should be exerted to contrive how the tortured sufferer can best sink to rest charmed by entrancing dreams, lulled by the strains of exquisite music, surrounded by the perfume of flowers, by all which might enchant his vision, and soothe his senses with delight. Is there not more common sense in such a system than in that which condemns us to be tortured, or still worse to torture our dear ones under a strained conception of duty? Since moments of pain may seem an eternity, we can dimly picture to ourselves what months of lingering agony must often mean to the dying. And since we live knowing that any moment we may have to go down into that Valley of the Shadow—we, or those whom we love—would it not rob that knowledge of all terror if we knew too—so far from not being allowed to die when nature herself would permit it—that in the moment when suffering became intolerable, when all motive for protracting that suffering was over, then we might thus summon science to our aid, and without pain, and without disgrace, the rest which we craved would be accorded?"

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Factors influencing the trade situation of the past week have been the passage of the war tax bill, the offering of bonds for sale, and the collapse of the Leiter deals. General features have been, according to *Bradstreet's*, "Unprecedented foreign trade totals, involving heavily increased shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, raw cotton, and manufactured products; flattering crop prospects, pointing to very large yields of wheat and most other cereals, as well as cotton, profitable railway operations, as reflected in relatively heavier gains in net than in gross receipts; activity in nearly all lines of manufacturing except some textile branches; prices for most staples showing heavy advances over the preceding year; bank clearings exceeding all previous records at this date; a volume of new demand limited in the East and South to midsummer dulness, but in the West and Northwest comparing favorably with records of previous years, and a low rate of business mortality."

Iron and Steel.—"Pig iron is extremely dull, altho Bessemer holds last week's advance, and other grades are not quotably lower. No decline in consumption appears, and while bars are weak, with short time the rule in Eastern mills, they advanced 2½ cents at Pittsburg, while Chicago reports heavy season contracts still coming from wagon, car, and other manufacturers. Heavy sheets are better at the East, but thin are not better anywhere. Structural works are full for the summer, and have had two remarkably good weeks at Chicago, with building and bridge orders. Plate mills are well employed, and at Chicago the demand for pipe is better, especially from the Pacific Coast. Shipments from there of rails in May include some to Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Siberia, and three other countries, while orders from Calcutta have just been taken." —*Dun's Review, June 18.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings in the United States show a slight decrease from last week, but are still from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 larger than the totals in corresponding weeks in any previous year, aggregating for the week just ended \$1,270,000,000 4 per cent. smaller than last week, but 20 per cent. larger than last year, 22 per cent. larger than in 1896, 18 per cent. larger than 1895, 50 per

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cent. larger than in 1894, 23 per cent. over 1893, and 11 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Large gains are a feature of comparisons made with a year ago, and decreases are few and slight."—*Bradstreet's, June 18.*

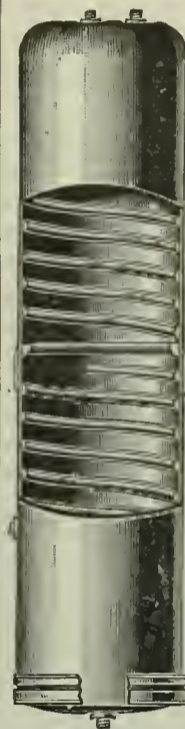
Exports Increase.—"Foreign trade still shows the symptoms which foreshadowed the May return. Exports of two weeks have been 38½ per cent larger than last year, and imports 35 per cent. smaller than last year, and it is scarcely conceivable that such a change can occur as to prevent another heavy excess of exports. The cotton movement continues large for the season, altho the price has advanced a sixteenth in spite of favorable crop prospects. The manufacturing demand abroad is good and controls Liverpool, and at this late season America lets Liverpool make prices. Here the manufacturing demand is a little better, tho with a decline of prices of bleached shirtings, but the mills have large stocks of materials. There is also a stronger market for wool abroad, which, with Western excitement, makes quotations of 100 qualities by Coates Brothers .4 cent higher than June 1, but there is scarcely any buying by manufacturers, who are in doubt about the coming season and have few new orders, except in army lines. The break in the price of sixteen-ounce Clay worsted to \$1.20 has somewhat discouraged what promised to be a healthy market. Sales of wool were made extremely narrow by the wide difference between excited Western holders and manufacturers who have an uncertain coming season to face."—*Dun's Review, June 18.*

Canadian Trade.—"The business outlook in the Dominion of Canada continues excellent. It is estimated that the wheat production of the country may reach 100,000,000 bushels, tho heaviest ever known, and this has encouraged purchasers of fall goods. Most cereals are lower, and there is little or no export inquiry. A feature of trade at Toronto has been the heavy shipments of teas to the United States to anticipate the new taxes. Canadian banks appear to have done well during the present year, a number of them showing increased profits over last year, banks with relatively small capitals doing the best. A fair demand for dry-goods is reported at Montreal, groceries are active and collections are good, while a heavy export demand is reported for dairy products. Trade is quiet at Halifax, but the fish season promises a fairly good yield. Business on Prince Edward

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Island is the best reported for years. Mining is active in British Columbia, while current trade is moderate. Bank clearings in the Dominion of Canada aggregate \$26,298,000, 7.6 per cent. smaller than last week but 8.5 per cent. larger than last year. Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 19, a decrease of 7 from last week, of 15 from the total in this week a year ago, of 16 from 1896, and of 11 from 1895."—*Bradstreet's*, June 18.

PERSONALS.

MISS EVANGELINA CISNEROS, the beautiful Cuban heroine, so romantically rescued from a Spanish dungeon in Havana several months ago, has just married Lieutenant Carlos F. Carbonnel, one of her rescuers.

Lieutenant Carbonnel is on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. Altho a young man, he was one of the prominent bankers of Havana before the war and is an aristocrat of that aristocratic land. He is an American citizen and was educated in this country.

The part Mr. Carbonnel played in the rescue of Miss Cisneros could not be told at the time, as he remained a resident of Havana for months after the girl was safe in America. When he did leave Havana his heroism was still left unknown at his own request.

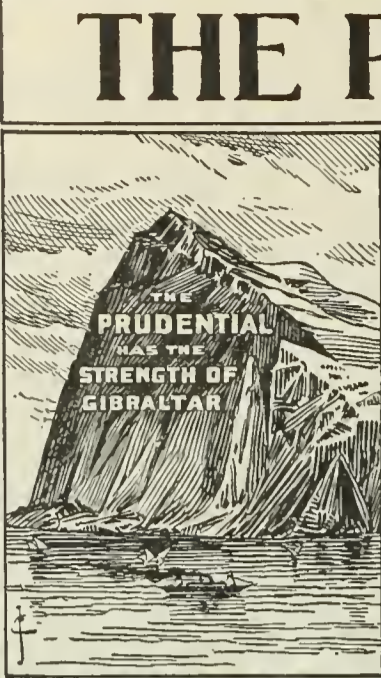
It was Mr. Carbonnel who drove the carriage that night that carried Evangelina to safety. It was in his home that she was harbored during the days that intervened between her escape and her boarding the steamer bound for New York. Mr. Carbonnel was one of those who walked behind the disguised girl, as, in the rough costume of a Spanish sailor, she walked across Havana in broad daylight and boarded the steamer under the very nose of the chief of police.

That day Carbonnel, like the others, carried a pistol in his coat pocket and his hand never left it. Had the girl been detected there would have been a bloody time before she was taken to prison again. After the queer little figure in the boy's clothes had disappeared on the Ward line boat, Carbonnel did not see her again until he met her in Washington, the ward of Mrs. John A. Logan.

THE nomination by the President of Gen. J. Warren Keifer to be a major-general in the volunteer army brings from retirement a man who at one time as Speaker of the House of Representatives was a prominent national figure. He left public life in 1884, and has remained quietly at his home in Springfield, Ohio, except that in 1895 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure for him the Republican nomination for the governorship of Ohio.

General Keifer was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1836. He read law at Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and took an active part for Lincoln in the campaign of 1860. At the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered his services, and was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Infantry, April 27, 1861. He was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment in February of the next year, and was made colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, September 30, 1862.

He served in campaigns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He was breveted brigadier-general November 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, and in the month following was commissioned a brigadier-general by President Lincoln. He was made major-general by brevet July 1, 1865. He served four years and four months, and was wounded four times; a wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness (May 5, 1864) being a severe one. In 1866 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, but declined the appointment, preferring to resume the practise of his profession.



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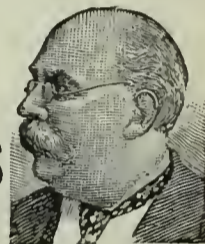
JOHN F. DRYDEN, Pres. Home Office: Newark, N. J.

General Keifer entered the political field as a candidate for office in 1874, being elected to the Ohio State Senate in that year. In 1876, having served as a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the national Republican convention, he was elected as Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was reelected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth congresses. He was elected Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress December 5, 1881, receiving at the last moment the support of the Administration as against the candidacy of Frank Hiscock. General Keifer has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

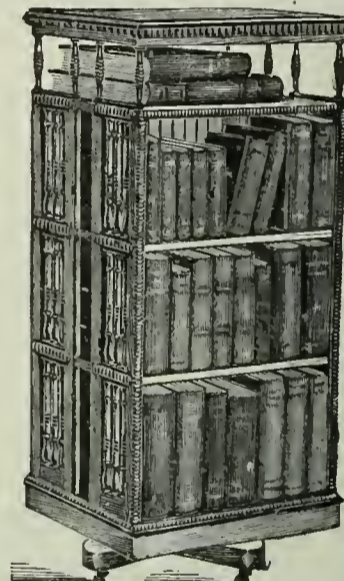
DR. ZAKHARIN, who was physician to the father of the present Czar of Russia, died recently. Dr. Zakharin started in life as a butcher's boy. Turning his attention to medicine, he soon attracted the notice of his sovereign, and, becoming the best-known doctor in Russia, before middle age had secured a handsome competency. He was somewhat of a character, and his feats of eccentricity added to his fame. With so much patronage at his command he always insisted upon being obeyed. When the state of the late Emperor became alarming the governor of Moscow received a message from St. Petersburg ordering him to send Professor Zakharin without delay. The governor despatched his aid-de-camp to the doctor. "In two hours," said the officer, "the express train will start." "The express! What do you mean?" exclaimed the professor. "The Emperor is ill, and you talk to me about a train leaving in two hours! Go to the railway manager and command him to get a special train ready for me in twenty minutes!" At the end of that time the train was speeding out of the depot with the doctor aboard.

PROF. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, was a clerk in the department during President Cleveland's first term, and was promoted to be third assistant secretary. He was retained in office by Mr. Blaine and resigned in 1892 to accept the chair of international law in Columbia College. In 1885 he was an applicant for a civil-service position; having passed the examination, he was assigned to a clerkship at \$1,200 a year. Within the year he was made third assistant secretary. While in the department he wrote a book entitled "Extradition and Interstate Rendition," which is an authority. He is also an editor and contributor to *The Political Science Quarterly*. Professor Moore is only thirty-five years of age.

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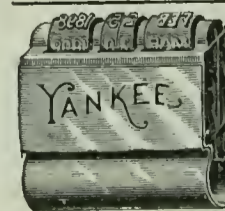
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Current Events.

Monday, June 13.

Joseph Leiter's vast wheat deal collapses in Chicago and it is reported that his net liabilities will be more than \$3,000,000. . . . The Spaniards renew the attack upon the American marines at Guantanamo bay, but are soon driven back. . . . The war-revenue bill becomes a law by the signature of the President. . . . The President nominates James H. Barkley to be a brigadier-general. . . . The New Jersey supreme court decides that the anti-gambling amendment is constitutional. . . . Congress—Senate: The claim of the Methodist (South) Book Concern, and the bill to establish an international American bank, are discussed. House: Debate is continued on the Hawaiian annexation resolution; a bill appropriating \$473,151 to pay the Bering Sea award is passed, also the Senate bill granting American registry to the steamers of the trans-Pacific line.

The domestic policy of Premier Méline is attacked in the French Chamber of Deputies. . . . The Austrian Reichsrath is prorogued. . . . It is announced that all but two of the British officers in the Jameson raid will be restored to the army. . . . Sir Adolphe Chapleau, former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Secretary of State for Canada, dies at Montreal. . . . The Venezuelan revolutionary leader, Hernandez, is defeated and captured. . . . Premier Sagasta's

private secretary is quoted as having formally declared that the Spanish Government will now accept any peace proposition submitted, "on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy." . . . The Anglo-French convention with references to the disputed territory in Africa is signed.

Tuesday, June 14.

Philip D. Armour agrees to take all the Leiter wheat in this country, estimated at ten million bushels. . . . Lieutenant Victor Blue goes ashore at Santiago, observes Admiral Cervera's fleet in the harbor, and notes their exact number and position. . . . In a night attack on the marines at Guantanamo bay the Spaniards are repulsed and fifteen of their number killed. . . . United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is reelected from Rhode Island. . . . Congress—Senate: The joint resolution to pay the Bering Sea award is passed. . . . The resolution to investigate the Methodist Book Concern claim is passed.

The Méline ministry is defeated in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Wednesday, June 15.

The American marines at Guantanamo bay attack the Spanish camp, killing about 40 Spaniards and driving the rest into the bushes. . . . The second Manila expedition sails from San Francisco. . . . The New Jersey Prohibitionists nominate George Lamont for governor. The cruiser *St. Louis* brings into Key West the British steamer *Twickenham* laden with coal, captured June 10. . . . It is announced that the Spanish Government has ordered *Senor du Boac* and *Lieutenant Carranza* to leave Canada. . . . A treasury warrant for \$473,151 is handed to the British Ambassador in payment of the Bering Sea award claim. . . . Congress—House: The Newlands resolution for the annexation of Hawaii is passed by a vote of 209 to 91.

Count von Arco-Valley, first secretary of the German Embassy in London, is assaulted and seriously wounded by an unknown man. . . . President Faure accepts the resignation of the French ministers.

Thursday, June 16.

American war-ships demolish the forts and earthworks at Caimanera on Guantanamo bay. . . . Congress—Senate: The Hawaiian annexation resolution is received from the House and referred to the foreign relations committee. House: The general deficiency bill is considered.

Spanish advices from Manila say the fighting with the insurgents continues incessantly. . . . The Bank of Spain agrees to loan the Government twenty-eight million pesetas. . . . The French Court of Cassation rejects the appeal of *Emile Zola* against the jurisdiction of the Assizes Court, which tried him at Versailles.

Friday, June 17.

The President nominates Henry V. Boynton, of the District of Columbia, to be brigadier-general. . . . The Navy Department receives word from Admiral Dewey that the fall of Manila is imminent, the insurgents practically surrounding the city. . . . Admiral Camara's fleet sails from Cadiz. . . . A Havana despatch says that the Spanish Government declines to permit the exchange of *Hobson* and his men. . . . Congress—Senate: the Hawaiian annexation resolution is favorably reported by the foreign relations committee. . . . The bill to establish an international American bank is passed.

Captain-General Augusti of the Philippines sends a message to the Madrid Government asking for aid. . . . Seven hundred houses belonging to Servian Christians have been burned by Turks. . . . President Faure of France asks *M. Ribot* to form a new ministry. . . . Sir Edward Coley Burne Jones, the English painter, dies in London. . . . It is announced that English officers will undertake to reorganize the Chinese army and navy.

Saturday, June 18.

A Washington despatch says that Admiral Sampson has been directed to notify Admiral Cervera that should any injury come to *Hobson* and his men through their being placed in the line of American fire, the admiral himself and other Spanish officers will be held individually responsible. . . . A one million dollar fire occurs at Park City, Utah. . . . The Italian ministry has resigned.

Sunday, June 19.

Cubans report that the town of Caimanera is on fire.

It is reported in Madrid that Manila has capitulated. . . . There has been two days' fighting between Albanians and Christians, in which many of the latter were killed.

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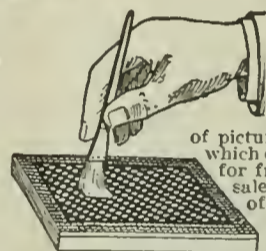
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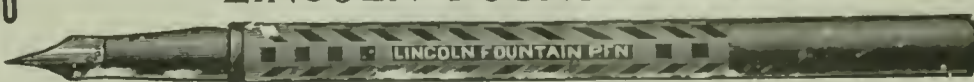
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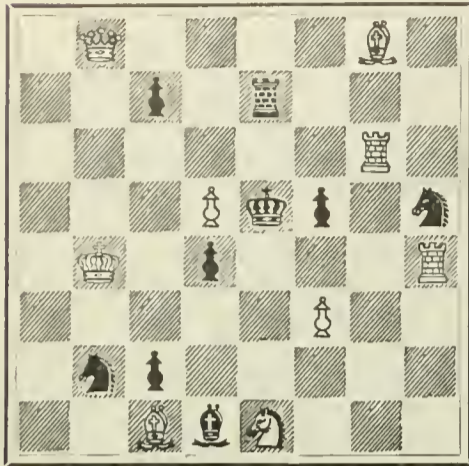
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CHES.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 294.

BY WALTER PULTZER, Author of "Chess-Harmonies." Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

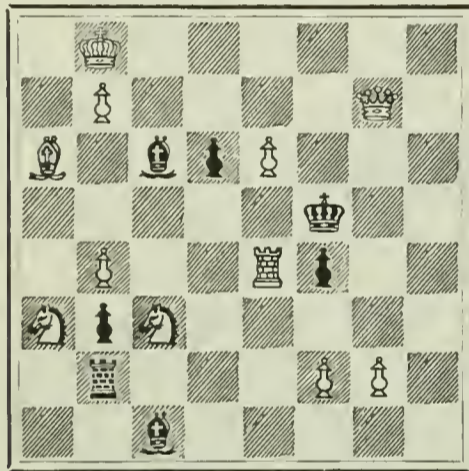
White mates in two moves.

Problem 295.

BY E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize, Eighth International Problem Tournament of the Nuova Revista degli Schacchi.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 288.

- 1. P-Kt 8(B) B-Kt 4 R-K R 5, mate
K-R 3 B moves (must)
..... B-K 5 B x B mate
1. P-R 3 B-B 3 or B 5
..... B-B 4 or B 6, mate
2. B any other

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.

Comments: "Short and neat"—M. W. H.; "Very amusing"—H. W. B.; "Unique, but not difficult"—C. R. O.; "Ingenious"—F. H. J.; "Quite a quaint quirk"—I. W. B.

No. 289.

- 1. B-B 3 Q-R 2! Kt-Kt 4!! mate
K x R K x Q 6
..... Kt-K 3, mate
2. K-B 4

- Q-Kt sq mate
2. Any other 3.
P-Kt 4 ch Q-K 3 mate
1. R or Kt x Kt K x R

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., C. R. O., Dr. R. J. M., the Rev. I. W. B.

Comments: "Ingenious and very difficult"—M. W. H.; "Rather a weak key, but followed by some magnificent mates"—H. W. B.; "Intricate and difficult"—C. R. O.; "For versatility and deceptiveness it beats the band"—I. W. B.

Several solvers sent the correct key-move, but did not find the proper continuation. For instance:

- 1. B-B 3 Kt-K 3 ch Q-Q 4, mate (?)
K x R Any

No! R x Q. Another does it this way:

- Kt-K 7 mate (?)
1. 2.

Look again; K-Q 6, and no mate next move.

One of our best solvers had an attack of Chess-blindness, for he writes: "I can make nothing of this problem, after much patient study, but a forced mate in three:

- 1. Kt-K 7 ch B-Q 4 ch Q or B-B 5, mate
K-K 3 K-Q 3

He did not see that 2. B-Q 4 ch B x R

Four other key-moves have been received:

- (1) B-Kt 7, answered by K x R!
(2) Q-K 3, answered by Kt x Kt. If Q-B 3 ch, Kt-B 5.
(3) P-Kt 4 ch, the reply is K-K 3. If Q x Kt, R x Kt, and no mate.
(4) B-Q 6 seems to do the work. One of our best solvers send no less than eight variations, and is quite sure that he is right, but his third variation is wrong:

- 1. B-Q 6 P-Kt 4 ch Q-K 3, mate (?)
Kt x Kt K x R

Oh, no! Kt x Q.

We have not published a problem for a long time that has caught so many solvers as 289.

Dr. R. J. Moore, and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex., were successful with 286 and 287. The Rev. J. S. Smith got 287. Emil Hoffman, Cincinnati, sends solutions of 282 and 283.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-EIGHTH GAME.

Giucoco Piano.

Table with columns for G. PATTERSON, THE REV. A. WINNIPEG, CAN. and TAYLOR, FAIR HAVEN, VT. It lists chess moves for White and Black pieces.

Notes by One of the Judges.

- (a) Should Castle first.
(b) Questionable at least. B x P looks best. The text-move doubles Black's P's. On the other hand, B x P gives White a scope for freer and quicker development.
(c) R-K 2, followed by Q R-K sq, is indicated.
(d) Lost move. Should have played K-B 2, followed by R-K sq.
(e) If P x Kt, B x P, and he regains his piece plus the P.
(f) This Kt is strongly placed, and contributes very largely to Black's victory.
(g) There is nothing gained by this exchange of

pieces. White is two Ps behind, with the Black P's coming down the Q side. If he had any chance at all, he now throws it away by virtually playing Black's game.

(h) This Kt begins to show his strength.

(i) A man is fighting a hard game when he must use his Q to keep Ps from advancing.

(j) Mr. Taylor evidently had carefully calculated the power of the Ps on the Q side before giving up this Kt.

(k) Can't stop the Kt P.

The Vienna Tournament.

At the time of going to press 13 rounds have been played giving the following score (several games were unfinished):

Table showing chess tournament results with columns for Won, Lost, and player names like Alapin, Baird, Blackburne, etc.

STEINITZ BEATS TSCHIGORIN.

In the First Round, Steinitz vanquished Tschigorin in a Queen's Gambit Declined. The Russian has a novel and original defense to this opening—2 Kt-Q B 3—which has proved quite satisfactory in many games. It will be noticed that Steinitz did not have any advantage in the early part of the game, and while the St. Petersburg champion weakened his position by his 14th, 15th, and 16th moves, yet his defeat is due to the veteran's powerful play, of which this game is a fine example.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Table comparing Steinitz's White moves and Tschigorin's Black moves in a Queen's Gambit Declined game.

Notes by One of the Judges.

a P-K 3 is the accepted move. The text-move is more aggressive, and is of the nature of an offensive rather than a defensive play.

(b) Weak move, as it gets the Kt out of play. P-B 3 is probably better.

(c) Of course, P-Kt 5 wins the B P, yet the play made weakens the Queen's side, and enables White to gain a move.

(d) Kt-Q B 3 followed by exchange of Rooks gives better chances for a Draw.

(e) Forced, for B x Kt and Kt x B is threatened.

(f) A powerful move, opening the Q R file and winning a P.

(g) If K x R, then B-Q 5.

(h) This is really the winning move, as it holds the Kt.

(i) K-K 5 will also win. The play is brilliant and wins easily.

The American Chess-Magazine.

The April-May number of this valuable periodical has been received. This number completes the first volume. The publishers assure us that the magazine has passed the experiment period, and that "the future holds positive prospects of success," and he promises that Volume II, will be an improvement on the one just finished. This number is full of good things, and of value to lovers of Chess. We have always manifested great interest in this magazine, because we feel that the United States should have a first-class Chess publication. There are thousands of persons in this country who find their recreation over a Chess-board or in studying games and problems, and there are brains enough in the lovers of Chess and the students of Chess to give us a great magazine, not only interesting but also instructive, and an authority on the Royal Game. If The American Chess-Magazine receives the patronage of the Chess-players of this country, we believe that it will speedily take its place among the great Chess-publications of the world.

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